

A tall, curved glass skyscraper with a grid of windows, reflecting the sky. The Scotiabank logo is visible on the upper right side of the building. The building is set against a clear blue sky. In the foreground, there are some green trees.

Scotiabank

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements
as at December 31, 2024 and 2023
and for the years then ended

(With the Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONTENTS**

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Ch\$	Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos
MCh\$	Amounts expressed in millions of Chilean pesos
UF	Amounts expressed in (Chilean inflation-adjusted units)
US\$	Amounts expressed in United States dollars
CAD\$	Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars
COP\$	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos
GBP\$	Amounts expressed in Pound Sterling
EUR\$	Amounts expressed in Euros
CHF\$	Amounts expressed in Swiss francs
JPY\$	Amounts expressed in Japanese yens
CNY\$	Amounts expressed in Chinese renminbis
ThUS\$	Amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars
MUS\$	Amounts expressed in millions of United States dollars



Independent Auditors' Report

The Shareholders and Directors of
Scotiabank Chile:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in paragraphs under section "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" of our report. We are required to be independent of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant requirements relevant to our audits 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.

Responsibilities of Management 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 (CMF), and for 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern for, at least, twelve months from the end of the reporting period, without limiting to such period.



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, concealment, misrepresentations, or Management's override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about Scotiabank Chile and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.



We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control that we identified during the audit.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jorge Maldonado G.', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the bottom left.

Jorge Maldonado G.

KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, January 30, 2025

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	866,475	1,209,884
Transactions pending settlement	7	604,970	389,141
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative instruments	8	6,153,446	5,694,324
Financial debt securities	8	618,883	193,820
Other	8	22,878	56,197
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured 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			
Financial debt securities	11	1,889,506	2,188,905
Other	11	-	-
Derivative instruments for accounting hedge	12	330,263	317,308
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	13	262,360	226,394
Financial debt securities	13	25,767	1,387,601
Loans and advances to banks	13	1,564	25,223
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial Loans	13	13,804,771	13,738,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage Loans	13	14,111,555	13,846,343
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer Loans	13	4,038,882	3,814,689
Investments in companies	14	38,756	34,220
Intangible Assets	15	255,606	255,425
Property and equipment	16	74,715	84,327
Right-of-use assets under lease contracts	17	145,143	159,569
Current taxes	18	3,832	2,413
Deferred tax assets	18	403,213	360,658
Other assets	19	848,054	708,531
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	20,735	19,734
TOTAL ASSETS		44,521,374	44,713,481

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
LIABILITIES			
Transactions pending settlement	7	455,278	333,372
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative instruments	21	5,214,340	4,606,750
Other	21	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	-	-
Derivative instruments for accounting hedge	12	1,554,070	1,455,656
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	22	5,605,991	4,850,696
Term and other on-demand deposits	22	13,130,590	13,181,368
Liabilities under repurchase agreements and securities lending	22	501,243	163,647
Bank borrowings	22	2,455,157	5,368,647
Debt financial instruments issued	22	8,110,081	8,186,492
Other financial liabilities	22	199,572	156,392
Lease liabilities	17	138,208	149,308
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	1,953,891	1,201,214
Provisions for contingencies	24	43,700	55,274
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	133,659	122,388
Special allowances for credit losses	26	192,337	193,134
Current taxes	18	2,567	63,222
Deferred tax liabilities	18	836	795
Other liabilities	27	982,513	1,050,148
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	20	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		40,674,033	41,138,503
EQUITY			
Capital	28	1,368,421	1,368,421
Reserves	28	381,405	381,405
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28	5,219	5,044
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(76,074)	(41,189)
Retained earnings from previous years	28	1,722,476	1,436,903
Profit for the year	28	432,944	407,961
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	28	(132,784)	(122,388)
Attributable to the owners of the Bank:	28	3,701,607	3,436,157
Non-controlling interest	28	145,734	138,821
TOTAL EQUITY		3,847,341	3,574,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		44,521,374	44,713,481

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Interest income		2,221,187	2,488,415
Interest expense		(1,314,189)	(1,637,454)
Net interest income	30	906,998	850,961
Indexation income		833,835	787,378
Indexation expense		(428,773)	(417,263)
Net indexation income	31	405,062	370,115
Fee and commission income	32	320,474	295,236
Fee and commission expense	32	(103,846)	(97,570)
Net fee and commission income	32	216,628	197,666
<i>Net financial result for :</i>			
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	33	311,096	185,942
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	-	-
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	33	-	-
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	1,576	8,289
Foreign currency translation differences, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	33	(220,036)	(89,832)
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	-	-
Other financial result	33	(1,891)	(2,918)
Net financial result	33	90,745	101,481
Equity in net income of investees	34	4,592	6,362
Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations	35	(1,315)	845
Other operating income	36	44,063	50,795
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		1,666,773	1,578,225
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(311,865)	(307,418)
Administrative expenses	38	(260,799)	(241,090)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(72,716)	(66,914)
Impairment of non-financial assets	40	(339)	(264)
Other operating expenses	36	(32,601)	(49,436)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(678,320)	(665,122)
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		988,453	913,103

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
<i>Credit loss expenses for:</i>			
Allowances for credit losses on loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	41	(518,433)	(493,988)
Special allowances for credit losses	41	2,254	(1,467)
Recovery of written-off loans	41	79,428	76,228
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	167	(2,699)
Credit loss expense	41	<u>(436,584)</u>	<u>(421,926)</u>
OPERATING INCOME		551,869	491,177
Profit or loss from continuing operations before taxes		551,869	491,177
Income tax expense	18	<u>(94,546)</u>	<u>(74,612)</u>
Profit or loss from continuing operations after taxes		457,323	416,565
Profit or loss from discontinued operations before taxes	42	-	-
Taxes from discontinued operations	18	-	-
Income from discontinued operations after taxes	42	-	-
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		457,323	416,565
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank	28	432,944	407,961
Non-controlling interest		24,379	8,604
Earnings per share attributable to equity owners:			
Basic and diluted earnings	28	Ch\$35.36	Ch\$33.32

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	457,323	416,565
Other comprehensive income for the period from :		
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS		
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	(227)	(64)
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	341	2,503
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	-	-
Other	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX	114	2,439
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	61	17
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX	175	2,456
ITEMS THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS		
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,069	44,127
Translation differences for foreign entities	-	-
Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	-	-
Cash flow hedge accounting	(81,903)	94,661
Undesignated items of hedging accounting instruments	-	-
Other	46	256
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAXES	(47,788)	139,044
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss	12,903	(38,011)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAXES	(34,885)	101,033
OTHER TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	(34,710)	103,489
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	422,613	520,054
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Bank	398,234	511,454
Non-controlling interest	24,379	8,600

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
CONSOLIDATED INCOME BEFORE TAXES FOR THE YEAR		551,869	491,177
Debit (credit) to profit or loss not representing movements in cash flows:			
Income tax expense	18	(145,229)	(116,139)
Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities	18	50,683	41,527
Depreciation and amortization	39	72,716	66,914
Impairment of assets	40-41	172	2,963
Allowances for credit losses	41	516,179	495,455
Net income from assets received in lieu of payment or awarded in legal auction	35	3,050	(697)
Net gain (loss) from non-current assets held for sale	35	(2,654)	(798)
Net gain (loss) from disposal groups held for sale	35	-	-
Net interest income	30	(906,998)	(850,961)
Net indexation income	31	(405,062)	(370,115)
Net fee and commission income	32	(216,628)	(197,666)
Equity share of profit (loss) from investments in related companies	34	(4,592)	(6,362)
Effect of fair value adjustment on derivative instruments		(177,055)	(4,562)
Other operating income	36	-	-
Other debits (credits) to profit or loss not representing movements in cash flows		(25,987)	(85,756)
Changes due to increase / decrease of assets and liabilities affecting the operating flow:			
(Increase) decrease in financial debt securities		958,079	(1,271,535)
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to banks		20,000	42,081
(Increase) decrease under resale agreements and securities lending agreements		(5,164)	1,991
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to customers		(783,900)	1,390,297
Increase (decrease) in other assets		(132,357)	50,366
(Increase) decrease in non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		(989)	(4,560)
Net change in financial derivative contracts / financial derivative contracts for hedge		410,982	(486,152)
Net variation on deposits and other on-demand liabilities		(2,864,147)	16,556
Net variation on debt financial instruments issued		403,040	448,866
Net variation on regulatory capital financial instruments issued		(6,100)	157,440
Net change in other financial obligations		39,716	31,769
(Decrease) increase in deposits and other on-demand liabilities		739,553	(221,840)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities under repurchase agreements and securities lending		340,484	(45,493)
(Decrease) increase in term and other on-demand deposits		93,267	(767,218)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		(44,654)	506
Disposal of assets received in lieu of payment or awarded		12,648	12,661
Net change in investment securities		283,881	(227,776)
Interest received		2,302,044	2,295,245
Interest paid		(1,375,750)	(1,397,200)
Indexation received		510,677	369,674
Indexation paid		(387,239)	(367,530)
Fees and commissions received	32	320,474	295,236
Fees and commissions paid	32	(103,846)	(97,570)
Taxes and fines paid	38	(173)	(132)
Collection of remaining balance of taxes from previous years		5,001	50,880
Total net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities		45,991	(258,458)

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Notes	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisitions of investments in companies	14	-	-
Disposals of investments in companies	14	-	-
Dividends received from investments in companies	34	400	756
Acquisitions of Property and equipment	16	(4,604)	(8,328)
Disposals of Property and equipment		3,117	1,716
Acquisitions of intangible assets	15	(47,333)	(59,733)
Disposals of intangible assets		-	-
Total net cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities		(48,420)	(65,589)
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Attributable to the interest of the owners:			
Proceeds from issuance of letters of credit		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on letters of credit		-	-
Issuance of current bonds		501,274	1,130,564
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on current bonds		(1,233,481)	(1,370,361)
Issuance of mortgage bonds		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on mortgage bonds		-	-
Payment of interest/principal on lease contracts	17	(14,960)	(15,422)
Subordinated bonds issuance		31,199	138,504
Payment of interest and principal on subordinated bonds	23	(72,034)	(116,434)
Issuance of bonds with no fixed maturity date		696,318	-
Redemption and payment of interest of bonds with no fixed maturity date		-	-
Issuance of preference shares		-	-
Redemption of preference shares and payment of preference shares dividends		-	-
Increase in paid-in capital by issuance of ordinary shares		-	-
Payment of ordinary shares dividends	28	(122,388)	(146,260)
Attributable to non-controlling interest			
Payment of dividends an/or withdrawals of paid-in capital made with respect to subsidiaries related to non-controlling interest		(17,466)	(10,006)
Total net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities		(231,538)	(389,415)
D) INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YEAR		(233,967)	(713,462)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON CASH HELD		27,497	11,752
INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,539,860	2,241,570
FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,333,390	1,539,860

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were prepared under the indirect method, determining the variation between the balances as at such dates.

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Equity attributable to owners

	Capital	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings from previous years and profit for the period	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Opening balances as at January 1, 2024	1,368,421	381,405	(36,145)	1,722,476	3,436,157	138,821	3,574,978
Payment of ordinary shares dividends	-	-	-	(122,388)	(122,388)	(17,466)	(139,854)
Provision for payment of ordinary shares dividends	-	-	-	(7,495)	(7,495)	-	(7,495)
Provision for interest on bonds with no fixed maturity term	-	-	-	(2,901)	(2,901)	-	(2,901)
Subtotal: Transactions with the owners for the period	1,368,421	381,405	(36,145)	1,589,692	3,303,373	121,355	3,424,728
Profit for the period	-	-	-	432,944	432,944	24,379	457,323
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	(34,710)	-	(34,710)	-	(34,710)
Subtotal: Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	(34,710)	432,944	398,234	24,379	422,613
Closing balances as at December 31, 2024	1,368,421	381,405	(70,855)	2,022,636	3,701,607	145,734	3,847,341
Opening balances as at January 1, 2023	1,368,421	381,405	(139,638)	1,436,903	3,047,091	140,227	3,187,318
Payment of ordinary shares dividends	-	-	-	(146,260)	(146,260)	(10,006)	(156,266)
Provision for payment of ordinary shares dividends	-	-	-	23,872	23,872	-	23,872
Subtotal: Transactions with the owners for the period	1,368,421	381,405	(139,638)	1,314,515	2,924,703	130,221	3,054,924
Profit for the year	-	-	-	407,961	407,961	8,604	416,565
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	103,493	-	103,493	(4)	103,489
Subtotal: Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	103,493	407,961	511,454	8,600	520,054
Closing balances as at December 31, 2023	1,368,421	381,405	(36,145)	1,722,476	3,436,157	138,821	3,574,978

Note 1 General information

Scotiabank Chile (hereinafter the "Bank") is the Parent of a group of entities, constituted in Chile as a closely-held corporation. Its original incorporation was authorized via Supreme Decree issued by the Ministry of Finance No. 1389 dated March 29, 1944. The Bank is primarily involved in the brokerage of money and financial instrument such as personal property, commercial paper or any other credit instrument.

The current ownership structure is composed of Nova Scotia Inversiones Limitada (99.80%) and non-controlling interests (0.20%). Nova Scotia Inversiones Limitada is the Bank's exclusive controlling shareholder.

The Bank's registered address is located at Avenida Costanera Sur No. 2710, Torre A, Las Condes, Santiago and its website is www.scotiabank.cl.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements, which comprise 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 of the Bank and its subsidiaries, have been prepared in accordance with accounting criteria issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (hereinafter, the "CMF"), and in everything that is not dealt with by it or in contravention of its instructions, banks must adhere to generally accepted accounting principles, which correspond to the technical standards issued by the Colegio de Contadores de Chile A.G., coinciding with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Banking CMF GAAP differs from IFRS.

Should any discrepancy exist between accounting principles generally accepted in Chile and the accounting standards issued by the CMF, the latter shall prevail.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been consolidated with those of its subsidiaries in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS10 "Consolidated Financial Statements." These comprise the preparation of the separate financial statements of the Bank and the companies included in the consolidation, and include the adjustments and reclassifications required for the consistent application of the accounting policies and measurement criteria applied by the Bank.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using consistent accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in equivalent circumstances. Significant intercompany transactions and balances (assets and liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses and cash flows) generated from operations performed between the Bank and its subsidiaries and between such subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation, in addition to recognize non-controlling interest related to third party ownership percentage in the subsidiaries of which the Bank is not the owner either directly or indirectly and is shown separately in the Bank's equity and profit or loss.

These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented for comparative purposes as follows:

- Consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023
- Consolidated Statements of Income, Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows for the twelve-month period between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and for the twelve-month period between January 1 and December 31, 2023.

i) Subsidiaries

"Subsidiaries" are considered to be entities over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control. This ability is generally, but not only, reflected by owning directly or indirectly at least 50% of the voting shares of associates, or even if this percentage is lower or null, if the Bank has been granted such control by an agreement with the shareholders of the subsidiaries. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- Power over the investee when it has interest that provide it with the ability to direct the subsidiary's significant activities;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The subsidiaries over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control and, accordingly, are included in the consolidation of these Consolidated Financial Statements are detailed as follows:

Company	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
	December	December	December	December
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	%	%	%	%
Scotia Administradora General de Fondos Chile S.A.	99.33	0.67	99.33	0.67
Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada	99.90	0.10	99.90	0.10
Centro de Recuperación y Cobranza Limitada	99.90	0.10	99.90	0.10
Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	99.91	-	99.91	-
CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	-
CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	-
Servicios Integrales S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	-
Administradora y Procesos S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	-
Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Limitada	99.19	0.80	99.19	0.80
Scotia Asesorías Financieras Limitada	98.74	-	98.74	-
Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	97.49	-	97.49	-
Scotia Operadora de Tarjetas S.A.	99.90	0.10	99.90	0.10

ii) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of losses and gains and of net assets which the Bank does not control directly or indirectly. It is presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position within Equity.

iii) Loss of control

When the Bank loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. If the Bank retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost.

(c) Basis of measurement

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial Derivative Contracts and Financial Derivative Contracts for Accounting Hedge.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The Bank and its Subsidiaries have defined the Chilean peso as their functional currency, as its deposit, placement and investment transactions are mainly expressed in such currency. These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Chilean pesos. All the information presented in Chilean pesos has been rounded to the nearest million.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are considered transactions in foreign currencies and are initially translated into the respective exchange rate of such currency at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate as at the date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Differences arising from fluctuations in the exchange rate between the registration and the next closing date are recorded with debit or credit to profit or loss.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency US dollar are recognized at their equivalent amount in Chilean pesos, calculated at the accounting representation exchange rate of Ch\$994.74 per US\$1 as at December 31, 2024 (Ch\$873.93 as at December 31, 2023).

The "accounting representation exchange rate" means those exchange rates that must be applied to reflect in Chilean pesos the assets and liabilities that are recorded in foreign currencies, and to make the adjustments to the equivalent accounts in Chilean currency. The accounting representation exchange rate of the different currencies relates to the Bank's determination of market prices at the accounting close date.

The loss of MCh\$220,036 as at December 31, 2024, related to "Foreign currency translation differences, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" (loss of MCh\$89,832 as at December 31, 2023), shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income, includes the recognition of the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency or adjusted for foreign exchange rates, and the net gain or loss from derivatives in accounting hedges for foreign currency risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(f) Business segments

The Bank provides segment financial information to identify and disclose in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements the nature and financial effects arising from its business activities and the economic environments in which it operates, in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments." Such standard requires that the Bank provides information on the different types of business activities in which it is involved and assists the users of Financial Statements to obtain:

- Better understanding of return.
- Better assessment of future cash flow projections.
- Better judgment on the company as a whole.

The Bank's operating segments are determined based on identifiable components providing products or services related to the business. These business segments deliver products and services subject to risks and yields different from those of other segments and their operating results are reviewed by Management for operating administration and decision-making purposes. Management has decided that there are five reportable segments: "Retail", "Wholesale", "CAT", "Treasury" and "Others", the details of which are included in Note 6 .

(g) Transactions with related parties

Disclosures on significant related parties are detailed in Note 43, in accordance with IAS24 "Related Party Disclosures" indicating the relationship with each related party involved, as well as the transaction description and related balances. All of this is performed for an adequate understanding of the potential effects of such relation on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Intragroup balances and transactions between related parties, are eliminated in the process of preparing the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

(h) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

The Statements of Changes in Equity included in these Consolidated Financial Statements include movements in Equity occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity include all movements in net equity, including those arising from changes in the accounting policies.

(i) Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

This section includes changes in equity by disclosing income and expenses of the Bank and its subsidiaries resulting from the performance of its activities during the year, distinguishing those recorded as profit in the profit and loss account for the year and other income and expenses directly recorded in net equity.

Accordingly, this statement includes:

- Consolidated profit or loss for the year.
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss.

(j) Financial assets and financial liabilities

1. Recognition

Initially, the Bank recognizes loans and advances to customers, financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial liabilities at amortized cost on the date they were originated. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date; i.e., the date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

A financial asset or financial liability which is not recognized at fair value through profit or loss is initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Items measured at fair value through profit or loss, are initially measured at fair value, recognizing in profit or loss the associated transaction costs.

2. Classification

Accounting policies associated with each classification are addressed in letters:

- Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss (letter (l)).
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (letter (m)).
- Financial derivative contracts and financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge (letter (n)).
- Financial assets at amortized cost (letter (o)).
- Special allowances for credit losses (letter (aa)).

At initial recognition, the Bank classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, based on:

- i) The entity's business model to manage financial assets.
- ii) The characteristics of the contractual cash flows from the financial asset.

A financial asset should be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the financial asset is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Bank may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for specific investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank classifies financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.

3. Derecognition

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or 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. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) plus any cumulative gain and loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit and loss.

The Bank derecognizes from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position a financial liability, or a portion of it, when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled or expire.

4. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

5. Measurement at amortized cost

Amortized cost is understood as the acquisition cost in which the financial asset or liability was initially measured, minus the capital repayments that may be made, more or minus, as the accumulated amortization is applicable, using the effective interest method, of the difference between the initial amount and the repayment amount at maturity. For financial assets, minus any value reduction of the impairment amount which had been recognized, either directly or as an increase in the asset amount or through a complementary account of its amount.

6. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are easily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially similar, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

The chosen valuation technique makes a maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Bank, incorporating all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument.

Periodically, the Bank calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable recent market transactions of the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The Bank establishes a fair value hierarchy, which segregates the inputs and/or assumptions of the valuation techniques used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments.

7. Identification and measurement of impairment

The Bank assesses at each closing date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. These financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact that can be estimated reliably on the future cash flows of the asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Bank, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Bank's and its subsidiaries' assets. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is also objective evidence of impairment.

For financial assets "Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and advances to customers", impairment is applied in accordance with Chapter B-1 "Provisions for credit risk" of the CNC for Banks, which are described in Note 2 letter (aa).

For financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt financial instruments at amortized cost and Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements, impairment determined by a model of expected credit losses according to IFRS 9.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- **Stage 1:** Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default estimated for the next 12 months. If the financial instrument has a remaining term of less than a year, probability of default is computed using the remaining term to maturity.
- **Stage 2:** When financial instrument experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in this Stage. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- **Stage 3:** This stage includes financial instruments classified as in default. The allowance for credit losses is made based on the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses.

The measurement of expected credit loss is estimated using inputs like probability of default, exposure at default, and loss given default. Details of these parameters are as follows:

- **Probability of default:** Is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at certain time over the remaining estimated life if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
- **Exposure at Default:** The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- **Loss given default:** The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as percentage of the exposure at default.

The Bank has a model that allows characterizing the risk profile of a customer, assigning an internal rating to each debtor. To determine impairment, the rating is applied to the valuation of each instrument in accordance with the model defined by the Market Risk unit.

Impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in "Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Impairment losses on debt financial instruments at amortized cost and Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements are recognized in "Credit-impaired financial assets at amortized cost" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(k) Cash and deposits in banks

For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Bank considers the sum of cash in banks and on hand, net debit and credit balances of operations pending settlement as well as those investments in fixed-income mutual funds, debt financial instruments, and investments sold under repurchase agreements with high liquidity are readily convertible to known amounts of cash from the initial investment date and have low risk of change in value, with maturities of 90 days or less from the acquisition date to be cash and cash equivalents.

The Bank uses the indirect method for the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, where cash flows are determined from the Bank's profit or loss for the period and then incorporates non-cash transactions, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities.

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Bank considers the following concepts:

i) Cash flow

Cash and cash equivalents inflows and outflows; i.e., highly-liquid short-term investments with low risk of changes in value, such as: deposits with Banco Central de Chile, deposits in domestic banks and deposits in foreign banks.

ii) Operating activities

Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the Bank and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

iii) Investing activities

Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

iv) Financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the amount and composition of the contributed equity and of liabilities that are not part of operating or investing activities.

(l) Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss relate 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.

These securities are measured at their fair value in accordance with market prices at the reporting date. Gains or losses resulting from their adjustment to fair value, as well as gains and losses from trading activities are included within the caption "Net financial result" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(m) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model the purpose of which is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and disposing of financial assets; and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest and indexation on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in "Interest and indexation income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year.

(n) Financial derivative contracts and financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge

Financial derivatives that include foreign currency, Unidad de Fomento, interest rate forwards, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options and other derivatives are initially recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their trading value (cost) and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value is obtained from market quotes, discounted cash flow models and measurement models for options, as appropriate. Financial derivatives are stated as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when it is negative, within the caption "Derivative instruments."

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their characteristics and risk are not closely related to those of the host contract and not measured at fair value with the related unrealized gains or losses included in profit or loss. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank records no separable embedded derivatives.

Financial derivative contracts are classified as derivative instruments for trading and are disclosed under the caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss."

Changes in the fair value of financial derivative contracts held for trading are included in "Financial gain (loss) from financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In this regard, hedge accounting derivatives, are designated as fair value hedges for existing assets or liabilities and firm commitments, or for cash flow hedges for future assets, liabilities or highly probable forecasted transactions, under compliance of each of the following conditions:

- at the inception of the transaction, the hedging relationship is formally documented, indicating the risk management objectives and strategies intended with such transaction;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective;
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be measured reliably (see Note 12.d.2); and
- the hedge is highly effective in relation to the hedged risk, on a continuous basis throughout the entire hedging relationship.

Certain derivative transactions that do not qualify for being accounted for as hedging derivatives are treated and reported as trading derivatives, even though they provide effective hedge for the management of 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 the measures in the fair value both for the hedged item and the hedging derivative are recognized through profit or loss for the year. The fair value measurement adjustment of the hedged item is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of the same caption including such item.

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 through profit or loss for the year. Gains or losses from the measurement of the hedging derivative at fair value are also recognized through 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 in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

When a derivative hedges the exposure to changes in cash flows of existing assets or liabilities, or highly probable forecasted 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 recognized directly in Equity are subsequently recorded in profit or loss in the same years in which the hedged assets or liabilities affect profit or loss.

For a fair value hedge of interest rates in a portfolio, and the hedged item is an amount of money rather than separately identified assets or liabilities, gains or losses from measuring the fair value of both the hedged portfolio and the hedging derivative, are recognized through profit or loss for the year. However, the gain or loss from measuring the fair value the hedged portfolio is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position under the caption "Other assets" or "Other liabilities", depending on the position of the hedged portfolio at a given date.

Financial derivative contracts are subject to offsetting, i.e., they are presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements at their net value only when subsidiaries have both, the legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized in such instruments, and the intention to settle the net amount, or realize the asset and pay the liability simultaneously.

(o) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- a) It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These captions are composed of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intent to sell immediately or in the near term.

Operations included in these captions are initially measured at fair value, including the related incremental transaction costs, and subsequently measured at 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).

i) *Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements*

Transactions under agreements to resell are performed as investments. Financial instruments are acquired under these agreements and included as assets that are measured in accordance with the interest rate in the agreement.

In addition, through its subsidiary Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Ltda., the Bank performs simultaneous transactions granting term financing to the buyer (through the delivery of shares as collateral), in exchange for an interest rate agreed upon in accordance with the contract.

ii) *Financial debt securities*

Financial debt securities include the balances of debt instruments of Government and Banco Central de Chile and Other financial debt securities issued in Chile and abroad.

iii) *Loans and advances to banks*

This caption includes balances of transactions with domestic and foreign banks, including the Banco Central de Chile and foreign Central Banks.

iv) *Loans and accounts receivable from customers*

This caption comprises balances related to transactions conducted in the commercial, mortgage and consumption portfolios with individuals other than banks, corresponding to credits, loans and other financing, financing lease agreements, factoring operations and accounts receivable resulting from operations inherent to the banking business.

Factoring transactions

Factoring transactions are measured considering amounts disbursed by the Bank when receiving invoices or other commercial instruments representing the credit that the assignor provides to the Bank. The price difference between the disbursed amounts and the actual face value of credits is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income as interest income through the effective interest method, during the financing period. When the transfer of these instruments is performed with no recourse by the assignor, the Bank assumes the insolvency risks of those obliged to pay.

Lease operations

Finance lease operations correspond to leases that transfer substantially all risks and rewards to the lessee of the owner's leased asset.

When the Bank and its subsidiaries act as the lessor of an asset, the aggregate present values of the lease payments they will receive from the lessee plus the guaranteed residual value, usually, the price of the exercise of the lessee's purchase option at the expiration of the contract, are recognized as third party financing, and accordingly, included in the caption "Loans and advances to customers" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

For finance leases when the Bank acts as a lessee, it recognizes the cost of leased assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, according to the nature of the leased asset, and simultaneously, the sum of the present value of minimum lease payments it will make plus the purchase option, are recorded as a financial liability. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liabilities. The finance expense is allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of liabilities. Assets are amortized using similar criteria to that applied to property and equipment for own use.

v) *Write-off of loans and advances*

Impaired loans are written-off when deemed to be uncollectible or when reasonable time has passed without obtaining recovery. For this purpose, the outstanding balance of the loan recorded within assets is written-off as a debit to the accrued provisions for credit risk.

Subsequent payments obtained for transactions written-off will be credited to profit or loss in the line item "Recovery of loans written off " in the caption "Credit loss expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Income (see Note 41 b)).

Write-offs of loans and accounts receivable, other than leasing operations, must be performed if the following circumstances, depending on which occurs first:

- a) on the basis of information available the Bank reaches the conclusion that it will not obtain any flows from the loan recorded in assets.
- b) when a debt owed to the Bank without an enforcement order reaches 90 days past due since being recorded in assets.
- c) upon expiration of the statute of limitations for actions to demand collection through an executive judgment or at the time of rejection or abandonment of the execution of the title by enforceable judicial resolution.
- d) When the time of delay of a transaction reaches the term limit for write-off as set forth below:

Type of loans	Term
Secured or unsecured consumer loans	6 months
Other unsecured transactions	24 months
Secured commercial loans	36 months
Mortgage loans	48 months

The term corresponds to the time elapsed from the date on which the payment of all or part of the obligation that is in arrears became due.

Assets related to financial lease transactions must be written off under the following circumstances, whichever occurs first:

- a) the Bank reaches the conclusion that there is no likelihood of recovery of rentals and that the value of the asset cannot be considered for contract recovery purposes, whether because it is no longer in the possession of the lessor, due to its condition, as a result of expenses involved in its recovery, transfer and maintenance for technological obsolescence or because there is no information about its current location and condition.
- b) upon completion of the prescription period for the collection procedures or at the moment of the rejection or abandonment of the execution of the contract through legal judgment.
- c) when the period in which a contract has been maintained in delinquency reaches the term indicated below.

Type of contract	Term
Consumer Leasing	6 months
Other non-real estate leasing operations	12 months
Real estate Leasing (commercial or housing)	36 months

The period corresponds to the time elapsed from the date on which the payment past due amounts became payable.

vi) Renegotiations of transactions written-off

Any renegotiation of a loan written-off will not give rise to revenue as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received will be treated as recoveries of loans written-off.

Consequently, the renegotiated loan will be re-entered as an asset if it ceases to be impaired and the criteria defined by the Bank are complied with, also recognizing the income from the activation as recovery of loans written-off. The same criterion is used in the event that a loan is granted to repay a loan written-off.

(p) Investments in companies

i) Companies in which the Bank has significant influence

Associates are those entities over which the Bank has significant influence, but not control or joint control. In general, this ability relates to interest equal or higher than 20% of voting rights, unless the Bank may clearly demonstrate there is no such influence. These investments are measured through the equity method of accounting.

In accordance with the equity method, investments are initially recorded at cost, and then increased or decreased in order to reflect the Bank's proportional equity in the profit or loss of the investee and other changes recognized in its equity. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a company is included in the carrying amount of the investment netted against any accumulated impairment loss.

ii) Joint ventures

“Joint ventures” are those businesses which are jointly controlled by two or more unrelated entities. This is evidenced by contractual agreements where two or more entities (“venturers”) have an interest in entities (“multi-group”) or perform transactions or hold assets so that any strategic financial or operating decision affecting them requires the unanimous consent by all the venturers. At the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Bank assessed and determined it is not involved in any joint venture.

iii) Shares or interests in other companies

Entities which are not significantly controlled or influenced by the Bank are recorded in this line item. It includes the minority permanent investments in domestic or foreign companies, recorded at their acquisition cost and subsequently at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and recording the related impairment adjustments, where applicable.

(q) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separate from other assets) with no physical substance arising as a result of a legal transaction or developed internally by the consolidated entities. These are assets whose cost can be measured reliably and for which the consolidated entities believe it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated.

Intangible assets are recognized initially at its acquisition or production cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and the accumulated amount of impairment losses.

i) Software or computer software

IT software acquired by the Bank and its subsidiaries are accounted at cost less accumulated amortization of impairment value loss.

The subsequent expense in program assets is capitalized solely when the economic benefits in the specific asset to which they relate increase. All other expenses are recorded as expenditures as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss under "Depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of IT software from the date on which they are available for use. Estimated useful lives of computer programs have been set from 5 to 10 years.

ii) Other identifiable intangible assets

Corresponds to intangible assets identified in which the asset cost can be measured reliably and it is likely to generate future economic benefits. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss under "Depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of identifiable intangible assets. The estimated useful life of these intangible assets is up to 3 years.

iii) Intangible assets from business combinations

Relates to intangible assets (other than goodwill) arising from business combinations, which are initially recorded at their fair value. Upon initial recognition, these intangible assets are measured at their cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss under "Depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of intangible assets generated in business combinations. The estimated useful life of these intangible assets does not exceed 20 years.

(r) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that have been directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to the process of bringing the asset to a usable condition.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, including the related debits to profit or loss within the caption 'Depreciation and amortization' in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Maintenance and repair costs are debited to profit or loss. The cost of improvements is capitalized when the useful life of assets or their capacity increases significantly.

The estimated useful life of the Bank's items of property and equipment are the following:

Asset Group	Useful life
Buildings	80 years
Furniture, machinery, vehicles and other property and plant	Between 2 and 10 years
Computer equipment	Between 3 and 10 years
Facilities, improvements in own properties	Between 3 and 10 years

The useful life assigned to leasehold improvements directly depends on the term of the property's lease contract.

(s) Right-of-use lease assets and lease contract liabilities

i) Right-of-use assets under lease contracts

The Bank and its subsidiaries have lease contracts related to certain assets to meet the normal performance of its operating activities. When in such contract, it acts as lessee, the Bank should recognize in its Consolidated Financial Statements a right-of-use asset, representing the right to use the underlying asset specified in the lease contract.

The Bank and its subsidiaries may elect not to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the following two cases:

- short-term leases (less than 12 months); and
- leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

If the Bank or its subsidiaries elect not to recognize a right-of-use asset or lease liabilities, they shall recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis (another systematic basis will be applied if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.)

At the commencement date, the Bank shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost, which includes:

- a) the amount of the liability's initial measurement of the lease liability;
- b) lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The lessee may incur the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

A lessee shall recognize the costs described in letter d) above as part of the cost of the right-of-use asset when it incurs an obligation for those costs.

After the date of initial recognition, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset applying a cost model less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment; adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Bank and its subsidiaries apply the straight-line method to depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term Management has estimated for its use.

ii) Lease liabilities

In connection with the recognition of a right-of-use asset in the financial statements, the Bank shall recognize as a counterpart a lease liability related to the financial obligation assumed of paying the underlying lease asset.

At the commencement date, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate.

A lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate.

iii) Sales with subsequent lease

A sales transaction with subsequent lease implies the sale of an asset and the subsequent lease of the same asset. In this case, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure the right-of-use asset arising from the sale and leaseback transaction commensurate to the previous carrying amount of the asset, which relates to the right-of-use maintained recognizing a gain or a loss related to the rights transferred to the lessee.

(t) Current tax and deferred taxes

The determination of income tax expense is performed in accordance with IAS12 "Income Taxes" and the Income Tax Law. Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred taxes.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize, where appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences between the financial statement carrying value and tax basis of assets and liabilities (temporary differences). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences related to the year in which they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Deferred tax expense is recognized except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(u) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

i) Non-current assets for sale and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets expected to be recovered principally from sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale.

Subsequent to being classified as held for sale, these assets are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

In order to classify these assets as "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", in accordance with IFRS 5, the Bank should ensure it complies with the following requirements:

- it must be available in its current conditions for immediate sale and its sale must be highly probable.
- for the sale to be highly probable, an appropriate management level must be committed with a plan to sell an asset (or a disposal group), and a program to find a buyer must have started and operate actively.
- Likewise, the sale must be expected to meet the conditions for recognition as a sale completed within one year from the date of classification.

Impairment losses in the initial classification as non-current assets held for sale and subsequent losses are recognized in profit or loss in the caption "Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations."

ii) Assets received in lieu of payment or awarded

Assets received in lieu of payment or awarded in legal auction of loans and trade receivables are recorded, in the case of assets received in lieu of payment at the price agreed by the parties, or for those cases where there is no agreement between the parties, at the amount for which the Bank is awarded such assets in a court-ordered public auction.

Subsequently, such assets are measured at the lower of the initial carrying amount or net realizable value, which corresponds to its fair value (liquidity value determined through an independent appraisal) less the related costs to sell. Differences between both amounts are recognized as "Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations." in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Assets received in lieu of payment or awarded in a legal auction are classified in the caption "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" and are presented net of provisions.

In general, the Bank believes assets received in lieu of payment or awarded in legal auction will be sold within one year from their date of award. Assets not sold during such term are written-off as per the instructions issued by the CMF. This is subject to possible transitional provisions issued by the regulator that establish new terms on this matter.

(v) Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss

This item mainly comprises financial derivative contracts with negative valuation and which are not part of a specific accounting hedging relationship. They are measured at fair value and the gains or losses are recorded in "Financial result from financial assets and liabilities held for trading" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(w) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method. The main captions considered in this classification are as follows:

- Deposits and other on-demand liabilities.
- Term and on-demand deposits.
- Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending(1).
- Bank borrowings.
- Debt securities issued.
- Other financial liabilities.

(1) Agreements to repurchase operations are performed as a mean for financing purposes. Investment repurchase obligation is classified within liabilities, which is measured in accordance with the interest rate in the agreement.

(x) Regulatory capital financial instruments issued

These instruments are another source of financing for the Bank. This category includes subordinated bonds, bonds with no fixed maturity and preference shares.

On initial recognition, these instruments are recorded at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to their issuance. The financial cost for the application of the effective interest method corresponds to transaction costs, including issuance costs and interests.

Transaction costs for bonds with no fixed maturity date and preference shares may be deferred for up to 5 years from the date of issuance and will be prorated and recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In subsequent recognition, perpetual bonds shall be measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Preferred shares shall be measured at their initial fair value, less any remaining balance of transaction costs that have not been expensed. Additionally, the effects of any potential modification of the issuance conditions and/or the amount paid for a partial capital redemption after 5 years from issuance must be considered, with the differences between the carrying amount and the payment made being recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(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 the following requirements are copulatively complied with:

- a) as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation;
- b) it is probable that at the reporting date an outflow of economic benefits will be required from the Bank or its subsidiaries to settle the obligation; and
- c) the amount of such resources can be estimated reliably.

A contingent asset or 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.

Provisions, which are calculated considering the best information available on the consequences of the event that gave rise to them are re-estimated on each closing date, are used to comply with specific obligations for which they were originally recognized. These are reversed when such obligations decrease or cease to exist.

Provisions are classified according to the following obligations covered:

- Provisions for contingencies (includes employee benefit obligations, restructuring plans, lawsuits and litigation, loyalty programs and merits for customers, operational risk and other contingencies).
- Provisions for minimum dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued.
- Special provisions for credit losses (including loss risk for contingent loans, country risk, additional allowances for loans and others).

(z) Provisions for minimum dividends

In Article 79 in Chile's Law of Public Companies it is established that, unless different from the adopted in the meeting and by the issued shares unanimously, public companies will have to distribute annually as dividend in cash to its shareholders, proportionally of its shares or the proportion established by the by-laws at least the 30% of liquid gains of each year, except when accumulated losses coming from previous year are to be absorbed.

Minimum dividends are accounted for net of the portion of the provisional dividends that has been approved during the course of the year and are registered in the caption "Provisions for dividends, payment of interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments" with a debit to the account "Provisions for minimum dividends" in Equity.

(aa) Allowances for credit losses

The Bank has established allowances for potential credit losses from loans and advances to customers, in accordance with the instructions issued by the CMF and its credit risk rating and evaluation models approved by the Board of Directors.

In order to determine its provision for credit risk, the Bank uses models or methodologies based on the individual and collective analyses of debtors to make provisions for loans and receivables from customers, which are defined below.

Allowances for loans by individual assessment

The individual analysis of debtors is applied to customers, natural persons or legal entities which, due to their size, complexity or exposure level, must be known comprehensively, requiring the assignment of a credit rating for each debtor.

All the customers of the Corporate, Real Estate, Large Companies or Wholesale segments will be considered to be business portfolio assessed individually. It will also consider the debtors with operations different to those mentioned above recording annual sales higher than or equal to MCh\$1,000 or business debt obligations higher than or equal to MCh\$500. In addition, all customers who are part of a business group, record commercial loans and whose total indebtedness, excluding mortgage loans, reaches an amount equal to or higher than UF20,000, will be included as individual customers. Finally, all the debtors that have recorded in their loans cross-border transactions will be included as individual customers.

To make the allowances, the Bank classifies its debtors and transactions related to loans and contingent loans in the related categories, with the prior allocation to one of the following three portfolio categories: Normal, substandard and in default as established in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks (CNC) issued by the CMF. Based on the debtor rating, the Bank assigns probability of default and loss on default percentages, which result in the expected loss percentage:

Type of Portfolio	Debtor category	Probability of default (%)	Loss given default (%)	Expected loss (%)
Normal portfolio	A1	0.04	90.0	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.5	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.5	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.5	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.0	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.0	9.00000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.5	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.5	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.5	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.5	43.87500

Type of Portfolio	Risk grade	Range of expected loss	Allowance (%)
In default	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

To determine the amount of allowances for the normal and substandard portfolio, the first step is to determine the exposure affected by allowances, which comprises the carrying amount of loans plus contingent loans, less the amounts that would be recovered through the execution of the guarantees, financial guarantee or collateral, supporting the transactions. The related loss percentages are applied to such exposure, which are composed of the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD) established for the category in which the debtor and/or its qualified guarantor is classified, as applicable. In the case of collateral, the Bank must demonstrate that the value assigned to this deduction reasonably reflects the value it would obtain on the disposal of the assets or equity instruments.

Collateral and sureties may be considered to the extent that the documentation evidencing the surety explicitly refers to specific loans, so that the scope of coverage is clearly defined and the claim against the guarantor or co-debtor is unquestionable. The credit quality of the direct debtor or group of debtors, as the case may be, may be substituted, in the proportion related to the exposure supported, by the credit quality of the guarantor or co-debtor.

For the substitution of the debtor's credit risk for the credit quality of the guarantor or co-debtor, this methodology will only be applicable when the guarantor or co-debtor is an entity rated in a category similar to investment grade by a local or international rating agency recognized by the CMF. The substitution method also applies when the guarantor or co-debtor is:

- The Chilean Treasury, CORFO or FOGAPE, assigning them category A1 for such purpose. For loans granted for the financing of higher education studies, granted in accordance with Law No. 20027, the Government may be considered as a qualified guarantor for 90% of the loan.
- Indirect debtors, other than those mentioned in the preceding point, that have audited financial statements and have been classified by the Bank, strictly applying the provisions of No. 2 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of accounting standards issued by the CMF, in a category up to A3 and above that of the direct debtor.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned, the Bank should keep a minimum allowance percentage of 0.50% on loans and contingent loans from the Normal portfolio. This minimum ratio must be met for the Bank considered individually and for the local consolidated report (the Bank and its subsidiaries in Chile).

For the purposes of establishing the allowance for loan losses in default, an expected loss rate is first determined, deducting the amounts recoverable through execution of guarantees and, if specific information is available, the present value of the recoveries obtained through collection actions, net of associated expenses. Once the expected loss range has been determined, the related allowance percentage is applied to the exposure amount comprising the loans plus the contingent loans of the same debtor.

Allowances for loans associated with collective assessment

The collective assessment is used for residential mortgage and consumer loan exposures, in addition to commercial exposures related to student loans and exposures to borrowers that simultaneously meet the following conditions: i) The Bank has an aggregate exposure (gross amount of provisions) to a single counterparty of less than UF20,000 (excluding mortgage loans). For off-balance sheet items, the gross amount is calculated by applying the credit conversion factors. In addition, "to the same counterparty" denotes one or more entities that may be considered as a single beneficiary.

For the determination of the aggregate exposure, the Bank must consider the exposure of the corporate group and ii) each aggregate exposure to the same counterparty does not exceed 0.2% of the total associated portfolio. To avoid circular computation, the criterion will be checked only once, for the remaining commercial credit exposures the models based on the individual analysis of the debtors must be applied.

The Bank uses a model for commercial exposures under MCh\$500 to determine an allowance based on the concept of expected loss of a loan.

To determine the allowances, the related group evaluations require the creation of groups of loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of type of debtors and conditions agreed, in order to establish, through technically based estimates and following prudential criteria, both the payment behavior of the related group and the recoveries of its defaulted loans. Banks may use two alternative methods to determine allowances for retail loans that are assessed on a group basis.

Under the first method, the Bank will use the experience gathered that explains the payment behaviour shown by each group of debtors sharing similar characteristics and recovery through the execution of guarantees and collection actions where applicable, to directly estimate a percentage of expected losses that will be applied to the amount of the loans of the related group.

Under the second, banks will segment debtors into homogeneous groups, as indicated above, associating with each group a certain probability of default and a recovery percentage based on a substantiated historical analysis. The amount of allowances to be made will be obtained by multiplying the total amount of loans of the related group by the estimated default and loss given default percentages.

In both methods, the estimated losses must be related to the type of portfolio and the term of the operations. For consumer loans, guarantees will not be considered for purposes of estimating the expected loss.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of making allowances, the Bank should recognize minimum allowances in accordance with the standard method established by the CMF. The use of this minimum prudential basis for allowances in no case exempts the Bank from its responsibility for having its own methodologies to determine allowances that are sufficient to safeguard the credit risk of each of its portfolios, and it must therefore have both methods available.

Allowances will be recorded considering the higher value obtained between the related standard method and the internal method.

The Bank has internal models for its collective portfolios, as well as standard methods for collective business portfolios and mortgage loans.

Allowances for consumption loans are calculated based on the estimated expected loss for each product/debtor, which is made up of three elements: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure or debt. PD is defined as the probability that a customer will fail to meet their loan obligations, whereas the loss given default is the rate of loss that a customer may have in the event of not paying their obligations. In general, the formula for calculating the provision is given by:

$$EL = PD * LGD * Exposure$$

Where:

- EL: Expected loss of product/debtor.
- PD: is the probability of default of an individual.
- LGD: Loss given default.
- Exposure: is the account debt.

The expected loss of the Chilean Government is applied to the guaranteed percentage of the FOGAPE, FOGAIN and CORFO reprogramming loan operations and other types of guarantees are also used, such as reciprocal guarantee companies (RGC) or for school infrastructure.

Depending on the age of a customer, the customer's PD can be estimated by a model for new customers or a model for behavior or old customers. The new customer models collect demographic and financial behavior features of the customer, while the behavior models seek information on the internal behavior of the Bank or its subsidiary, depending on the model, and of the financial institutions. In other words, new customer models look for customer features and behavior models focus on the customer's internal credit behavior. To determine the PD and the LGD, we seek to group customers with similar features, which allows us to determine that the groups are homogeneous within them and heterogeneous among them.

Special allowances for credit losses

Additional provisions for loans

In conformity with the standards issued by the CMF, the Bank has made additional provisions on its loan portfolio to hedge against the risk of unpredictable adverse economic fluctuations that may affect the macroeconomic environment or the situation in a specific economic sector.

Additional allowances are followed-up on a bimonthly basis to assess maintaining or amending the volume of allowances made.

Allowances for contingent loans

Contingent loans are all those operations or commitments in which the Bank assumes credit losses by having an obligation with a third party upon occurrence of a future event, to make a payment or disbursement that shall be recovered from its customers, as in the case of readily available revolving credit facilities, readily available revolving credit facilities with immediate payment, loans for higher education under Law No.20027 (CAE), letters of credit for goods movement transactions, commitments to purchase debt in local currency abroad, transactions related to contingent events, guarantees and sureties, other irrevocable credit commitments and other contingent loans.

Contingent loans are not recorded as assets. However, in order to hedge the credit risk, a provision for potential losses is accrued and recorded within 'Expense for credit losses' 'Expense for special allowances for credit losses' in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

To estimate allowances for contingent loans as indicated in Chapter B-1 and Chapter B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the CMF, the amount of the exposure to be considered will be equivalent to the following percentages of contingent loans:

Type of contingent exposure	FCC
Unrestricted revolving credit facilities with immediate payment	10%
Contingent loans linked to CAE	15%
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	20%
Other readily available revolving credit facilities	40%
Local currency debt purchase commitments abroad	50%
Transactions related to contingent events	50%
Co-debtors and guarantees	100%
Other loan commitments	100%
Other contingent loans	100%

However, when operations are conducted with customers with loans in default, as stated in chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the CMF, the exposure will always be equivalent to 100% of their contingent loans.

(ab) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make specific payments to repay the holder for the loss incurred on specific obligor default according to the conditions of a debt instrument.

Liabilities related to financial guarantees are initially recognized at fair value, and initial fair value is amortized through the life of the financial guarantee. The guaranteed liability is recorded at the higher of the amortized amount or the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee becomes probable). Financial guarantees are included in "Other liabilities" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(ac) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Bank's Senior Management in order to quantify some assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and uncertainties. Adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and any future periods affected.

Particularly, the information about the most 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:

- Notes 8, 11 and 12 : Measurement of financial instruments.
- Notes 13, 26, and 41 : Allowances for credit risk.
- Notes 15, 16, and 17 : Useful life and impairment of intangible assets, property and equipment and right-of-use assets.
- Note 18 : Deferred taxes.
- Notes 24, 25, and 26 : Provisions, contingencies and commitments.

(ad) Interest and indexation income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, in a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs, premiums, discounts, as well as all fees and commissions and other concepts paid or received that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Adjustments mainly relate to the indexation associated with changes in the value of Unidad de Fomento (UF), which was Ch\$38,416.69 as at December 31, 2024 (Ch\$36,789.36 as at December 31, 2023).

The Bank suspends the recognition of interest and indexation income on an accrual basis for loans when the loan or one of its installments is 90 days overdue. This implies that, from the date on which it is due to be suspended and until these loans are no longer impaired, the related assets will not be increased with interest and indexation in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and no income for these items will be recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income, unless they are effectively received.

(ae) Fee and commission income and expenses

Financial fees and commissions and transaction costs directly associated with the generation of certain financial assets and liabilities, are a part of the initial valuation of such financial assets and liabilities for the determination of the effective interest rate.

Fee and commission income and expenses not related to the generation of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on an accrual basis.

In general, unearned income and prepayments related to commissions for future services to be provided or received are transferred on a straight-line basis to profit or loss over the period that contractually covers those payments and collections.

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognized as the related services are provided.

(af) Expenses for employee benefit obligations

Short-term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

In addition, the obligations for long-term employee benefits and employment contract termination benefits agreed in the several collective bargaining agreements in force between Scotiabank Chile and its employees through the labor unions, incorporate clauses for the payment of incentives related to seniority bonuses, severance indemnity payments for voluntary retirement and caps other than those established in the Labor Code, established ad-hoc in the several agreements. In order to receive such benefits the employee must meet a set of clearly-established requirements.

Expenses detailed in the preceding paragraph are calculated using actuarial methods and assumptions, which are based on Management's best estimate and are reviewed and approved on an annual basis. They include variables such as personnel turnover rate, expected salary growth, mortality rate, disability, retirement age, beginning of working age, average age of beneficiary personnel and the probability of using this benefit, discounted at the current rate for long-term operations (the rate of in UF at 20 years of Bonds issued by the Banco Central de Chile is used).

Gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial variables for employment contract termination benefits are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income.

The effect of the provisions for such benefits are recognized in the caption "Provisions for contingencies" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(ag) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, excluding deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized.

(ah) Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the Bank by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during that year.

The calculation of diluted earnings per share has been based on the profit attributable to the Bank divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

At the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have any instruments that generate dilutive effects on Equity.

Note 3 New accounting pronouncements issued and adopted, or issued but not yet adopted

i) Adoption of new standards and amendments introduced by the CMF

Exempt Resolution No.368 dated January 8, 2024: The CMF released General Standard No.501, which establishes the minimum information to be included in the policies for regular transactions and regulates the public disclosure of transactions with related parties performed. The topics contained in these regulations became effective beginning on September 1, 2024.

Circular No.2346, March 6, 2024: This Circular amends Chapters B-1 and E of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks (CNC) including a standardized methodology for calculating allowances for consumption loans, based on the identification of risk factors in the probability of default and loss given default parameters related to delinquency in prior months both in the Bank and in the system, and that the customer holds a mortgage loan. These new regulations will become effective beginning in the new accounting close of January 2025. Through such date, the Bank will continue to estimate the allowances of this portfolio solely through their internal methodologies.

Based on the information available at the date of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the application exercise of the new methodology for estimating allowances (standard method), results in an impact of MCh\$172,104 at consolidated level. To cope with this impact, the Bank is assessing the use of additional allowances prepared for these purposes, among other actions.

ii) New pronouncements introduced by the IASB

Current accounting pronouncements

The following amended accounting pronouncements are mandatory for years beginning on January 1, 2024:

Amendments to IFRS (New IFRS)	Mandatory application date
Classification of Liabilities as Current or NonCurrent (Amendments to IAS1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IFRS7 and IAS7)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS1)

The IASB amended IAS1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to foster consistent application and clarify the requirements to determine whether a liability is current or non-current. As a result of such amendment, entities are required to review their loan contracts to determine whether their classification will change.

The amendments include the following:

- Right to defer settlement must have substance: under existing IAS1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for, at least, twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the IASB has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.
- Classification of revolving credit facilities may change: entities classify a liability as non-current if they have a right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. The IASB has now clarified that a right to defer exists only if the company complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.
- Liabilities with equity cancellation features: the amendments state that the cancellation of a liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments to the other party. The amendment clarifies the way in which entities classify a liability that includes a conversion option of the other party, which could be recognized as equity or as a liability separately from the liability component provided for in IAS32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation."

The amendment is effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. However, companies will consider including disclosures in conformity with IAS8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" in their next annual financial statements.

The Bank's Management assessed the impact of adopting this Standard and concluded that there are no impacts on its Consolidated Financial Statements as the Financial Statements are prepared and presented under the accounting instructions issued by the CMF, which do not include the classification of balances as current and non-current.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS16)

In September 2022, the Board issued amendments to IFRS16 "Leases – Lease liability on a Sale and Leaseback", which sets out the requirements for how an entity should account for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

While IFRS16 includes requirements on how to account for a sale and leaseback at the date the transaction takes place, the standard does not specify how the subsequent measurement of this transaction would be. The amendments issued by the Board are additional to the requirements established in IFRS16 for leaseback sales, which support the consistent application of the standard.

The Bank's Management assessed the impact of adopting this Standard and determined there are no effects on its Consolidated Financial Statements because through the present date, we do not have these types of transactions.

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS1)

The International Accounting Standards Board issued in October 2022 the amendment to IAS1 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.

The Bank's Management assessed the impact of the adoption of this Standard and determined there are no effects on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS7 and IFRS7)

In May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to IAS7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which establish additional disclosure requirements to be included in the notes related to Supplier Finance Arrangements, which will supplement the requirements currently established in IFRS Accounting Standards and will provide information that will allow the users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows, as well as its exposure to liquidity risk.

Amendments include the requirement to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.

The amendments are applicable to supplier finance arrangements that have all the following characteristics:

- The finance supplier pays the amounts owed by a company (the buyer) to its suppliers.
- The company agrees to pay in accordance with to the terms and conditions of the arrangements on the same date or at a later date than its suppliers are paid.
- The company has extended payment terms or suppliers benefit from early payment terms, compared to the due date for payment of the related invoice.

No amendments are included regarding the classification and presentation of the related liabilities and cash flows and are not applicable to finance arrangements related to accounts receivable or inventories.

The Bank's Management assessed the impact of the adoption of this Standard and determined there are no effects on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

The following accounting pronouncements have been issued and are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS (New IFRS)	Mandatory application date
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption permitted.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: Information to be disclosed	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption permitted.
Amendments to IFRS	Mandatory application date
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Effective date deferred indefinitely.
Lack of convertibility (Amendment to IAS 21)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption permitted.
Classification and measurement of financial instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Post-implementation review)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption permitted.

New IFRS issued

IFRS18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which supersedes IAS1 “Presentation of Financial Statements.”

Main changes in the new standard compared to the previous requirements in IAS1 include:

- Introducing new categories and subtotals defined in the statement of income with the purpose of obtaining additional significant information and provide a structure for the statement of income that is more comparable between entities. In particular:
 - Income and expense items are required to be classified in the following categories in the statement of income:
 - Operating
 - Investing
 - Financing
 - Income taxes
 - Discontinued operations

The classification is different in certain cases for entities which, as main line of business, provide financing to customers or make investments in assets

- Entities must present the following new subtotals:
 - Operating profit or loss
 - Profit (loss) before financing and income tax

These subtotals structure the statement of income in categories without the need to present headings of categories.

- The above categories should be presented unless doing so would reduce the effectiveness of the statement of income in providing a useful structured summary of the entity's income and expenses.

- The introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation that aim to obtain additional significant information and ensure that material information is not hidden. In particular:
 - IFRS18 provides guidance on whether the information should be in the primary financial statements (the function of which is to provide a useful structured summary) or in the notes.
 - Entities should identify assets, liabilities, equity and income and expenses arising from individual transactions or other events, and classify them into groups based on shared characteristics, resulting in items in the primary financial statements that share at least one characteristic. These groups are then separated based on other different characteristics, resulting in separate disclosure of material items in the notes. It may be necessary to aggregate immaterial items with different characteristics to avoid obscuring relevant information. Entities should use a descriptive label or, if that is not possible, provide information in the notes on the detail of such aggregated items.
 - Stricter guidelines are introduced as to whether the analysis of operating expenses is by nature or by function. The presentation should be made in a manner that provides the most useful structured summary of operating expenses considering several factors. The presentation of one or more operating expense items classified by function requires disclosure of amounts for five specific types of expenses, such as raw materials, employee benefits, depreciation and amortization.
- The introduction of disclosures on Management Performance Measures (MPM) in the notes to the financial statements aiming at transparency and discipline in the use of such measures and disclosures in one place. In particular:
 - MPMs are defined as subtotals of revenues and expenses that are used in public communications with financial statement users and are outside the financial statements, supplement the totals or subtotals included in IFRS and communicate management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance.
 - The accompanying disclosures are required to be provided in a single note that includes:
 - A description of why the MPM provides management's view of performance.
 - A description of how the MPM has been calculated
 - A description of how the measure provides useful information about an entity's financial performance
 - A reconciliation of the MPM to the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards
 - A statement that the MPM provides management's view of an aspect of the entity's financial performance
 - The effect of taxes and non-controlling interests separately for each of the differences between the MPM and the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards.
 - For a change in how the MPM is calculated, an explanation of the rationale for and the impact of the change

Specific improvements to IAS7 aim to improve comparability between entities. Changes include:

- Using operating profit subtotal as the single starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities; and
- Eliminating the option of presenting interest and dividends as cash flows from operating activities.

IFRS18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively, in accordance with IAS8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with specific transition provisions.

The Bank's Management is assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

IFRS19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On May 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures."

IFRS19 specifies the minimum disclosure requirements that an entity may apply instead of the extensive disclosure requirements required by other IFRSs.

An entity may apply this standard only when it is a subsidiary without public accountability and its ultimate or intermediate parent prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards (eligible entity).

A subsidiary is required to be publicly accountable if its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets), or it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (e.g., banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds, and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities may, but are not required to, apply IFRS19 in their consolidated, separate or stand-alone financial statements.

An entity should consider whether to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements of the standard is insufficient to enable users of the financial statements to understand the effect of transactions and other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

IFRS19 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. If an entity elects to early adopt the standard it should disclose that fact. If an entity applies it in the current reporting period but not in the immediately previous period, it should provide comparative information (i.e., prior period information) for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements, unless otherwise permitted or required by this standard or another IFRS.

An entity that opts to apply this standard for a reporting period before the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS18 shall apply the disclosure requirements set out in Appendix B of IFRS19.

If an entity applies the standard for an annual reporting period beginning before January 1, 2025 and has not applied the Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability", it is not required to make the disclosures in IFRS19 related to those amendments.

The Bank's Management is assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

Amendments to IFRS

Sale or Contribution of Assets Between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS10 and IAS28)

On September 11, 2014, the IASB issued this amendment that requires that when transferring subsidiaries to an associate or joint venture, the total gain should be recognized when assets transferred meet the definition of "business" under IFRS3 "Business Combinations." This amendment establishes strong pressure on the definition of a "business" for recognition in profit or loss. Also, it introduces new and unforeseen recognition for transactions that partially consider maintenance in assets that are not businesses.

The effective application of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS21)

On August 15, 2023, the IASB issued the amendment to IAS21 — The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, "Lack of Exchangeability" to respond to commentary from stakeholders and concerns on the diversity in practice when accounting for the lack of exchangeability between currencies. These amendments establish criteria that will allow companies to assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not, so that they can determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosures to be provided, in the event that the currency is not exchangeable.

The amendments establish that a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date when an entity can exchange that currency into another currency within a timeframe that includes a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which the exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, such currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.

The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so.

When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's purpose when estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under economic conditions prevailing. The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet such objective. An entity may use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

- A spot exchange rate for a purpose other than that for which an entity assesses exchangeability.
- The first exchange rate at which an entity can obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after currency exchangeability is restored (first subsequent exchange rate).

An entity using another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate (including rates of exchange transactions in foreign exchange markets or mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations) and adjust that exchange rate, as required, to meet the objective established previously.

An entity is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact.

The Bank's Management assessed the impact of the adoption of this Standard and determined there are no effects on its Consolidated Financial Statements as the Bank uses the accounting representation exchange rate as instructed in the CNC for Banks issued by the CMF.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS9 and IFRS7 – Post-implementation Review)

On May 30, 2024, the IASB has issued this amendment to address issues identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS9 "Financial Instruments" and the disclosure requirements in IFRS7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures."

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS9 that address the following topics:

- Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer
- Classification of financial assets: contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending agreement
- Classification of financial assets: assets with non-recourse features
- Classification of financial assets: contractually linked instruments

The IASB also issued the following amendments to IFRS7:

- Disclosures: investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Disclosures: contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event.

The need for these amendments was identified as a result of the IASB's post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS9.

Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively, in accordance with IAS8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" in its following annual financial statements unless otherwise specified. An entity is not required to restate prior periods.

The Bank's Management is assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

Note 4 Changes in accounting policies

During the twelve-month year ended December 31, 2024, there have been no significant changes in accounting policies that affect the interpretation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 Significant events

On March 28, 2024, in conformity with Articles 9 and 10 of Law No.18045 on the Securities Market and Chapter No.18-10 of the Updated Compilation of Standards issued by the CMF, the Company communicates as essential information that on such date the shareholders at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Scotiabank Chile (the "Bank") agreed, among other matters, to distribute 30% of the profit obtained during 2023; i.e., MCh\$122,388, equivalent to a dividend of Ch\$9.99505 per share and destine the remaining balance to the reserve fund for undistributed profits.

Issuance of bonds with no fixed maturity date

On November 26, 2024, bonds with no fixed maturity period were privately issued in the international market (hereinafter, the "AT1 Bonds"). The AT1 Bonds were acquired by an entity of The Bank of Nova Scotia, the Parent of Scotiabank Chile.

The issue amounts to USD 700,000,000, at an annual interest rate of 6.94%, with a spread of 275 basis points over the rate of the 5-year Treasury Department bonds of the United States of America. Interest will be paid semi-annually on June 4 and December 4 of each year, beginning on June 4, 2025.

Note 6 Business Segments

Scotiabank Chile is a universal bank offering a great variety of products and financial services to various kinds of customers, ranging from major corporations and financial institutions to low/medium income individuals, which are classified in different segments referred to their business characteristics.

Scotiabank creates value in a sustainable manner, giving customers the opportunity to choose their world through a range of financial products and services for our diverse segments.

In conformity with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", the Bank has added the operating segments with similar economic characteristics considering the aggregation criteria indicated in such standard. The Bank performs its business activities by lines of business, which have been defined based on the target customers. Scotiabank Chile targets the following market segments which are defined as Retail Banking (Personal and SMEs), Wholesale Banking, CAT, Treasury and Others. A business segment comprises customers to whom a differentiated product offering is directed according to their commercial characteristics, measured on a similar basis in terms of performance.

Information included in this note is not necessarily comparable to that of other financial institutions as it is based on the internal system of management information according to the segments set up independently by the Bank. Each business segment reflects its gross operating income, supporting expenses and net provisions for risk along with their related assets and liabilities. Taxes are managed at the corporate level and are not allocated by business segment.

As the Bank's business is based in Chile, it is not relevant to present information for Geographical Segments.

The following are the business segments established by the Bank:

1. Retail

Personal Banking: This segment addresses individual customers whose income is over US\$500. The main products offered by the Bank in this segment include consumer loans, overdraft credit line, credit cards, and mortgage loans. In addition, the Bank has liability products for this tranche and offers chequing accounts and diverse saving products such as term deposits, agreements, mutual funds and short-term investments. In addition, the Bank provides this segment of customers with a variety of financial services such as foreign currency exchange, shares sales, insurance products, and self-service in branch offices where customers can directly perform a series of transactions in their own account.

SME banking: As Corporate Banking, we have focused our efforts on attracting and linking corporate clients and individuals with business activities, belonging to different economic sectors such as services, commerce, transportation and agriculture, and where annual sales do not exceed MUS\$4. Our value proposition is based on providing financial services of excellence through asset and liability products, such as commercial loans, lease contracts, factoring transactions, current account plans, insurance, investment products, foreign trade and cash management.

2. Wholesale banking

This business segment includes enterprise customers with annual sales over MUS\$4 and corporate customers with annual sales over MUS\$150. The main products offered by the Bank to this segment include working capital financing, foreign trade loans, lease operations, factoring transactions and structured finance (syndicated loans, Project finance, etc.). These customers also use liability products such as domestic and foreign currency chequing accounts, term deposits and mutual funds.

Additionally, the Bank provides a wide range of non-credit services such as collection, bill payment, insurance products, salary payment administration, quotation and procurement, electronic invoicing and a wide range of treasury products such as foreign currency exchange, derivative products, foreign currency or interest rate risk hedging and short-term investments.

3. CAT

This segment groups credit cards and consumer loans offered within the framework of the binding partnership agreement entered into with Cencosud S.A., by way of which the bank acquired 51% of the shares of CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A. ("CAT") and of CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A., with the purpose of the joint and exclusive performance of the financial retail business of Cencosud in Chile.

4. Treasury

This segment performs the global functions of interest rate risk management, structural exchange rate position, inflation position and liquidity risk management. The latter, through the performance of issues and uses. In addition to the management of the available-for-sale investment portfolio. Likewise, the Bank's own resources, the capital endowment made to each unit and the cost of financing the investments made are also managed.

The segment includes revenue associated with the management of the investment portfolio and gains or losses from the management of interest rate and inflation risks.

5. Other

This segment includes all items that bear no connection with customer segments and other minor income and expenses not related to any of the above-mentioned lines of business.

The following table shows the consolidated income of Scotiabank Chile, for each of the abovementioned segments:

	As at December 31, 2024					
	Retail MCh\$	Wholesale MCh\$	CAT MCh\$	Treasury MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Net interest income	584,247	346,223	324,896	(348,597)	229	906,998
Other income	142,205	192,234	77,387	329,166	14,191	755,183
Equity in net income of investees	-	-	-	-	4,592	4,592
Total operating income	726,452	538,457	402,283	(19,431)	19,012	1,666,773
Operating expenses	(329,974)	(134,956)	(128,470)	(7,700)	(4,504)	(605,604)
Depreciation and amortization	(45,771)	(10,372)	(15,759)	(263)	(551)	(72,716)
Credit losses expense	(172,021)	(66,269)	(202,562)	-	4,268	(436,584)
Segment operating profit (loss)	178,686	326,860	55,492	(27,394)	18,225	551,869
Income tax expense	(36,220)	(76,805)	(12,409)	7,396	23,492	(94,546)
Profit (loss) for the period	142,466	250,055	43,083	(19,998)	41,717	457,323

Spot Volumes

Assets (loans)	18,982,914	11,155,792	1,785,128	-	31,374	31,955,208
Liabilities (Core and Term deposits)	6,943,352	5,877,879	-	5,915,350	-	18,736,581

	As at December 31, 2023					
	Retail MCh\$	Wholesale MCh\$	CAT MCh\$	Treasury MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Net interest income	544,254	328,856	278,882	(301,536)	505	850,961
Other income	125,847	228,251	78,191	271,378	17,235	720,902
Equity in net income of investees	-	-	-	-	6,362	6,362
Total operating income	670,101	557,107	357,073	(30,158)	24,102	1,578,225
Operating expenses	(314,819)	(123,884)	(126,937)	(4,150)	(28,418)	(598,208)
Depreciation and amortization	(36,262)	(10,800)	(12,037)	(4,816)	(2,999)	(66,914)
Credit losses expense	(166,494)	(45,145)	(212,117)	-	1,830	(421,926)
Segment operating profit (loss)	152,526	377,278	5,982	(39,124)	(5,485)	491,177
Income tax expense	(31,436)	(91,379)	(234)	10,563	37,874	(74,612)
Profit (loss) for the period	148,611	347,651	17,574	(17,004)	(80,267)	416,565

Spot Volumes

Assets (loans)	18,779,636	10,922,488	1,662,373	-	35,310	31,399,807
Liabilities (Core and Term deposits)	6,925,452	5,467,748	-	5,638,864	-	18,032,064

For decision-making purposes, Senior Management is provided with information on net interest income and provisions to assess the performance of the segments and allocate resources to them.

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents

The detail of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Cash and deposits in banks		
Cash	187,433	160,130
Deposits in Banco Central de Chile (i)	488,397	670,316
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	-	-
Deposits in domestic Banks	26,134	12,316
Deposits in foreign Banks	164,511	367,122
Subtotal - Cash and deposits in Banks	866,475	1,209,884
Net trading operations pending settlement (ii)	149,692	55,769
Other cash equivalents (iii)	317,223	274,207
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,333,390	1,539,860

- (i) The level of funds in cash and in Banco Central de Chile corresponds to reserve regulations that the Bank has to keep as an average in monthly periods.
- (ii) Trading operations pending settlement correspond to transactions that have been traded but yet are pending settlement which will increase or decrease the funds maintained in the Banco Central de Chile or in banks in foreign countries, normally within a period ranging between 12 and 24 working hours, and are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Assets		
Notes in charge of other banks (exchange)	33,450	33,243
Transfer of funds pending receipt	571,520	355,898
Subtotal assets	604,970	389,141
Liabilities		
Transfer of funds pending delivery	(455,278)	(333,372)
Subtotal liabilities	(455,278)	(333,372)
Net trading operations pending settlement	149,692	55,769

- (iii) Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered as "cash equivalents" as defined by IAS7, i.e., to qualify as "cash equivalents" investments in financial debt 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 that the financial instruments are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 8 Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss

a) The detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Derivative instruments		
Forwards	778,990	780,562
Swaps	5,373,875	4,913,421
Call options	500	298
Put options	81	43
Forwards	-	-
Other	-	-
Financial debt securities		
Government and Banco Central de Chile	363,641	34,446
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	242,399	147,934
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	12,843	11,440
Other debt financial instruments		
Investments in mutual funds	12,640	48,839
Equity instruments	10,238	7,358
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	6,795,207	5,944,341

b) The detail of financial derivative instruments is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024		Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity (1)						Fair Value
Product	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\$
Forward								
Future arbitration	-	593,553	646,348	704,500	142,469	14,255	-	58,750
Paper forward	-	9,727	-	-	-	-	-	59
Exchange insurance	-	10,155,654	5,031,902	6,034,788	1,624,108	418,138	682,948	565,541
Inflation insurance	-	1,613,177	2,473,006	6,582,022	8,549,597	2,524,091	2,775,524	154,640
Subtotal forward	-	12,372,111	8,151,256	13,321,310	10,316,174	2,956,484	3,458,472	778,990
Options								
Call option	-	4,469	3,808	-	-	-	-	500
Put Option	-	790	1,801	5,487	-	-	-	81
Subtotal options	-	5,259	5,609	5,487	-	-	-	581
Swap								
Cross currency swap	-	1,011,892	2,336,011	5,735,658	13,065,968	8,802,782	11,831,254	3,638,953
Rate Swap	40,600	15,185,698	15,493,379	30,978,608	33,979,359	20,453,453	23,854,832	1,734,922
Subtotal swap	40,600	16,197,590	17,829,390	36,714,266	47,045,327	29,256,235	35,686,086	5,373,875
Total	40,600	28,574,960	25,986,255	50,041,063	57,361,501	32,212,719	39,144,558	6,153,446

(1) The maturity amounts were determined based on the notional values of the financial instruments

Product	Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity (1)							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\$
Forward								
Future arbitration	-	469,274	684,558	498,664	229,805	17,530	-	29,937
Paper forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange insurance	-	12,664,619	7,165,032	6,463,092	1,719,169	508,657	832,142	540,366
Inflation insurance	-	1,215,589	1,660,201	3,254,867	3,298,199	1,440,015	3,972,265	210,259
Subtotal forward	-	14,349,482	9,509,791	10,216,623	5,247,173	1,966,202	4,804,407	780,562
Options								
Call option	-	1,098	7,952	9,044	-	-	-	298
Put Option	-	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	43
Subtotal options	-	2,190	7,952	9,044	-	-	-	341
Swap								
Cross currency swap	-	1,120,657	2,098,402	6,479,584	14,643,182	8,215,231	13,510,074	3,058,845
Rate Swap	-	4,782,210	10,090,550	32,661,452	21,343,124	11,915,337	17,034,500	1,854,576
Subtotal swap	-	5,902,867	12,188,952	39,141,036	35,986,306	20,130,568	30,544,574	4,913,421
Total	-	20,254,539	21,706,695	49,366,703	41,233,479	22,096,770	35,348,981	5,694,324

(1) The maturity amounts were determined based on the notional values of the financial instruments

c) The detail of debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity (1)							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	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Debt financial instruments								
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	-	36,112	-	-	-	-	-	36,111
Bonds or promissory notes issued by the Treasury	-	-	1,742	-	27,897	22,871	280,129	327,530
Other Treasury debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and Banco Central de Chile	-	36,112	1,742	-	27,897	22,871	280,129	363,641
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	20	9,600	159,961	45,000	1,000	35,857	240,432
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-	-	5,226	922	-	1,967
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	20	9,600	159,961	50,226	1,922	35,857	242,399
Debt financial instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	-	-	-	6,963	-	5,968	12,843
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond and commercial paper of companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	6,963	-	5,968	12,843
Other financial instruments								
Investments in mutual funds	9,308	3,332	-	-	-	-	-	12,640
Equity instruments	10,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,238
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	19,546	3,332	-	-	-	-	-	22,878
Total	19,546	39,464	11,342	159,961	85,086	24,793	321,954	641,761

As at December 31, 2023	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity (1)							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	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Debt financial instruments								
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	-	1,999	-	19,534	-	-	-	21,533
Bonds or promissory notes issued by the Treasury	-	195	350	230	5,998	3,801	2,567	12,913
Other Treasury debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and Banco Central de Chile:	-	2,194	350	19,764	5,998	3,801	2,567	34,446
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	-	1,973	124,823	9,065	5,081	3,031	143,972
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-	-	1,915	883	1,435	3,962
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	1,973	124,823	10,980	5,964	4,466	147,934
Debt financial instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	-	-	2,622	-	-	8,739	11,440
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond and commercial paper of companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	2,622	-	-	8,739	11,440
Other financial instruments								
Investments in mutual funds	38,588	10,251	-	-	-	-	-	48,839
Equity instruments	7,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,358
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	45,946	10,251	-	-	-	-	-	56,197
Total	45,946	12,445	2,323	147,209	16,978	9,765	15,772	250,017

(1) The amounts of the maturities were determined based on the notional values of the financial instruments

Note 9 Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no such operations.

Note 10 Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no such operations.

Note 11 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

a) The detail of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Debt financial instruments	1,889,506	2,188,905
Other	-	-
Total	1,889,506	2,188,905

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023


b) The detail of debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity (1)							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	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Debt financial instruments								
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	-	36,112	-	-	-	-	-	36,111
Bonds or promissory notes issued by the Treasury	-	-	1,742	-	27,897	22,871	280,129	327,530
Other Treasury debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and Banco Central de Chile	-	36,112	1,742	-	27,897	22,871	280,129	363,641
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	20	9,600	159,961	45,000	1,000	35,857	240,432
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-	-	5,226	922	-	1,967
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	20	9,600	159,961	50,226	1,922	35,857	242,399
Debt financial instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	-	-	-	6,963	-	5,968	12,843
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond and commercial paper of companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	6,963	-	5,968	12,843
Other financial instruments								
Investments in mutual funds	9,308	3,332	-	-	-	-	-	12,640
Equity instruments	10,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,238
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	19,546	3,332	-	-	-	-	-	22,878
Total	19,546	39,464	11,342	159,961	85,086	24,793	321,954	641,761

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



As at December 31, 2023	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity (1)							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	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Debt financial instruments								
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	-	1,999	-	19,534	-	-	-	21,533
Bonds or promissory notes issued by the Treasury	-	195	350	230	5,998	3,801	2,567	12,913
Other Treasury debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and Banco Central de Chile	-	2,194	350	19,764	5,998	3,801	2,567	34,446
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	-	1,973	124,823	9,065	5,081	3,031	143,972
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-	-	1,915	883	1,435	3,962
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	1,973	124,823	10,980	5,964	4,466	147,934
Debt financial instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	-	-	2,622	-	-	8,739	11,440
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond and commercial paper of companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	2,622	-	-	8,739	11,440
Other financial instruments								
Investments in mutual funds	38,588	10,251	-	-	-	-	-	48,839
Equity instruments	7,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,358
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in mutual funds	45,946	10,251	-	-	-	-	-	56,197
Total	45,946	12,445	2,323	147,209	16,978	9,765	15,772	250,017

As at December 31, 2024, the Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio includes a net unrealized loss of MCh\$87,457 (MCh\$110,969 as at December 31, 2023) recorded as valuation adjustments in equity and a net realized loss of MCh\$1,179 (net gain of MCh\$935 as at December 31, 2023) recorded in the caption "Gain or loss from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income."

c) Movements in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
As at January 1, 2024	2,188,905	(830)	-	-	-	-	2,188,905	(830)
Net changes (purchase/sale) for the period	(354,832)	109	-	-	-	-	(354,832)	109
Change in fair value	21,145	-	-	-	-	-	21,145	-
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of transfers in Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reductions due to discounts	(879)	-	-	-	-	-	(879)	-
Accrued interest	33,402	-	-	-	-	-	33,402	-
Remeasures of Expected Credit Losses at year-end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	1,765	-	-	-	-	-	1,765	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	1,889,506	(721)	-	-	-	-	1,889,506	(721)

As at December 31, 2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses	Fair Value	Expected Credit Losses
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
As at January 1, 2023	2,360,643	(919)	-	-	-	-	2,360,643	(919)
Net changes (purchase/sale) for the period	(263,236)	89	-	-	-	-	(263,236)	89
Change in fair value	53,479	-	-	-	-	-	53,479	-
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of transfers in Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reductions due to discounts	(219)	-	-	-	-	-	(219)	-
Accrued interest	31,487	-	-	-	-	-	31,487	-
Remeasures of Expected Credit Losses at year-end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	306	-	-	-	-	-	306	-
Exchange rate adjustments	6,445	-	-	-	-	-	6,445	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	2,188,905	(830)	-	-	-	-	2,188,905	(830)

d) The table below shows the fair values of debt financial instruments detailing unrealized gains and losses.

As at December 31, 2024	Amortized cost MCh\$	Fair Value MCh\$	Unrealized gains/(losses), gross MCh\$
Government and Banco Central de Chile			
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-
Bonds and promissory notes issued by the Treasury	1,967,021	1,879,566	(87,455)
Other treasury debt financial instruments	9,942	9,940	(2)
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile			
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	-	-
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Total	1,976,963	1,889,506	(87,457)

As at December 31, 2023	Amortized cost MCh\$	Fair Value MCh\$	Unrealized gains/(losses), gross MCh\$
Government and Banco Central de Chile			
Debt financial instruments issued by Banco Central de Chile	393,433	395,919	2,486
Bonds and promissory notes issued by the Treasury	1,895,604	1,782,154	(113,450)
Other treasury debt financial instruments	10,837	10,832	(5)
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile			
Debt financial instruments issued by other domestic banks	-	-	-
Domestic corporate bonds and commercial paper	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Total	2,299,874	2,188,905	(110,969)

Note 12 Derivative instruments for accounting hedge

a) Balances by type of hedge are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024		12/31/2023	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
	(in favor)	(against)	(in favor)	(against)
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Designated derivatives in fair value hedging relationships	71,280	(15,124)	90,533	(56,982)
Designated derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	258,983	(1,538,946)	226,775	(1,398,674)
Total derivatives designated in hedging relationships	330,263	(1,554,070)	317,308	(1,455,656)

b) The derivative instrument portfolio for accounting hedge purposes is detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024		Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity						Carrying amount	
Product	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									
Future arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swap	-	-	38,672	-	92,426	113,327	203,006	67,883	(13,283)
Rate Swap	-	-	439,865	-	100,000	151,000	163,630	3,397	(1,841)
Subtotal	-	-	478,537	-	192,426	264,327	366,636	71,280	(15,124)
Cash flow hedge derivative									
Future arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation insurance	-	11,525	307,333	242,025	96,042	-	-	27	(3,467)
Call option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swap	-	55,132	205,356	1,323,824	3,236,859	1,757,224	1,541,156	246,247	(1,524,510)
Rate Swap	-	-	-	-	100,000	801,838	364,109	12,709	(10,969)
Subtotal	-	66,657	512,689	1,565,849	3,432,901	2,559,062	1,905,265	258,983	(1,538,946)
Total	-	66,657	991,226	1,565,849	3,625,327	2,823,389	2,271,901	330,263	(1,554,070)

As at December 31, 2023		Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity						Carrying amount	
Product	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									
Future arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swap	-	48,733	-	123,242	205,454	142,907	358,187	89,698	(49,673)
Rate Swap	-	-	-	406,000	12,850	-	157,020	835	(7,309)
Subtotal	-	48,733	-	529,242	218,304	142,907	515,207	90,533	(56,982)
Cash flow hedge derivative									
Future arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation insurance	-	36,773	36,773	275,796	11,032	-	-	2,699	-
Call option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swap	-	92,883	339,628	1,110,721	2,752,110	1,570,213	2,007,263	220,557	(1,381,257)
Rate Swap	-	-	-	-	-	109,650	396,363	3,519	(17,417)
Subtotal	-	129,656	376,401	1,386,517	2,763,142	1,679,863	2,403,626	226,775	(1,398,674)
Total	-	178,389	376,401	1,915,759	2,981,446	1,822,770	2,918,833	317,308	(1,455,656)

c) The detail of the carrying amounts of items under fair value hedges, separated by maturity, is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Book Value							Total
	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\$	
Hedged item								-
Government instruments and Banco Central de Chile	-	-	436,757	-	-	257,116	188,639	882,512
Other instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current bonds	-	-	-	-	191,167	159,156	473,225	823,548
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	26,198	38,264	-	-	-	-	64,462
Total	-	26,198	475,021	-	191,167	416,272	661,864	1,770,522

As at December 31, 2023	Book Value							Total
	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\$	
Hedged item								
Government instruments and Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	347,262	122,432	32,667	235,377	737,738
Other instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current bonds	-	-	-	-	57,600	109,759	332,658	500,017
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	-	64,744	-	160,861	50,023	-	-	275,628
Total	-	64,744	-	508,123	230,055	142,426	568,035	1,513,383

d) Accounting hedge derivatives

As derivative instruments are important tools to manage the exchange rate, interest rate and liquidity risks of the Bank's activities, its designation as hedge accounting allows the recognition, under certain circumstances, of the offsetting effects of economic hedges, which reduce the volatility that may arise in profit or loss and cash flows, as through such hedges the gains and losses of the derivative and hedged item are recognized and offset during the same accounting period.

Balances by risk management are presented below:

As at December 31, 2024	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument	
	of the hedging instrument	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest rate risk			
Rate Swap	818,314	12,709	(6,546)
Cross currency swap	-	-	-
Exchange rate risk			
Rate Swap	447,633	-	(4,423)
Cross currency swap	2,017,673	195,881	(40,954)
Inflation risk			
Inflation insurances	656,925	27	(3,467)
Cross currency swap	6,101,878	50,366	(1,483,556)
Subtotal	10,042,423	258,983	(1,538,946)
Fair value hedges:			
Interest rate risk			
Rate Swap	854,495	3,397	(1,841)
Inflation risk			
Cross currency swap	447,431	67,883	(13,283)
Subtotal	1,301,926	71,280	(15,124)
Total	11,344,349	330,263	(1,554,070)

As at December 31, 2023	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument MCh\$	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument	
		Assets	Liabilities
		MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest rate risk			
Rate Swap	506,013	3,519	(17,417)
Cross currency swap	-	-	-
Exchange rate risk			
Cross currency swap	1,606,969	142,373	(44,761)
Inflation risk			
Inflation insurances	360,374	2,699	-
Cross currency swap	6,265,849	78,184	(1,336,496)
Subtotal	8,739,205	226,775	(1,398,674)
Fair value hedges:			
Interest rate risk			
Rate Swap	575,870	835	(7,309)
Inflation risk			
Cross currency swap	878,523	89,698	(49,673)
Subtotal	1,454,393	90,533	(56,982)
Total	10,193,598	317,308	(1,455,656)

d.1) Fair value accounting hedge derivatives

For fair value hedges, changes in fair value of hedge instruments are offset in the Consolidated Statements of Income through fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. The Bank uses fair value hedges primarily to translate fixed rate financial instruments to floating rate financial instruments. Hedged items include commercial loans granted at fixed rate in foreign currency and term deposits issued at a fixed rate in pesos.

Additionally, the Bank uses fair value hedges to hedge the effect of inflation of debt instruments held for the sale of the Chilean General Treasury bonds in UF (BTU). Also, to hedge against the effect of the inflation of Bonds issued by the Bank in UF.

Hedging instruments include cross-currency interest rate swaps (CC and IRS).

d.2) Cash flow accounting hedge derivatives

For cash flow hedges, the changes in fair value of the hedging instruments are recorded in equity, to the extent that it is effective, until the corresponding gains or losses associated with the hedged item are recognized in profit or loss. The Bank uses cash flow hedges primarily to hedge the fluctuations in cash flows related to floating rate financial instruments, foreign currency and highly probable projected income. Hedged items include mortgage loans in UF, term deposits at floating rate in Chilean pesos, floating rate foreign currency foreign bank borrowings, available-for-sale securities in Euro, and commercial loans granted at floating rate in foreign currency. Hedging instruments include forward contracts and cross-currency interest rate swaps (CC and IRS).

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank has recorded a loss, net of tax of MCh\$15,953 (gain of MCh\$43,815 as at December 31, 2023) in other comprehensive income for the adjustment of cash flow hedging instruments.

As at December 31, 2024, a loss from cash flow hedge derivatives of MCh\$58,866 (loss of MCh\$61,700 as at December 31, 2023) was recognized in profit or loss, which includes the ineffective portion for changes in fair value of the hedge and the effects on profit or loss of the hedge as the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Cash flows of hedged items are expected to occur and impact the gain or loss from cash flow accounting hedges as detailed below.

As at December 31, 2024	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	6,618	9,442	14,558	216,563	704,495	239,856	347,414	1,538,946
Hedged Item - Liabilities	-	(93)	(1,483)	(27,792)	(140,826)	(76,806)	(11,983)	(258,983)
Net cash flows	6,618	9,349	13,075	188,771	563,669	163,050	335,431	1,279,963

As at December 31, 2023	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	-	10,167	74,350	86,967	489,972	338,222	398,996	1,398,674
Hedged Item - Liabilities	-	(856)	(6,860)	(66,204)	(92,416)	(31,843)	(28,596)	(226,775)
Net cash flows	-	9,311	67,490	20,763	397,556	306,379	370,400	1,171,899

i) Cash flows forecast for interest rate risk:

As at December 31, 2024	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								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	4,791	173	1,582	6,546
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(3,307)	(4,576)	(4,826)	(12,709)
Net flows	-	-	-	-	1,484	(4,403)	(3,244)	(6,163)
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	3,307	4,576	4,826	12,709
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(4,791)	(173)	(1,582)	(6,546)
Net flows	-	-	-	-	(1,484)	4,403	3,244	6,163

As at December 31, 2023	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								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	4,746	5,265	7,406	17,417
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(2,054)	(754)	(711)	(3,519)
Net flows	-	-	-	-	2,692	4,511	6,695	13,898
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	2,054	754	711	3,519
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(4,746)	(5,265)	(7,406)	(17,417)
Net flows	-	-	-	-	(2,692)	(4,511)	(6,695)	(13,898)

ii) Cash flows forecast for inflation risk:

As at December 31, 2024	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								
Inflows	6,618	9,442	14,558	216,563	677,208	229,722	332,912	1,487,023
Outflows	-	(93)	(31)	(2,312)	(13,584)	(25,739)	(8,634)	(50,393)
Net flows	6,618	9,349	14,527	214,251	663,624	203,983	324,278	1,436,630
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	93	31	2,312	13,584	25,739	8,634	50,393
Outflows	(6,618)	(9,442)	(14,558)	(216,563)	(677,208)	(229,722)	(332,912)	(1,487,023)
Net flows	(6,618)	(9,349)	(14,527)	(214,251)	(663,624)	(203,983)	(324,278)	(1,436,630)

As at December 31, 2023	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								
Inflows	-	10,167	74,350	86,967	474,718	313,318	376,976	1,336,496
Outflows	-	(856)	(6,860)	(7,868)	(24,039)	(14,796)	(26,464)	(80,883)
Net flows	-	9,311	67,490	79,099	450,679	298,522	350,512	1,255,613
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	856	6,860	7,868	24,039	14,796	26,464	80,883
Outflows	-	(10,167)	(74,350)	(86,967)	(474,718)	(313,318)	(376,976)	(1,336,496)
Net flows	-	(9,311)	(67,490)	(79,099)	(450,679)	(298,522)	(350,512)	(1,255,613)

iii) Cash flows forecast for exchange rate risk:

As at December 31, 2024	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								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	22,496	9,961	12,920	45,377
Outflows	-	-	(1,452)	(25,480)	(123,935)	(46,491)	1,477	(195,881)
Net flows	-	-	(1,452)	(25,480)	(101,439)	(36,530)	14,397	(150,504)
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	-	1,452	25,480	123,935	46,491	(1,477)	195,881
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(22,496)	(9,961)	(12,920)	(45,377)
Net flows	-	-	1,452	25,480	101,439	36,530	(14,397)	150,504

As at December 31, 2023	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								
Inflows	-	-	-	-	10,509	19,638	14,614	44,761
Outflows	-	-	-	(58,336)	(66,324)	(16,292)	(1,421)	(142,373)
Net flows	-	-	-	(58,336)	(55,815)	3,346	13,193	(97,612)
Hedging instrument								
Inflows	-	-	-	58,336	66,324	16,292	1,421	142,373
Outflows	-	-	-	-	(10,509)	(19,638)	(14,614)	(44,761)
Net flows	-	-	-	58,336	55,815	(3,346)	(13,193)	97,612

Ineffectiveness of accounting hedges

The amounts recorded as ineffectiveness by type of hedge, recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income, are presented below.

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
<u>Fair value hedges</u>		
Gain (loss) recorded on the hedged items	(1,006)	17,878
Gain (loss) recorded on hedging instruments	1,083	(26,680)
Ineffectiveness	77	(8,802)
<u>Cash flow hedges</u>		
Ineffectiveness	(1,891)	(2,918)

The ineffectiveness and the reclassified amount of the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss for the year, by type of risk management, are presented below.

As at December 31, 2024	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in the result for the period MCh\$	Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit for the period MCh\$
Interest rate risk	(96)	(57,516)
Exchange rate risk	138	42,626
Inflation rate risk	(1,933)	(43,976)
Total	(1,891)	(58,866)

As at December 31, 2023	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in the result for the period MCh\$	Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit for the period MCh\$
Interest rate risk	253	(252)
Exchange rate risk	84	(298)
Inflation rate risk	(3,255)	(61,150)
Total	(2,918)	(61,700)

Note 13 Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	262,360	226,394
Debt financial instruments	25,767	1,387,601
Loans and advances to banks	1,564	25,223
Loans and advances to customers	31,955,208	31,399,807
Total	32,244,899	33,039,025

a) Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Operations with domestic banks	-	-
Operations with foreign banks	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities		
Repurchase contracts	262,364	226,410
Securities lending rights	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad	-	-
Impairment in the accumulated value of financial assets at amortized cost		
- Rights from resale agreements and securities lending		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	(4)	(16)
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	-	-
Financial assets with credit impairment (stage 3)	-	-
Total	262,360	226,394

The detail of the balance of rights for resale agreements and securities lending agreements separated by maturity period is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	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\$
Operations with domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase contracts	-	255,226	6,216	922	-	-	-	262,364
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost- Rights from resale agreements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets with credit impairment (stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	255,222	6,216	922	-	-	-	262,360

As at December 31, 2023	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\$
Operations with domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase contracts	-	208,964	16,589	857	-	-	-	226,410
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost- Rights from resale agreements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	(16)
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets with credit impairment (stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	208,948	16,589	857	-	-	-	226,394

The reconciliation of the changes in the caption "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements" is presented below:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	226,410	(16)	-	-	-	-	226,410	(16)
New assets originated or purchased	15,608,728	(4)	-	-	-	-	15,608,728	(4)
Payments and written-off assets	(15,592,663)	16	-	-	-	-	(15,592,663)	16
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rebates on discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	19,889	-	-	-	-	-	19,889	-
Year-end remeasurements Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	262,364	(4)	-	-	-	-	262,364	(4)

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$	Carrying amount MCh\$	Expected Credit Loss MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	216,985	(9)	-	-	-	-	216,985	(9)
New assets originated or purchased	10,721,020	(16)	-	-	-	-	10,721,020	(16)
Payments and written-off assets	(10,729,936)	9	-	-	-	-	(10,729,936)	9
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rebates on discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	18,341	-	-	-	-	-	18,341	-
Year-end remeasurements Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	226,410	(16)	-	-	-	-	226,410	(16)

b) Financial debt securities

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of financial debt securities is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Government and Banco Central de Chile	-	1,359,476
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	25,767	28,125
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-
Total	25,767	1,387,601

The reconciliation of the changes in the caption "Financial debt securities" is presented below:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	1,390,382	(2,781)	-	-	-	-	1,390,382	(2,781)
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments and written-off assets	(1,404,081)	45	-	-	-	-	(1,404,081)	45
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rebates on discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	42,202	-	-	-	-	-	42,202	-
Year-end remeasurements Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	28,503	(2,736)	-	-	-	-	28,503	(2,736)

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss	Carrying amount	Expected Credit Loss
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or purchased	1,372,489	(2,781)	-	-	-	-	1,372,489	(2,781)
Payments and written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rebates on discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	17,893	-	-	-	-	-	17,893	-
Year-end remeasurements Expected Credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	1,390,382	(2,781)	-	-	-	-	1,390,382	(2,781)

c) Detail of "Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers"

i) Loans and advances to banks

Owed by banks as at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Financial assets before provisions				Allowances constituted				Net financial asset
	Regular portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	Total	Regular portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	Total	
	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		
Domestic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debts with local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	1,565	-	-	1,565	(1)	-	-	(1)	1,564
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean exports	1,565	-	-	1,565	(1)	-	-	(1)	1,564
Foreign trade loans Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks due to derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal local and foreign banks	1,565	-	-	1,565	(1)	-	-	(1)	1,564
Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Checking accounts deposits for derivative transactions with a central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks due to derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Banco Central de Chile and Central Banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,565	-	-	1,565	(1)	-	-	(1)	1,564

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Owed by banks as at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Financial assets before provisions				Allowances constituted				Net financial asset
	Regular portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	Total	Regular portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	Total	
	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		
Domestic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debts with local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	25,238	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	(15)	25,223
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans Chilean exports	25,238	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	(15)	25,223
Foreign trade loans Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks due to derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal local and foreign banks	25,238	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	(15)	25,223
Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Checking accounts deposits for derivative transactions with a central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks due to derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Banco Central de Chile and Central Banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25,238	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	(15)	25,223

ii) Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Loans and accounts receivable from customers As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Financial assets before provisions						Allowances constituted						Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid- 19	Total	Net financial asset
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Subtotal			
	Evaluation individual	group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	group		Evaluation individual	group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	group				
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	8,172,499	1,173,919	758,018	473,951	175,099	10,753,486	(71,947)	(9,860)	(34,808)	(129,505)	(41,973)	(288,093)	(5,762)	(293,855)	
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	1,103,773	147	23,711	5,708	-	1,133,339	(19,111)	(2)	(3,413)	(3,866)	-	(26,392)	-	(26,392)	
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	518,277	2,161	6,464	3,702	30	530,634	(12,753)	(59)	(1,435)	(2,886)	(17)	(17,150)	-	(17,150)	
Foreign trade loans between third countries	256	-	-	-	-	256	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	
Debtors in checking accounts	38,107	12,325	3,923	3,514	4,039	61,908	(657)	(366)	(751)	(2,027)	(2,241)	(6,042)	-	(6,042)	
Credit card debtors	5,975	7,373	1,238	491	881	15,958	(239)	(359)	(224)	(319)	(490)	(1,631)	-	(1,631)	
Factoring operations	256,899	717	5,699	2,360	23	265,698	(5,574)	(14)	(84)	(297)	(8)	(5,977)	-	(5,977)	
Commercial financial leasing operations	808,564	28,401	39,110	11,249	2,406	889,730	(4,225)	(334)	(1,176)	(1,718)	(1,048)	(8,501)	(165)	(8,666)	
Student loans	-	450,694	-	-	75,693	526,387	-	(6,016)	-	-	(9,289)	(15,305)	-	(15,305)	
Other loans and accounts receivable	556	163	-	3,711	31	4,461	(3)	(8)	-	(2,038)	(15)	(2,064)	-	(2,064)	
Subtotal	10,904,906	1,675,900	838,163	504,686	258,202	14,181,857	(114,513)	(17,018)	(41,891)	(142,656)	(55,081)	(371,159)	(5,927)	(377,086)	13,804,771
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	55,397	-	-	7,424	62,821	-	(84)	-	-	(132)	(216)	-	(216)	
Loans with endorsable mortgage mutuels	-	26,616	-	-	2,413	29,029	-	(8)	-	-	(13)	(21)	-	(21)	
Loans with mutual funds financed with mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other mutual loans for housing	-	13,449,260	-	-	510,181	13,959,441	-	(23,680)	-	-	(22,502)	(46,182)	-	(46,182)	
Financial leasing operations for housing	-	27,942	-	-	2,557	30,499	-	(177)	-	-	(314)	(491)	-	(491)	
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	71,275	-	-	5,694	76,969	-	(116)	-	-	(178)	(294)	-	(294)	
Subtotal	-	13,630,490	-	-	528,269	14,158,759	-	(24,065)	-	-	(23,139)	(47,204)	-	(47,204)	14,111,555
Consumer loans															
Consumer loans in installments	-	1,596,344	-	-	147,338	1,743,682	-	(48,740)	-	-	(58,006)	(106,746)	-	(106,746)	
Debtors in checking accounts	-	64,081	-	-	5,591	69,672	-	(1,437)	-	-	(2,160)	(3,597)	-	(3,597)	
Credit card debtors	-	2,252,335	-	-	310,841	2,563,176	-	(102,104)	-	-	(125,421)	(227,525)	-	(227,525)	
Consumer financial leasing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	226	-	-	-	226	-	(6)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	
Subtotal	-	3,912,986	-	-	463,770	4,376,756	-	(152,287)	-	-	(185,587)	(337,874)	-	(337,874)	4,038,882
Total	10.904.906	19.219.376	838.163	504.686	1.250.241	32.717.372	(114.513)	(193.370)	(41.891)	(142.656)	(263.807)	(756.237)	(5.927)	(762.164)	31.955.208

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Loans and accounts receivable from customers As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Financial assets before provisions						Allowances constituted						Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid- 19	Total	Net financial asset
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Subtotal			
	Evaluation individual	group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	group		Evaluation individual	group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	group				
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	8,339,756	1,157,924	785,866	312,190	144,076	10,739,812	(60,157)	(9,949)	(25,575)	(105,368)	(32,831)	(233,880)	(11,511)	(245,391)	
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	1,028,341	238	15,651	6,752	-	1,050,982	(12,912)	(7)	(2,419)	(5,439)	-	(20,777)	-	(20,777)	
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	386,868	1,257	2,833	3,975	85	395,018	(12,916)	(35)	(209)	(2,781)	(48)	(15,989)	-	(15,989)	
Foreign trade loans between third countries	289	-	-	-	-	289	(12)	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	
Debtors in checking accounts	36,409	11,980	3,694	3,662	3,574	59,319	(635)	(368)	(675)	(2,123)	(1,997)	(5,798)	-	(5,798)	
Credit card debtors	6,170	6,400	1,039	27	93	13,729	(267)	(252)	(183)	(13)	(46)	(761)	-	(761)	
Factoring operations	290,505	406	29,210	3,632	136	323,889	(4,181)	(14)	(646)	(1,214)	(48)	(6,103)	-	(6,103)	
Commercial financial leasing operations	757,705	28,570	37,906	14,858	1,854	840,893	(3,501)	(709)	(1,476)	(3,681)	(508)	(9,875)	(246)	(10,121)	
Student loans	-	533,833	-	-	104,960	638,793	-	(8,017)	-	-	(12,943)	(20,960)	-	(20,960)	
Other loans and accounts receivable	329	230	18	4,034	32	4,643	(18)	(11)	-	(2,635)	(16)	(2,680)	-	(2,680)	
Subtotal	10,846,372	1,740,838	876,217	349,130	254,810	14,067,367	(94,599)	(19,362)	(31,183)	(123,254)	(48,437)	(316,835)	(11,757)	(328,592)	13,738,775
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	66,066	-	-	8,221	74,287	-	(109)	-	-	(167)	(276)	-	(276)	
Loans with endorsable mortgage mutuals	-	31,132	-	-	2,503	33,635	-	(12)	-	-	(15)	(27)	-	(27)	
Loans with mutual funds financed with mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other mutual loans for housing	-	13,282,349	-	-	388,033	13,670,382	-	(26,655)	-	-	(17,538)	(44,193)	-	(44,193)	
Financial leasing operations for housing	-	32,269	-	-	2,803	35,072	-	(199)	-	-	(366)	(565)	-	(565)	
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	73,614	-	-	4,722	78,336	-	(152)	-	-	(156)	(308)	-	(308)	
Subtotal	-	13,485,430	-	-	406,282	13,891,712	-	(27,127)	-	-	(18,242)	(45,369)	-	(45,369)	13,846,343
Consumer loans															
Consumer loans in installments	-	1,462,079	-	-	154,933	1,617,012	-	(48,747)	-	-	(63,561)	(112,308)	-	(112,308)	
Debtors in checking accounts	-	70,057	-	-	7,393	77,450	-	(1,438)	-	-	(2,783)	(4,221)	-	(4,221)	
Credit card debtors	-	2,192,441	-	-	260,014	2,452,455	-	(107,255)	-	-	(108,770)	(216,025)	-	(216,025)	
Consumer financial leasing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	325	-	-	9	334	-	(7)	-	-	(1)	(8)	-	(8)	
Subtotal	-	3,724,902	-	-	422,349	4,147,251	-	(157,447)	-	-	(175,115)	(332,562)	-	(332,562)	3,814,689
Total	10,846,372	18,951,170	876,217	349,130	1,083,441	32,106,330	(94,599)	(203,936)	(31,183)	(123,254)	(241,794)	(694,766)	(11,757)	(706,523)	31,399,807

iii) Contingent loans

Exposure to credit risk for contingent loans	Exposure for contingent loans before allowances						Allowances constituted						Net exposure to credit risk of contingent loans
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	
	Evaluation individual	Evaluation group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	Evaluation group		Evaluation individual	Evaluation group	Evaluation individual	Evaluation individual	Evaluation group		
As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)													
Guarantees and Sureties	594,270	-	1,253	-	-	595,523	(1,572)	-	(518)	-	-	(2,090)	593,433
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	41,335	-	1,289	-	-	42,624	(361)	-	(179)	-	-	(540)	42,084
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events	428,303	103	17,757	4,634	-	450,797	(3,178)	(2)	(4,171)	(2,740)	-	(10,091)	440,706
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	144,068	563,165	675	456	25,268	733,632	(646)	(4,934)	(96)	(144)	(6,820)	(12,640)	720,992
Lines of credit of free disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans for senior studies Law No. 20027 (CAE)	-	1,630	-	-	-	1,630	-	(25)	-	-	-	(25)	1,605
Other irrevocable loan commitments	69,217	-	-	-	-	69,217	(230)	-	-	-	-	(230)	68,987
Other contingent loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,277,193	564,898	20,974	5,090	25,268	1,893,423	(5,987)	(4,961)	(4,964)	(2,884)	(6,820)	(25,616)	1,867,807

Exposure to credit risk for contingent loans	Exposure for contingent loans before allowances						Allowances constituted						Net exposure to credit risk of contingent loans
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Total	
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			
	individual	group	individual	individual	group		individual	group	individual	individual	group		
Guarantees and Sureties	524,805	-	4,146	-	-	528,951	(2,125)	-	(947)	-	-	(3,072)	525,879
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	28,757	-	-	-	-	28,757	(424)	-	-	-	-	(424)	28,333
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events	305,903	197	19,762	1,211	-	327,073	(2,988)	(3)	(4,546)	(815)	-	(8,352)	318,721
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	71,453	552,503	632	249	25,548	650,385	(553)	(6,038)	(97)	(157)	(8,030)	(14,875)	635,510
Lines of credit of free disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans for senior studies Law No. 20027 (CAE)	-	2,464	-	-	-	2,464	-	(38)	-	-	-	(38)	2,426
Other irrevocable loan commitments	74,585	-	-	-	-	74,585	(446)	-	-	-	-	(446)	74,139
Other contingent loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,005,503	555,164	24,540	1,460	25,548	1,612,215	(6,536)	(6,079)	(5,590)	(972)	(8,030)	(27,207)	1,585,008

d) Summary of changes in allowances recorded under "Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers."

i) Loans and advances to banks

Summary of movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by category in the period			
	Regular portfolio	Individual evaluation		Total
		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	
Owed by Banks				
Balance as at January 1, 2024	15	-	-	15
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	(94)	-	-	(94)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2024 to 12/31/2024:				
Regular individual up to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Regular individual up to Individual default	-	-	-	-
Substandard up to individual default	-	-	-	-
Substandard up to regular individual	-	-	-	-
Individual default up to substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual default up to individual regular	-	-	-	-
New originated loans	158	-	-	158
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	-	-	-	-
New loans purchased	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	(80)	-	-	(80)
Payment of loans	-	-	-	-
Application of provisions due to write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	2	-	-	2
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	1	-	-	1

Summary of movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by category in the period			
	Regular portfolio	Individual evaluation		Total
		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio	
Owed by Banks				
Balance as at January 1, 2023	7	-	-	7
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	(13)	-	-	(13)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023:				
Regular individual up to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Regular individual up to Individual default	-	-	-	-
Substandard up to individual default	-	-	-	-
Substandard up to regular individual	-	-	-	-
Individual default up to substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual default up to individual regular	-	-	-	-
New originated loans	73	-	-	73
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	-	-	-	-
New loans purchased	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	-	-	-
Payment of loans	(52)	-	-	(52)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	15	-	-	15

ii) Commercial loans

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period			Movement in allowances constituted by portfolio in the period					
As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Regular portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	individual	group		individual	group			
Commercial loans								
Balance as at January 1, 2024	94,599	19,362	31,183	123,254	48,437	316,835	11,757	328,592
Constitution / (release) of provisions for:								
Change in measurement with portfolio reclassification during the period	22,850	11,913	13,896	29,142	40,013	117,814	(1,032)	116,782
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2024 to 12/31/2024:								
Regular individual up to Substandard	(14,710)	-	24,033	-	-	9,323	-	9,323
Regular individual up to individual default	(171)	-	-	2,029	-	1,858	-	1,858
Substandard up to individual default	-	-	(16,168)	45,468	-	29,300	-	29,300
Substandard up to Regular individual	2,933	-	(6,190)	-	-	(3,257)	-	(3,257)
Individual default up to Substandard	-	-	334	(948)	-	(614)	-	(614)
Individual default up to Regular individual	176	-	-	(215)	-	(39)	-	(39)
Regular group up to default group	-	(13,604)	-	-	30,587	16,983	6	16,989
Group default up to group regular	-	788	-	-	(13,019)	(12,231)	-	(12,231)
Individual (regular, substandard, default) up to group (regular, default)	(344)	205	(53)	(812)	387	(617)	-	(617)
Group (regular, default) up to Individual (regular, substandard ,default)	1,432	(682)	82	487	(275)	1,044	-	1,044
New originated loans	133,552	5,395	31,503	17,065	22,414	209,929	141	210,070
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	2,785	1,415	858	137	358	5,553	-	5,553
New loans purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	(860)	-	(564)	(26)	(1,450)	-	(1,450)
Payment of loans	(135,525)	(6,771)	(38,853)	(27,627)	(21,747)	(230,523)	(4,940)	(235,463)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	-	(165)	-	(49,597)	(52,048)	(101,810)	(5)	(101,815)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	6,936	8	1,266	4,837	-	13,047	-	13,047
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	114,513	17,018	41,891	142,656	55,081	371,159	5,927	377,086

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period			Movement in allowances constituted by portfolio in the period					
As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Regular portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE	Total
	individual	group		individual	group			
Commercial loans								
Balance as at January 1, 2023	88,279	24,775	32,388	104,225	38,548	288,215	16,557	304,772
Constitution / (release) of provisions for:								
Change in measurement with portfolio reclassification during the period	22,855	12,062	14,012	26,867	21,863	97,659	(1,240)	96,419
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023:								
Regular individual up to Substandard	(9,385)	-	22,772	-	-	13,387	-	13,387
Regular individual up to individual default	(117)	-	-	2,439	-	2,322	-	2,322
Substandard up to individual default	-	-	(15,270)	37,882	-	22,612	-	22,612
Substandard up to Regular individual	4,904	-	(7,483)	-	-	(2,579)	-	(2,579)
Individual default up to Substandard	-	-	645	(3,635)	-	(2,990)	-	(2,990)
Individual default up to Regular individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regular group up to default group	-	(14,522)	-	-	33,762	19,240	-	19,240
Group default up to group regular	-	723	-	-	(9,280)	(8,557)	-	(8,557)
Individual (regular, substandard, default) up to group (regular, default)	(335)	278	(271)	(299)	345	(282)	-	(282)
Group (regular, default) up to Individual (regular, substandard ,default)	1,620	(980)	251	794	(472)	1,213	(58)	1,155
New originated loans	104,514	5,729	16,919	21,764	5,706	154,632	44	154,676
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	2,641	1,245	576	128	384	4,974	-	4,974
New loans purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	(1,231)	-	-	(50)	(1,281)	-	(1,281)
Payment of loans	(122,097)	(8,706)	(33,521)	(26,287)	(11,173)	(201,784)	(3,546)	(205,330)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	-	(29)	-	(40,910)	(31,192)	(72,131)	-	(72,131)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	14	-	-	3	17	-	17
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	1,720	4	165	286	(7)	2,168	-	2,168
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	94,599	19,362	31,183	123,254	48,437	316,835	11,757	328,592

iii) Mortgage loans

Summary of the movement in provisions constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period Group evaluation Regular portfolio Default portfolio Total		
Mortgage loans			
Balance as at January 1, 2024	27,127	18,242	45,369
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	11,610	(2,319)	9,291
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2024 to 12/31/2024:			
Group regular up to group default	(13,483)	17,880	4,397
Group default up to group regular	190	(2,239)	(2,049)
New originated loans	1,401	1,581	2,982
New loans purchased	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	-	-
Payment of loans	(2,779)	(4,491)	(7,270)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	(1)	(5,515)	(5,516)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	24,065	23,139	47,204

Summary of the movement in provisions constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period Group evaluation Regular portfolio Default portfolio Total		
Mortgage loans			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	27,489	12,161	39,650
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	11,885	3,675	15,560
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023:			
Group regular up to group default	(11,307)	14,814	3,507
Group default up to group regular	250	(2,521)	(2,271)
New originated loans	1,333	28	1,361
New loans purchased	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	-	-
Payment of loans	(2,517)	(2,008)	(4,525)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	(6)	(7,907)	(7,913)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	27,127	18,242	45,369

iv) Consumer loans

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period Group evaluation		
	Regular portfolio	Default portfolio	Total
Consumer loans			
Balance as at January 1, 2024	157,447	175,115	332,562
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	68,032	241,589	309,621
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2024 to 12/31/2024:			
Group regular up to group default	(69,669)	173,837	104,168
Group default up to group regular	12,371	(43,042)	(30,671)
New originated loans	26,253	52,130	78,383
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	65,298	14,402	79,700
New loans purchased	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	-	-
Payment of loans	(108,469)	(61,299)	(169,768)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	(239)	(367,171)	(367,410)
Recovery of written-off loans	1,222	18	1,240
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Exchange differences	41	8	49
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	152,287	185,587	337,874

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period Group evaluation		
	Regular portfolio	Default portfolio	Total
Consumer loans			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	146,883	105,227	252,110
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period	80,065	229,980	310,045
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023:			
Group regular up to group default	(61,360)	168,485	107,125
Group default up to group regular	8,642	(27,428)	(18,786)
New originated loans	24,039	41,979	66,018
New loans for conversion from contingent to loan	62,100	9,336	71,436
New loans purchased	-	-	-
Sale or transfers of loans	-	-	-
Payment of loans	(104,231)	(48,058)	(152,289)
Application of provisions due to write-offs	(292)	(304,408)	(304,700)
Recovery of written-off loans	1,590	-	1,590
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Exchange differences	11	2	13
Other changes in provisions	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	157,447	175,115	332,562

v) Contingent loans

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period		Movement in allowances constituted by portfolio in the period					
As at December 31, 2024		Regular portfolio	Substandard	Default portfolio		Total	
(in MCh\$)		Evaluation	portfolio	Evaluation			
		individual	group	individual	group		
Exposure by contingent loans							
Balance as at January 1, 2024		6,536	6,079	5,590	972	8,030	27,207
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:							
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period		(3,695)	21,862	(18,644)	(1,241)	5,357	3,639
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2024 to 12/31/2024:							
Regular individual up to Substandard		(34)	-	108	-	-	74
Regular individual up to individual default		(2)	-	-	87	-	85
Substandard up to individual default		-	-	(90)	482	-	392
Substandard up to regular individual		18	-	(30)	-	-	(12)
Individual default up to Substandard		-	-	1	(17)	-	(16)
Individual default up to individual regular		-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)
Group regular up to group default		-	(774)	-	-	13,846	13,072
Group default up to group regular		-	275	-	-	(5,973)	(5,698)
Individual (regular, substandard, default) up to group (regular, default)		(8)	4	(3)	(16)	-	(23)
Group (regular, default) up to Individual (regular, substandard, default)		55	(19)	3	10	-	49
New contingent loans granted		5,800	1,978	18,724	2,727	320	29,549
Contingent loans due to conversion to loans		(3,073)	(24,444)	(788)	(102)	(14,760)	(43,167)
Changes in models and methodologies		-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences		390	-	93	-	-	483
Other changes in provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024		5,987	4,961	4,964	2,884	6,820	25,616

Summary of the movement in allowances constituted by category of credit risk in the period		Movement in allowances constituted by portfolio in the period					
As at December 31, 2023		Regular portfolio	Substandard	Default portfolio		Total	
(in MCh\$)		Evaluation	portfolio	Evaluation			
		individual	group	individual	group		
Exposure by contingent loans							
Balance as at January 1, 2023		5,720	6,094	2,706	3,903	7,072	25,495
Constitution/(release) of provisions due to:							
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period		(3,847)	25,818	(11,833)	(4,535)	(1,464)	4,139
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the financial year portfolio from 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023:							
Regular individual up to Substandard		(491)	-	1,012	-	-	521
Regular individual up to individual default		(5)	-	-	412	-	407
Substandard up to individual default		-	-	(82)	844	-	762
Substandard up to regular individual		55	-	(81)	-	-	(26)
Individual default up to Substandard		-	-	421	(87)	-	334
Individual default up to individual regular		-	-	-	-	-	-
Group regular up to group default		-	(884)	-	-	17,318	16,434
Group default up to group regular		-	183	-	-	(5,282)	(5,099)
Individual (regular, substandard, default) up to group (regular, default)		(12)	6	(4)	-	1	(9)
Group (regular, default) up to Individual (regular, substandard, default)		109	(41)	8	5	-	81
New contingent loans granted		7,667	2,075	13,895	515	105	24,257
Contingent loans due to conversion to loans		(2,715)	(27,172)	(493)	(89)	(9,720)	(40,189)
Changes in models and methodologies		-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences		55	-	41	4	-	100
Other changes in provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023		6,536	6,079	5,590	972	8,030	27,207

e) Gross loans and allowances recorded grouped by type of debtor's economic activity and concentration of credit risk

Composition of economic activity As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Loans and exposure to contingent loans loans within			Loans within		Allowances constituted			Total
	Country	Abroad	Total	Country	Abroad	Sub-Total	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid 19		
Owed by banks	-	1,565	1,565	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	
Commercial loans									
Agriculture and Livestock	380,935	4,993	385,928	(19,725)	(449)	(20,174)	(344)	(20,518)	
Sowing and harvesting of fruits	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	
Forestry	76,605	-	76,605	(1,599)	-	(1,599)	(91)	(1,690)	
Fishing	90,465	-	90,465	(2,823)	-	(2,823)	(78)	(2,901)	
Mining	416,149	-	416,149	(1,624)	-	(1,624)	(75)	(1,699)	
Oil and natural gas	320	-	320	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	
Product Manufacturing Industry									
Food, beverages and tobacco	537,515	-	537,515	(17,594)	-	(17,594)	(180)	(17,774)	
Textile, leather and footwear	21,812	-	21,812	(1,557)	-	(1,557)	(33)	(1,590)	
Wood and furniture	66,057	-	66,057	(1,736)	-	(1,736)	(72)	(1,808)	
Cellulose, paper and printing	76,529	-	76,529	(5,095)	-	(5,095)	(73)	(5,168)	
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	246,207	-	246,207	(4,857)	-	(4,857)	(389)	(5,246)	
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery and others	603,301	-	603,301	(19,726)	-	(19,726)	(557)	(20,283)	
Electricity, gas and water	1,260,009	-	1,260,009	(2,777)	-	(2,777)	(20)	(2,797)	
Home building	293,245	-	293,245	(7,028)	-	(7,028)	(80)	(7,108)	
Non-residential constructions (office, civil works)	222,815	-	222,815	(3,859)	-	(3,859)	(177)	(4,036)	
Wholesale trade	1,342,198	126,410	1,468,608	(63,848)	(331)	(64,179)	(1,424)	(65,603)	
Retail trade restaurants and hotels	473,077	-	473,077	(29,408)	-	(29,408)	(907)	(30,315)	
Transport and storage	587,816	50,826	638,642	(12,932)	(42)	(12,974)	(437)	(13,411)	
Telecommunications	671,534	-	671,534	(13,522)	-	(13,522)	(12)	(13,534)	
Financial Services	1,284,255	24,013	1,308,268	(19,627)	(53)	(19,680)	(75)	(19,755)	
Business services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate services	3,117,881	20,390	3,138,271	(68,523)	(17)	(68,540)	(561)	(69,101)	
Student loans	526,387	-	526,387	(15,305)	-	(15,305)	-	(15,305)	
Public administration, defense and police	32,180	-	32,180	(258)	-	(258)	-	(258)	
Social services and other community services	599,516	-	599,516	(15,273)	-	(15,273)	(342)	(15,615)	
Personnel services	1,028,395	-	1,028,395	(41,570)	-	(41,570)	-	(41,570)	
Subtotal	13,955,225	226,632	14,181,857	(370,267)	(892)	(371,159)	(5,927)	(377,086)	
Mortgage loans	14,158,759	-	14,158,759	(47,204)	-	(47,204)	-	(47,204)	
Consumer loans	4,376,756	-	4,376,756	(337,874)	-	(337,874)	-	(337,874)	
Contingent loans exposure	1,893,423	-	1,893,423	(25,616)	-	(25,616)	-	(25,616)	

Composition of economic activity As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Loans and exposure to contingent loans			Allowances constituted				
	loans within		Total	Loans within		Sub-Total	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid 19	Total
	Country	Abroad		Country	Abroad			
Owed by banks	-	25,238	25,238	-	(15)	(15)	-	(15)
Commercial loans								
Agriculture and Livestock	394,887	-	394,887	(14,249)	-	(14,249)	(536)	(14,785)
Sowing and harvesting of fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	46,418	-	46,418	(1,608)	-	(1,608)	(172)	(1,780)
Fishing	67,624	-	67,624	(1,776)	-	(1,776)	(97)	(1,873)
Mining	333,953	-	333,953	(1,468)	-	(1,468)	(135)	(1,603)
Oil and natural gas	743	-	743	(4)	-	(4)	-	(4)
Product Manufacturing Industry								
Food, beverages and tobacco	524,023	-	524,023	(12,961)	-	(12,961)	(513)	(13,474)
Textile, leather and footwear	19,866	-	19,866	(1,553)	-	(1,553)	(136)	(1,689)
Wood and furniture	60,971	-	60,971	(1,859)	-	(1,859)	(184)	(2,043)
Cellulose, paper and printing	67,499	-	67,499	(4,215)	-	(4,215)	(153)	(4,368)
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	289,810	-	289,810	(3,898)	-	(3,898)	(509)	(4,407)
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery and others	741,687	-	741,687	(18,292)	-	(18,292)	(1,024)	(19,316)
Electricity, gas and water	1,382,505	-	1,382,505	(4,076)	-	(4,076)	(33)	(4,109)
Home building	346,875	-	346,875	(5,940)	-	(5,940)	(295)	(6,235)
Non-residential constructions (office, civil works)	221,437	-	221,437	(7,618)	-	(7,618)	(448)	(8,066)
Wholesale trade	1,040,765	103,174	1,143,939	(61,330)	(122)	(61,452)	(2,820)	(64,272)
Retail trade restaurants and hotels	412,498	-	412,498	(23,383)	-	(23,383)	(1,726)	(25,109)
Transport and storage	607,207	44,733	651,940	(11,614)	(37)	(11,651)	(957)	(12,608)
Telecommunications	643,127	-	643,127	(5,294)	-	(5,294)	(57)	(5,351)
Financial Services	1,270,825	21,109	1,291,934	(21,101)	(17)	(21,118)	(121)	(21,239)
Business services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate services	3,009,124	106,598	3,115,722	(52,061)	(95)	(52,156)	(1,142)	(53,298)
Student loans	638,793	-	638,793	(20,960)	-	(20,960)	-	(20,960)
Public administration, defense and police	17,130	-	17,130	(14)	-	(14)	-	(14)
Social services and other community services	687,432	-	687,432	(13,088)	-	(13,088)	(694)	(13,782)
Personnel services	966,554	-	966,554	(28,202)	-	(28,202)	(5)	(28,207)
Subtotal	13,791,753	275,614	14,067,367	(316,564)	(271)	(316,835)	(11,757)	(328,592)
Mortgage loans	13,891,712	-	13,891,712	(45,369)	-	(45,369)	-	(45,369)
Consumer loans	4,147,251	-	4,147,251	(332,562)	-	(332,562)	-	(332,562)
Contingent loans exposure	1,612,215	-	1,612,215	(27,207)	-	(27,207)	-	(27,207)

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023


f) Mortgage loans and their allowances made by outstanding loan principal owed to value of mortgage collateral and past due days, respectively.

As at December 31, 2024		Mortgage loans (MCh\$)					Allowances constituted for Mortgage loans (MCh\$)					
		Days in arrears at the end of the period					Days in arrears at the end of the period					
Loan Tranche / Guarantee (%)	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%	1,237,462	48,784	24,448	14,856	28,609	1,354,159	(81)	(36)	(45)	(45)	(328)	(535)
40% < PVG <= 80%	10,332,856	341,020	141,987	84,911	186,423	11,087,197	(7,445)	(3,783)	(2,735)	(2,237)	(5,670)	(21,870)
80% < PVG <= 90%	1,517,919	39,585	15,952	8,465	29,185	1,611,106	(9,252)	(2,605)	(2,041)	(1,535)	(6,488)	(21,921)
PVG >90%	98,117	3,945	1,061	407	2,767	106,297	(1,230)	(487)	(220)	(104)	(837)	(2,878)
Total	13,186,354	433,334	183,448	108,639	246,984	14,158,759	(18,008)	(6,911)	(5,041)	(3,921)	(13,323)	(47,204)

As at December 31, 2023		Mortgage loans (MCh\$)					Allowances constituted for Mortgage loans (MCh\$)					
		Days in arrears at the end of the period					Days in arrears at the end of the period					
Loan Tranche / Guarantee (%)	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%	1,118,062	44,998	24,480	13,358	22,636	1,223,534	(91)	(37)	(47)	(47)	(377)	(599)
40% < PVG <= 80%	9,819,757	308,166	129,082	67,896	140,403	10,465,304	(6,432)	(3,291)	(2,505)	(1,756)	(4,270)	(18,254)
80% < PVG <= 90%	1,984,289	51,229	18,433	10,408	20,736	2,085,095	(11,603)	(3,689)	(2,404)	(1,897)	(4,610)	(24,203)
PVG >90%	111,180	2,794	268	775	2,762	117,779	(969)	(272)	(47)	(190)	(835)	(2,313)
Total	13,033,288	407,187	172,263	92,437	186,537	13,891,712	(19,095)	(7,289)	(5,003)	(3,890)	(10,092)	(45,369)

g) Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses made by classification category

Owed by banks and Commercial Loans																									
Concentration of debt owed by banks and commercial loans with their provisions established by classification category																									
As at December 31, 2024																									
(in MCh\$)	Regular portfolio							Individual					Default portfolio						Group				Provision deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19		
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Regular portfolio	default portfolio		Total	Total
Owed by banks																									
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	1,305	260	-	-	-	-	1,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,565	-	-	-	1,565
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks for derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,305	260	-	-	-	-	1,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,565	-	-	-	-	1,565
Provisions constituted	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
% provisions constituted	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	123,223	2,649,858	1,360,568	1,635,293	1,390,905	1,012,652	8,172,499	201,483	192,283	183,999	180,253	758,018	109,294	152,046	67,758	37,597	65,574	41,682	473,951	9,404,468	1,173,919	175,099	1,349,018	10,753,486	5,762
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	-	348,575	210,356	155,599	308,428	80,815	1,103,773	6,249	8,947	7,711	804	23,711	-	152	398	1,535	491	3,132	5,708	1,133,192	147	-	147	1,133,339	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	7,138	106,345	235,737	116,068	52,989	518,277	1,257	3,137	164	1,906	6,464	55	-	102	-	1,333	2,212	3,702	528,443	2,161	30	2,191	530,634	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	256	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors in checking accounts	(1)	17,172	2,305	5,025	6,896	6,710	38,107	1,790	1,051	725	357	3,923	456	377	259	323	413	1,686	3,514	45,544	12,325	4,039	16,364	61,908	-
Credit card debtors	7	1,595	262	601	962	2,548	5,975	520	387	262	69	1,238	28	-	56	71	106	230	491	7,704	7,373	881	8,254	15,958	-
Factoring operations	-	12,956	31,658	57,862	70,062	84,361	256,899	569	-	5,130	-	5,699	2,077	-	-	-	-	283	2,360	264,958	717	23	740	265,698	-
Commercial financial leasing operations	-	39,208	159,346	349,189	187,913	72,908	808,564	19,098	7,266	8,889	3,857	39,110	4,103	4,854	551	479	1,258	4	11,249	858,923	28,401	2,406	30,807	889,730	165
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,694	75,693	526,387	526,387	-
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	112	9	107	7	321	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	1,291	40	564	1,439	3,711	4,267	163	31	194	4,461	-
Subtotal	123,229	3,076,614	1,870,849	2,439,669	2,081,241	1,313,304	10,904,906	230,966	213,071	206,880	187,246	838,163	116,013	157,806	70,415	40,045	69,739	50,668	504,686	12,247,755	1,675,900	258,202	1,934,102	14,181,857	-
Provisions constituted	44	3,759	3,074	22,642	51,443	33,551	114,513	4,853	12,757	10,940	13,341	41,891	2,320	15,780	17,604	16,018	45,331	45,603	142,656	299,060	17,018	55,081	72,099	371,159	5,927
% provisions constituted	0.04%	0.12%	0.16%	0.93%	2.47%	2.55%	1.05%	2.10%	5.99%	5.29%	7.12%	5.00%	2.00%	10.00%	25.00%	40.00%	65.00%	90.00%	28.27%	2.44%	1.02%	21.33%	3.73%	2.62%	
Owed by banks and Commercial Loans																									
Concentration of debt owed by banks and commercial loans with their provisions established by classification category																									
As at December 31, 2023																									
(in MCh\$)	Regular portfolio							Individual					Default portfolio						Group				Provision deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19		
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Regular portfolio	default portfolio		Total	Total
Owed by banks																									
Liquidity interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	12,354	12,884	-	-	-	-	25,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,238	-	-	-	25,238
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits in checking accounts in foreign banks for derivative operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	12,354	12,884	-	-	-	-	25,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,238	-	-	-	-	25,238
Provisions constituted	4	11	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
% provisions constituted	0.03%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	73,434	2,517,757	1,486,926	2,324,797	968,176	968,666	8,339,756	298,377	203,642	208,603	75,244	785,866	121,169	35,861	21,119	17,868	70,493	45,680	312,190	9,437,812	1,157,924	144,076	1,302,000	10,739,812	11,511
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	-	414,466	178,528	209,573	180,564	45,210	1,028,341	11,578	427	3,646	-	15,651	-	485	-	-	999	5,268	6,752	1,050,744	238	-	238	1,050,982	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	4,365	59,096	147,048	103,853	72,506	386,868	2,473	158	101	101	2,833	-	90	-	-	2,899	986	3,975	393,676	1,257	85	1,342	395,018	-
Foreign trade loans between third countries	-	-	-	199	-	90	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	-	289	-
Debtors in checking accounts	-	11,742	3,220	5,421	6,968	9,058	36,409	1,931	772	777	214	3,694	459	410	80	283	989	1,441	3,662	43,765	11,980	3,574	15,554	59,319	-
Credit card debtors	8	558	885	616	1,083	3,020	6,170	573	256	158	52	1,039	-	2	4	11	9	1	27	7,236	6,400	93	6,493	13,729	-
Factoring operations	628	34,679	19,817	117,092	83,484	34,805	290,505	26,120	3,090	-	-	29,210	2,131	-	-	-	721	780	3,632	323,347	406	136	542	323,889	-
Commercial financial leasing operations	-	55,039	140,392	328,084	169,212	64,978	757,705	14,450	12,945	6,116	4,395	37,906	3,383	6,507	1,263	1,095	560	2,050	14,858	810,469	28,570	1,854	30,424	840,893	246
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533,893	104,960	638,793	638,793	-
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	63	23	23	12	199	328	-	-	-	18	32	18	-	-	1,291	40	564	1,439	4,381	230	35	262	4,643	-
Subtotal	74,070	3,038,669	1,888,887	3,132,862	1,513,352	1,198,532	10,846,372	355,502	221,290	219,419	80,006	876,217	127,142	43,355	23,757	19,257	77,297	58,322	349,130	12,071,719	1,740,838	254,810	1,995,648	14,067,367	-
Provisions constituted	27	3,623	2,998	28,842	29,691	29,418	94,599	7,323	6,883	10,157	6,820	31,183	2,543	4,335	5,939	7,703	50,242	52,492	123,254	249,036	19,362	48,437	67,799	316,835	11,757
% provisions constituted	0.04%	0.12%	0.16%	0.92%	1.96%	2.45%	0.87%	2.06%	3.11%	4.63%	8.52%	3.56%	2.00%	10.00%	25.00%	40.00%	65.00%	90.00%	35.30%	2.06%	1.11%	19.01%	3.40%	2.25%	

h) Loans and allowances made by tranche of past due days

Concentration of credit risk by days past due As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Financial Assets before provision					Allowances constituted					Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total	Net financial asset	
	Regular portfolio Evaluation	Substandard portfolio Evaluation	Default portfolio Evaluation	Total	Regular portfolio Evaluation	Substandard portfolio Evaluation	Deductible guarantees Evaluation								
	individual	group	individual		individual	group	individual	individual	group						
Owed by banks															
0 days	1,476	-	-	-	-	1,476	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	1,475
1 to 29 days	89	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,565	-	-	-	-	1,565	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	1,564
Commercial loans															
0 days	10,818,376	1,567,305	734,609	186,107	70,932	13,377,329	(112,587)	(11,175)	(30,897)	(57,184)	(16,768)	(228,611)	(5,326)	(233,937)	13,143,392
1 to 29 days	78,978	62,349	64,244	21,057	22,553	249,181	(1,885)	(2,088)	(2,167)	(6,181)	(5,641)	(17,962)	(221)	(18,183)	230,998
30 to 59 days	7,551	32,994	20,580	21,125	17,214	99,464	(41)	(2,544)	(3,728)	(6,532)	(4,048)	(16,893)	(149)	(17,042)	82,422
60 to 89 days	1	13,252	18,695	12,420	13,010	57,378	-	(1,211)	(5,087)	(3,365)	(2,834)	(12,497)	(45)	(12,542)	44,836
>= 90 days	-	-	35	263,977	134,493	398,505	-	-	(12)	(69,394)	(25,790)	(95,196)	(186)	(95,382)	303,123
Subtotal	10,904,906	1,675,900	838,163	504,686	258,202	14,181,857	(114,513)	(17,018)	(41,891)	(142,656)	(55,081)	(371,159)	(5,927)	(377,086)	13,804,771
Mortgage loans															
0 days	-	13,060,220	-	-	126,134	13,186,354	-	(13,318)	-	-	(4,690)	(18,008)	-	(18,008)	13,168,346
1 to 29 days	-	371,754	-	-	61,580	433,334	-	(4,864)	-	-	(2,047)	(6,911)	-	(6,911)	426,423
30 to 59 days	-	135,724	-	-	47,724	183,448	-	(3,354)	-	-	(1,687)	(5,041)	-	(5,041)	178,407
60 to 89 days	-	62,792	-	-	45,847	108,639	-	(2,529)	-	-	(1,392)	(3,921)	-	(3,921)	104,718
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	246,984	246,984	-	-	-	-	(13,323)	(13,323)	-	(13,323)	233,661
Subtotal	-	13,630,490	-	-	528,269	14,158,759	-	(24,065)	-	-	(23,139)	(47,204)	-	(47,204)	14,111,555
Consumer loans															
0 days	-	3,643,213	-	-	190,152	3,833,365	-	(97,428)	-	-	(65,837)	(163,265)	-	(163,265)	3,670,100
1 to 29 days	-	168,302	-	-	60,313	228,615	-	(30,542)	-	-	(22,987)	(53,529)	-	(53,529)	175,086
30 to 59 days	-	61,082	-	-	44,730	105,812	-	(14,058)	-	-	(17,420)	(31,478)	-	(31,478)	74,334
60 to 89 days	-	40,389	-	-	39,810	80,199	-	(10,259)	-	-	(16,635)	(26,894)	-	(26,894)	53,305
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	128,765	128,765	-	-	-	-	(62,708)	(62,708)	-	(62,708)	66,057
Subtotal	-	3,912,986	-	-	463,770	4,376,756	-	(152,287)	-	-	(185,587)	(337,874)	-	(337,874)	4,038,882
Total loans	10,906,471	19,219,376	838,163	504,686	1,250,241	32,718,937	(114,514)	(193,370)	(41,891)	(142,656)	(263,807)	(756,238)	(5,927)	(762,165)	31,956,772

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Concentration of credit risk by days past due As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Financial Assets before provision						Allowances constituted						Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total	Net financial asset	
	Regular portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio Evaluation		Default portfolio Evaluation		Total	Regular portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio Evaluation		Deductible guarantees Evaluation					
	individual	group	individual	individual	group	individual		group	individual	individual	group	individual					group
Owed by banks																	
0 days	25,238	-	-	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	25,223	
1 to 29 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	25,238	-	-	-	-	25,238	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	25,223	
Commercial loans																	
0 days	10,724,642	1,618,990	754,181	82,335	51,626	13,231,774	(93,174)	(12,646)	(23,020)	(28,729)	(9,819)	(167,388)	(10,669)	(178,057)	13,053,717		
1 to 29 days	120,360	68,811	84,286	28,654	16,231	318,342	(1,378)	(2,391)	(5,849)	(10,421)	(3,589)	(23,628)	(392)	(24,020)	294,322		
30 to 59 days	1,313	35,312	23,428	17,420	14,370	91,843	(45)	(2,659)	(1,403)	(4,120)	(3,138)	(11,365)	(116)	(11,481)	80,362		
60 to 89 days	57	17,725	14,210	4,641	11,706	48,339	(2)	(1,666)	(895)	(1,757)	(2,603)	(6,923)	(90)	(7,013)	41,326		
>= 90 days	-	-	112	216,080	160,877	377,069	-	-	(16)	(78,227)	(29,288)	(107,531)	(490)	(108,021)	269,048		
Subtotal	10,846,372	1,740,838	876,217	349,130	254,810	14,067,367	(94,599)	(19,362)	(31,183)	(123,254)	(48,437)	(316,835)	(11,757)	(328,592)	13,738,775		
Mortgage loans																	
0 days	-	12,940,343	-	-	92,945	13,033,288	-	(15,805)	-	-	(3,290)	(19,095)	-	(19,095)	13,014,193		
1 to 29 days	-	357,137	-	-	50,050	407,187	-	(5,206)	-	-	(2,083)	(7,289)	-	(7,289)	399,898		
30 to 59 days	-	127,064	-	-	45,199	172,263	-	(3,326)	-	-	(1,677)	(5,003)	-	(5,003)	167,260		
60 to 89 days	-	60,886	-	-	31,551	92,437	-	(2,790)	-	-	(1,100)	(3,890)	-	(3,890)	88,547		
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	186,537	186,537	-	-	-	-	(10,092)	(10,092)	-	(10,092)	176,445		
Subtotal	-	13,485,430	-	-	406,282	13,891,712	-	(27,127)	-	-	(18,242)	(45,369)	-	(45,369)	13,846,343		
Consumer loans																	
0 days	-	3,416,340	-	-	156,292	3,572,632	-	(103,310)	-	-	(52,632)	(155,942)	-	(155,942)	3,416,690		
1 to 29 days	-	200,542	-	-	57,037	257,579	-	(30,214)	-	-	(22,051)	(52,265)	-	(52,265)	205,314		
30 to 59 days	-	73,396	-	-	45,943	119,339	-	(15,387)	-	-	(18,178)	(33,565)	-	(33,565)	85,774		
60 to 89 days	-	34,624	-	-	32,097	66,721	-	(8,536)	-	-	(16,368)	(24,904)	-	(24,904)	41,817		
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	130,980	130,980	-	-	-	-	(65,886)	(65,886)	-	(65,886)	65,094		
Subtotal	-	3,724,902	-	-	422,349	4,147,251	-	(157,447)	-	-	(175,115)	(332,562)	-	(332,562)	3,814,689		
Total loans	10,871,610	18,951,170	876,217	349,130	1,083,441	32,131,568	(94,614)	(203,936)	(31,183)	(123,254)	(241,794)	(694,781)	(11,757)	(706,538)	31,425,030		

i) Lease operations

Gross loans for finance lease contracts have the following remaining terms until maturity:

	12/31/2024			12/31/2023		
	Account receivable	Interest and deferred VAT	Net balance receivable	Account receivable	Interest and deferred VAT	Net balance receivable
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
On-demand	1,107	(30)	1,077	1,332	(31)	1,301
Up to one month	693	(116)	577	35,351	(7,235)	28,116
More than one up to three months	395,445	(76,064)	319,381	67,662	(13,981)	53,681
More than three months up to one year	6,363	(1,265)	5,098	284,338	(60,914)	223,424
More than one up to three years	374,996	(90,363)	284,633	481,922	(110,621)	371,301
More than three up to five years	42,862	(7,505)	35,357	167,776	(42,640)	125,136
More than five years	372,548	(98,442)	274,106	101,847	(28,841)	73,006
Total	1,194,014	(273,785)	920,229	1,140,228	(264,263)	875,965

The Bank finances its customers for the acquisition of assets, both real estate and non-real estate, through finance lease contracts between 1 and 20 years depending on each contract, which are presented under "finance lease operations" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As at December 31, 2024, MCh\$264,055 corresponds to finance leases on real estate (MCh\$241,081 as at December 31, 2023) and MCh\$656,174 to finance leases on non-real estate (MCh\$634,884 as at December 31, 2023).

Interest and indexation income on receivables from finance leases of real estate and non-real estate is disclosed in Note 30 "Interest income and expense" and Note 31 "Indexation income and expenses."

j) Sale of loans for higher education studies per Law No. 20027

Pursuant to the provisions of the public bidding bases for the award of financing and credit administration service for senior education of Law No. 20027, the Bank sold to the Chilean Treasury a percentage of the related loan portfolio, transferring substantially all the risks and benefits associated with the loans assigned. Only the administration service of the transactions sold was maintained, which considers granting new loans and their collection.

The summary of sales performed is as follows:

Concept	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Par value	21,673	38,571
Provisions	<u>(886)</u>	<u>(1,281)</u>
Net value of provisions	20,787	37,290
Sale value	<u>26,768</u>	<u>47,442</u>
Sale result (1)	5,981	10,152
(Loss) profit in sale (2)	2,430	3,480
Income received in advance	3,551	6,672

(1) The gain or loss on the sale is obtained from the sales value less the net value of allowances.

(2) The gain (loss) on sale is included in the Consolidated Statements of Income under the caption "Net financial result from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income."

Deferred income/revenue corresponds to revenue obtained for the interest rate spread of loans granted at a rate of 2%. Deferred income/revenue is included in caption "Other liabilities" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

k) Sale of Loans

During the year from January 1 through December 31, 2024, loans of the commercial portfolio were assigned recording a gain of MCh\$296 and a loss of MCh\$36 for the sale of loans from the retail portfolio (a gain of MCh\$1,274 from assignment of loans of the commercial portfolio and a gain of MCh\$324 for the sale of loans written off as at December 31, 2023), in the caption "Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income."

During the year from January 1 through December 31, 2024, the subsidiary Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A., recorded a realized gain from the assignment of portfolio of MCh\$65 (a gain of MCh\$70 as at December 31, 2023), in the caption "Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income."

I) Securitization

The subsidiary Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. maintains in its statement of financial position financial assets transferred and not derecognized, as it retains substantially all the risks and rewards, mainly the credit risk. Under the agreement, customers remit cash directly to the subsidiary and the subsidiary transfers the proceeds to the final beneficiary.

The information below shows the carrying amount of financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognized and their associated liabilities:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Housing loan portfolio	1,986	2,934
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	1,595	2,626

As at December 31, 2024, the subsidiary Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. recognizes a liability pending repayment of MCh\$1,595 (MCh\$2,626 as at December 31, 2023), related to the price obtained or part of the price obtained in 2006, in sales of housing lease contracts portfolio for securitization purposes, but such portfolios have not been derecognized, following the instructions issued by the CMF. Not derecognizing the fully or partially-assigned assets is due to the fact that the subsidiary acquired the securitized subordinated bonds issued by the separate equity constituted with such assets, which implies the retention of significant risks and rewards associated with such assets.

Note 14 Investment in companies.

The detail of investments in companies is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Companies locally controlled	-	-
Companies controlled abroad		
Branches controlled abroad	-	-
Other companies controlled abroad	-	-
Companies with significant influence in the country	28,542	24,350
Companies with significant influence abroad	-	-
Investments in companies as a joint venture in the country	-	-
Investments in companies as a joint venture abroad	-	-
Minority investments in other companies in the country	10,172	9,829
Minority investments in other companies abroad	42	41
Total Investments in companies	38,756	34,220

a) Companies in which the Bank has significant influence in Chile

	Ownership %	Tax ID No	Country	Company's equity as at 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Investment as at 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Investment as at 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Transbank S.A.	22.69	96.689.310-9	Chile	146,817	28,542	24,350
Total					28,542	24,350

Transbank S.A.

It is a closely-held shareholders' corporation that supports the banking business, and its purpose is to operate payment cards and provide services aimed at facilitating the fulfillment of the purposes of financial institutions.

A summary of the significant items in the Financial Statements at each period-end is presented below.

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Assets and liabilities		
Current assets	1,816,145	1,362,961
Non-current assets	161,533	164,517
Current liabilities	1,813,686	1,357,443
Non-current liabilities	17,176	36,141
Income statements (summary)		
Net sale	165,214	152,861
Operating results	11,581	34,481
Profit (loss) for the period	9,845	26,814
Depreciation and amortization	(73,110)	(62,594)

b) Minority investments in other domestic companies

	Country	Investment as at 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Investment as at 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A.	Chile	6,070	5,727
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile	Chile	310	310
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores	Chile	204	204
Sociedad Servicios de Infraestructura y de Mercado OTC	Chile	2,291	2,291
Redbanc S.A.	Chile	860	860
Combanc S.A.	Chile	403	403
Bolsa de Valores de Valparaíso S.A.	Chile	11	11
Club de La Unión	Chile	15	15
Caja Compensación Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	Chile	8	8
Total		10,172	9,829

c) Minority investments in other companies abroad

	Country	Investment as at 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Investment as at 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication	Belgium	11	10
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)	Panama	31	31
Total		42	41

d) Movements in Investments in companies are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Book value as at January 1	34.220	26.093
Capital increase in Transbank S.A.	-	-
Division of Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	-	(2.577)
Incorporation of Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A.	-	2.577
Subscription and exchange of shares of Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	-	(663)
Subscription and exchange of shares of Sociedad de Infraestructuras de Mercado S.A.	-	(4.139)
Subscription of shares Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A.	-	4.802
Adjustment to market value on minority investments in other companies	343	2.521
Participation on results in companies with significant influence	4.192	5.606
Sale of investments	-	-
Exchange rate variation Investments in other foreign companies	1	-
Total	38.756	34.220

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there have been no movements associated with impairment.

Note 15 Intangible assets

a) The detail of intangible assets is as follows:

Intangible assets	Years of useful life		Average remaining amortization		Gross balance		Accumulated amortization and		Net balance	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
					MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Goodwill for business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangibles arising from business combinations (1)										
Exclusivity agreement	15	15	5	6	138,425	138,425	(89,208)	(79,979)	49,217	58,446
Other independently originated intangible assets										
Software or computer programs purchased independently	10	10	2	2	17,494	17,292	(16,255)	(15,043)	1,239	2,249
Software or computer programs generated internally	10	10	5	4	329,277	282,535	(124,127)	(87,805)	205,150	194,730
Total intangible assets					485,196	438,252	(229,590)	(182,827)	255,606	255,425

(1) Intangible assets from business combinations refer to those arising from the purchase of 51% of shares of CAT Administradora de Tarjetas de Crédito S.A. ("CAT") and CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.

b) Intangible assets are detailed as follows:

	Computer programs	Intangible assets, business combinations	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Gross balance :				
Balance as at January 1, 2023	252,298	138,425	-	390,723
Acquisitions	59,733	-	-	59,733
Reclassifications	38	-	-	38
Assets disposal	(11,880)	-	-	(11,880)
Impairment	(362)	-	-	(362)
Total gross	299,827	138,425	-	438,252
Accumulated amortization as at January 1, 2023	(79,572)	(70,751)	-	(150,323)
Amortization for the period	(30,723)	(9,228)	-	(39,951)
Assets disposal	7,349	-	-	7,349
Impairment	98	-	-	98
Other	-	-	-	-
Total amortization	(102,848)	(79,979)	-	(182,827)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	196,979	58,446	-	255,425
Gross balance :				
Balance as at January 1, 2024	299,827	138,425	-	438,252
Acquisitions	47,333	-	-	47,333
Reclassifications	(50)	-	-	(50)
Impairment	(339)	-	-	(339)
Total gross	346,771	138,425	-	485,196
Accumulated amortization as at January 1, 2024	(102,848)	(79,979)	-	(182,827)
Amortization for the period	(37,534)	(9,229)	-	(46,763)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Total amortization	(140,382)	(89,208)	-	(229,590)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	206,389	49,217	-	255,606

Debits for amortization or impairment of intangible assets are included under "Depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 16 Property and equipment

a) The caption Property and equipment is composed of the following:

Property and equipment	Average useful life		Remaining average depreciation		Gross balance		Accumulated depreciation		Net balance	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	years	years	years	years	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Land and constructions	80	80	35	35	65,176	68,358	(20,483)	(20,085)	44,693	48,273
Equipment	6	6	5	5	138,694	135,461	(112,718)	(103,725)	25,976	31,736
Other	6	6	5	5	18,509	18,308	(14,463)	(13,990)	4,046	4,318
Total					222,379	222,127	(147,664)	(137,800)	74,715	84,327

b) Movements in Property and equipment are detailed as follows:

	Building and land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	69.131	124.735	23.331	217.197
Purchase of property and equipment	-	1.264	7.064	8.328
Asset disposal	(773)	(1.108)	(811)	(2.692)
Reclassification of accounts	-	10.570	(11.276)	(706)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Gross total	68.358	135.461	18.308	222.127
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2023	(18.600)	(94.429)	(13.532)	(126.561)
Depreciation for the period	(1.613)	(9.970)	(620)	(12.203)
Asset disposal	128	674	162	964
Reclassification of accounts	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Total depreciation	(20.085)	(103.725)	(13.990)	(137.800)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	48.273	31.736	4.318	84.327
Balance as at January 1, 2024	68.358	135.461	18.308	222.127
Purchase of property and equipment	-	1.678	2.926	4.604
Asset disposal	(3.182)	(1.046)	(153)	(4.381)
Reclassification of accounts	-	2.601	(2.572)	29
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Gross total	65.176	138.694	18.509	222.379
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2024	(20.085)	(103.725)	(13.990)	(137.800)
Depreciation for the period	(1.594)	(9.767)	(609)	(11.970)
Asset disposal	1.196	774	136	2.106
Reclassification of accounts	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Total depreciation	(20.483)	(112.718)	(14.463)	(147.664)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	44.693	25.976	4.046	74.715

Debits for depreciation of Property and equipment are included in the caption "Depreciation and amortization" of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 17 Right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities under lease contracts

a) The detail of right-of-use assets under lease contracts is as follows:

Assets for the right-to-use lease assets	Gross balance		Accumulated depreciation		Net balance	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Building and land	186,520	189,843	(57,648)	(48,726)	128,872	141,117
Leased property improvements	40,663	41,055	(24,392)	(22,603)	16,271	18,452
Total	227,183	230,898	(82,040)	(71,329)	145,143	159,569

b) Movements in right-of-use assets under lease contracts are detailed as follows:

	Building and land	Leased property improvements	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Gross balance:			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	194,760	41,961	236,721
Adjustment due to liability remeasurement	6,943	-	6,943
Additions	1,186	4	1,190
Increase due to contract modification	1,674	-	1,674
Decrease due to contract modification	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
Contract modification - subsidiaries	(767)	-	(767)
Reclassifications (1)	-	668	668
Withdrawals / Derecognition	(11,453)	(1,578)	(13,031)
Gross Total	189,843	41,055	230,898
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2023	(41,616)	(21,023)	(62,639)
Impairment	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	(12,342)	(2,418)	(14,760)
Decrease due to contract modification	714	-	714
Reclassifications	-	-	-
Withdrawals / Derecognition	4,518	838	5,356
Total depreciation	(48,726)	(22,603)	(71,329)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	141,117	18,452	159,569
Balance as at January 1, 2024	189,843	41,055	230,898
Adjustment due to liability remeasurement	5,706	-	5,706
Additions	2,026	44	2,070
Increase due to contract modification	110	-	110
Decrease due to contract modification	(8,943)	-	(8,943)
Reclassifications (1)	-	21	21
Withdrawals / Derecognition	(2,222)	(457)	(2,679)
Gross Total	186,520	40,663	227,183
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2024	(48,726)	(22,603)	(71,329)
Impairment	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	(11,737)	(2,246)	(13,983)
Decrease due to contract modification	1,010	-	1,010
Withdrawals / derecognition	1,805	457	2,262
Total depreciation	(57,648)	(24,392)	(82,040)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	128,872	16,271	145,143

- (1) Mainly relates to amounts for which in the beginning there is no individual identification. Upon completion of the purchase or construction (for the remodeling of leased offices) these are transferred to the final asset.

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Debits for depreciation of right-of-use assets are included under "Depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Bank's lease contracts consist mainly of real estate leases, intended for the performance of its operating functions. Contracts contain renewal options and for those for which there is reasonable certainty that this option will be exercised, the lease term used to measure the liability and the asset corresponds to an estimate of future renewals.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no expenses related to leases of low value. Expenses related to short-term leases amount to MCh\$5,468 as at December 31, 2024 (MCh\$5,064 as at December 31, 2023) and are included under the caption "Administrative expenses" of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Income received from the sub-lease on right-of-use assets amount to MCh\$228 as at December 31, 2024 (MCh\$505 as at December 31, 2023), which are recorded in the caption "Other Operating Income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, no gains or losses were generated from sale with leaseback transactions.

c) Liabilities under lease contracts

Movements of liabilities under lease contracts and cash flows are detailed as follows:

Lease liability	Movements for the periods ended as at	
	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Balances as at January 1	149,308	160,376
Lease liabilities generated	2,026	1,186
Modification of contract	(7,823)	(112)
Modification of contract- subsidiaries	-	(767)
Interest expense	4,400	4,396
Capital payments (*)	(10,560)	(11,026)
Interest payments (*)	(4,400)	(4,396)
Contract adjustments	5,706	6,943
Payments due to cancellation /termination of leases	(449)	(7,292)
Total	138,208	149,308
(*) Total Payments associated with lease liabilities in the period	(14,960)	(15,422)

d) Cash flows from liabilities under lease contracts

The Bank holds lease contracts on certain assets for its operating functions. The table below shows the analysis of the cash flows of contractual maturities:

Lease contracts flows	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
As at December 31, 2024	1,261	2,471	11,144	59,128	103,641	177,645
As at December 31, 2023	1,225	2,453	11,035	57,429	113,536	185,678

Note 18 Taxes

a) Current taxes

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets:		
Income tax, 27% tax rate	(9,184)	(12,784)
One-off tax under Article No. 21, 40% tax rate	-	-
Less:		
Monthly tax provisional payments	12,683	14,912
Credit for training expenses	333	285
Credit 104 Income Tax Law	-	-
Previous year recoverable tax	-	-
Other	-	-
Total current tax asset	3,832	2,413
Liabilities:		
Income tax, 27% tax rate	(111,429)	(132,062)
One-off tax under Article No. 21, 40% tax rate	(28)	(33)
Previous year income tax	-	-
Less:		
Monthly tax provisional payments	91,719	49,742
Credit for training expenses	541	546
Previous year recoverable tax	15,340	18,713
Credit 104 Income Tax Law	1,431	9
Other	(141)	(137)
Total current tax liability	(2,567)	(63,222)

b) Tax benefit (expense)

The effect of tax expense is composed of the following:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Income tax expenses:		
Current year tax	(142,880)	(119,349)
Excess (deficit) allowance previous year	(2,321)	3,243
Previous years tax	-	-
Credit (charge) due to deferred taxes:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences current year	49,965	41,961
Origination and reversal of temporary differences prior year	718	(434)
Subtotal	<u>(94,518)</u>	<u>(74,579)</u>
Tax for rejected expenses Article No. 21	(28)	(33)
Other	-	-
Net charge to Income due to income tax	<u>(94,546)</u>	<u>(74,612)</u>

The Bank presents no taxes from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

c) Effect of taxes recorded in equity

The effect of taxes recorded in equity correspond to the following concepts:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deferred taxes:		
Financial investments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	(9,232)	(11,981)
Employee defined benefit plans	61	17
Subtotal deferred taxes	<u>(9,171)</u>	<u>(11,964)</u>
Current taxes:		
Derivatives in cash flow hedges	22,135	(26,030)
Subtotal current taxes	<u>22,135</u>	<u>(26,030)</u>
Total (charge) credit in equity	<u>12,964</u>	<u>(37,994)</u>

d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Taxable and deductible differences that make up the deferred tax balances are detailed as follows:

Concept	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Deferred tax assets associated to goodwill	-	-
Deferred tax assets associated with mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Deferred tax assets associated with other intangibles	3,194	6,555
Deferred tax assets associated with defined benefit pension plans	576	495
Deferred tax assets associated with deductible temporary differences	-	-
Loans provisions	248,180	221,485
Financial penalties of loans that are tax assets	-	-
Income from interest and adjustments with accrual suspended for loans in impaired portfolio	22,245	16,764
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	8,480	9,771
Leasing operations	40,185	13,098
Tax-financial differences of property and equipment	11,915	11,597
MTM Financial instruments for trading and other investments	23,104	23,611
Sundry provisions	3,910	5,062
Other	13,475	16,518
Deferred tax assets not associated with deductible temporary differences	-	-
Unused Bank Tax Losses	-	-
Unused tax losses of subsidiaries	4,322	3,854
Unused tax credits	-	-
Deferred taxes with changes in equity	23,627	31,848
Other	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	403,213	360,658
Deferred tax liabilities associated to goodwill	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities associated with mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities associated with other intangibles	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities associated with defined benefit pension plans	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities associated with taxable temporary differences	-	-
Tax-financial differences of property, equipment	(836)	(795)
Leasing operations	-	-
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Other changes in accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-
Other	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities not associated with taxable temporary differences	-	-
Goodwill for significant investments in companies measured using equity method (associates and/or joint ventures)	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(836)	(795)

e) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between income tax rate and effective rate applied for determining tax expense is detailed in the table below.

	Tax rate %	12/31/2024 MCh\$
Income before taxes	-	551,869
Income before corporate income tax	27.00%	149,005
Permanent differences		
Price-level restatement on tax equity	(10.03%)	(55,335)
Other permanent differences	0.93%	5,141
Taxes not recognized on profit or loss in previous years		
Prior year effect	0.29%	1,616
Other	(1.07%)	(5,909)
Effective rate and current year income tax proceeds	17.12%	94,518
One-off tax under Article No. 21	0.01%	28
Total income tax expense	17.13%	94,546

	Tax rate %	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Income before taxes	-	491,177
Income before corporate income tax	27.00%	132,618
Permanent differences		
Price-level restatement on tax equity	(11.59%)	(56,941)
Other permanent differences	0.07%	329
Taxes not recognized on profit or loss in previous years		
Prior year effect	(0.58%)	(2,870)
Other	0.29%	1,443
Effective rate and current year income tax proceeds	15.19%	74,579
One-off tax under Article No. 21	0.01%	33
Total income tax expense	15.20%	74,612

f) Joint Circular No.47 issued by the Chilean IRS and No.3478 issued by the CMF

Transactions and effects generated by the application of article 31, number 4 of the Income Tax Law is detailed below. This information relates solely to the Bank's loan transactions and does not consider the operations of subsidiaries which consolidate in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans and accounts receivable from customers as at 12/31/2024

Type of loan	Assets at carrying amount in the Financial Statements(*)	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured overdue portfolio	Unsecured overdue portfolio
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	14,630,069	14,914,841	136,313	36,266
Consumer loans	2,388,138	2,561,556	2,393	874
Mortgage loans	14,128,260	14,653,784	10,661	12
Total	31,146,467	32,130,181	149,367	37,152

Provisions on overdue portfolio as at 12/31/2024

Type of loan	Balance as at December 31, 2023	Write-offs against allowances	Allowances constituted	Released allowances	Balance as at December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	56,707	(41,480)	48,124	(27,084)	36,266
Consumer loans	18,505	(47,681)	46,095	(16,045)	874
Mortgage loans	21	(13)	18	(14)	12
Total	75,233	(89,174)	94,238	(43,143)	37,152

Direct write-offs and recoveries as at 12/31/2024

	MCh\$
Direct write-offs as per Art. 31 No. 4 second sub-paragraph	176,626
Debt forgiveness which resulted in the release of allowances	-
Recoveries or renegotiation of loans written-off	55,616

Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third sub- paragraphs

	MCh\$
Write-offs per first sub- paragraph	-
Forgiveness per third sub-paragraph	-

Loans and accounts receivable from customers as at 12/31/2023

Type of loan	Assets at carrying amount in the Financial Statements(*)	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured overdue portfolio	Unsecured overdue portfolio
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	14,383,938	14,599,470	81,659	56,707
Consumer loans	2,296,878	2,443,503	-	18,505
Mortgage loans	13,856,640	14,211,891	6,823	21
Total	30,537,456	31,254,864	88,482	75,233

Provisions on overdue portfolio as at 12/31/2023

Type of loan	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Write-offs against allowances	Allowances constituted	Released allowances	Balance as at December 31, 2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	32,988	(25,504)	83,829	(34,606)	56,707
Consumer loans	13,708	(44,905)	68,646	(18,944)	18,505
Mortgage loans	55	(46)	17	(5)	21
Total	46,751	(70,455)	152,492	(53,555)	75,233

Direct write-offs and recoveries as at 12/31/2023

	MCh\$
Direct write-offs as per Art. 31 No. 4 second sub-paragraph	141,203
Debt forgiveness which resulted in the release of allowances	-
Recoveries or renegotiation of loans written-off	49,851

Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third sub- paragraphs

	MCh\$
Write-offs per first sub- paragraph	-
Forgiveness per third sub-paragraph	-

(*) In accordance with the abovementioned Circular and instructions issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service, the value of assets in financial statements is presented on an individual basis and does not include lease operations and factoring transactions.

Note 19 Other assets

Other assets are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets to assign in financial leasing as lessor	8,846	2,091
Cash guarantees delivered for derivative financial operations	653,581	532,582
Accounts receivable from third parties	127,750	126,575
VAT tax credit receivable	7,994	9,393
Prepaid expenses	15,013	5,688
Income asset from usual activities from contracts with customers	-	482
Other cash collateral provided	6,560	5,990
Outstanding operations	9,500	7,509
Other assets	18,810	18,221
Total other assets	848,054	708,531

Note 20 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale and liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale

a) This line item is detailed as follows:

Concept	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction		
Goods received in payment (*)	1,308	264
Assets adjudicated in judicial auction	16,234	16,222
Provisions for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(7)	(19)
Subtotal	17,535	16,467
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Property and equipment	1,832	2,029
Assets for recovery of goods transferred in financial leasing operations	1,368	1,238
Other assets	-	-
Subtotal	3,200	3,267
Disposal groups for sale	-	-
Total non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	20,735	19,734

(*) Assets received in lieu of payment correspond to assets received for the payment of customers' past due debt obligations. The group of assets acquired as such must not exceed 20% of the Bank's effective equity at any time. These assets currently represent 0.0236% (0.0057% as at December 31, 2023) of the Bank's effective equity.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale.

b) Movements in non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale and liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale:

	Assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	Non-current assets held for sale	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	12,653	2,540	15,193
Reposessed assets	21,741	3,379	25,120
Write-offs on goods	(2,622)	(431)	(3,053)
Alienation	(717)	(1,242)	(1,959)
Regularizations	81	23	104
(Constitution)/release	-	(829)	(829)
Sales / disposals	(14,650)	-	(14,650)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	16,486	3,440	19,926
Provisions			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	(18)	(94)	(112)
Provisions constituted	(893)	(215)	(1,108)
Release on provisions	912	136	1,048
Transfers, other movements and exchange differences	(20)	-	(20)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	(19)	(173)	(192)
Net balances as at December 31, 2023	16,467	3,267	19,734
Assets			
Balance as at January 1, 2024	16,486	3,440	19,926
Reposessed assets	28,993	2,866	31,859
Write-offs on goods	(5,053)	(51)	(5,104)
Alienation	(22,851)	(1,451)	(24,302)
Regularizations	(33)	(1,537)	(1,570)
Sales / disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	17,542	3,267	20,809
Provisions			
Balance as at January 1, 2024	(19)	(173)	(192)
Provisions constituted	(93)	(202)	(295)
Release on provisions	105	308	413
Balance as at December 31, 2024	(7)	(67)	(74)
Net balances as at December 31, 2024	17,535	3,200	20,735

Note 21 Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Derivative instruments		
Forwards	855,719	837,758
Swaps	4,357,998	3,768,639
Call options	542	310
Put options	81	43
Other financial instruments	-	-
Total	5,214,340	4,606,750

Financial derivative contracts are detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024		Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity (1)						
Product	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Fair value
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Forward								
Future arbitration	-	593,553	646,348	704,500	142,469	14,255	-	35,969
Paper Forward	-	9,727	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange insurance	-	10,155,654	5,031,902	6,034,788	1,624,108	418,138	682,948	366,473
Inflation insurance	-	1,613,177	2,473,006	6,582,022	8,549,597	2,524,091	2,775,524	453,277
Subtotal forward	-	12,372,111	8,151,256	13,321,310	10,316,174	2,956,484	3,458,472	855,719
Options								
Call option	-	4,196	5,202	-	-	-	-	542
Put option	-	1,228	595	5,885	-	-	-	81
Subtotal options	-	5,424	5,797	5,885	-	-	-	623
Swap								
Cross currency swap	-	1,011,892	2,336,011	5,735,658	13,065,968	8,802,782	11,831,254	3,035,853
Rate Swap	40,600	15,185,698	15,493,379	30,978,608	33,979,359	20,453,453	23,854,832	1,322,145
Subtotal swap	40,600	16,197,590	17,829,390	36,714,266	47,045,327	29,256,235	35,686,086	4,357,998
Total	40,600	28,575,125	25,986,443	50,041,461	57,361,501	32,212,719	39,144,558	5,214,340

(1) The amounts of the maturities were determined based on the notional values of the financial instruments

As at December 31, 2023		Notional amounts of contracts with final maturity (1)						
Producto	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Fair value
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Forward								
Future arbitration	-	469,274	684,558	498,664	229,805	17,530	-	26,685
Paper Forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange insurance	-	12,664,619	7,165,032	6,463,092	1,719,169	508,657	832,142	474,309
Inflation insurance	-	1,215,589	1,660,201	3,254,867	3,298,199	1,440,015	3,972,265	336,764
Subtotal forward	-	14,349,482	9,509,791	10,216,623	5,247,173	1,966,202	4,804,407	837,758
Options								
Call option	-	1,122	8,800	9,922	-	-	-	310
Put option	-	1,098	-	-	-	-	-	43
Subtotal options	-	2,220	8,800	9,922	-	-	-	353
Swap								
Cross currency swap	-	1,120,657	2,098,402	6,479,584	14,643,182	8,215,231	13,510,074	2,490,939
Rate Swap	-	4,782,210	10,090,550	32,661,452	21,343,124	11,915,337	17,034,500	1,277,700
Subtotal swap	-	5,902,867	12,188,952	39,141,036	35,986,306	20,130,568	30,544,574	3,768,639
Total	-	20,254,569	21,707,543	49,367,581	41,233,479	22,096,770	35,348,981	4,606,750

(1) The amounts of the maturities were determined based on the notional values of the financial instruments

Note 22 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	5,605,991	4,850,696
Term and on-demand deposits	13,130,590	13,181,368
Liabilities under repurchase agreements and securities lending	501,243	163,647
Bank borrowings	2,455,157	5,368,647
Debt financial instruments issued	8,110,081	8,186,492
Other financial liabilities	199,572	156,392
Total	30,002,634	31,907,242

a) Deposits and other on demand liabilities

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Checking accounts	4,362,568	3,872,151
Demand deposit accounts	293,755	299,920
Other on-demand deposits	180,764	149,927
Other on-demand obligations		
Obligations for other credits granted to be completed to other banks and/or the beneficiary of the loan	2,365	5,319
Guarantee bills payable at sight	70,149	48,181
Collections performed to be completed	91,081	87,836
Pending payment orders	23,430	13,174
Payments received on account of loans to be settled	24,792	2,775
Immobilized balances article 156 General Banking Law	19,651	19,648
Overdue time deposits	4,669	8,284
Various mortgage creditors	150,475	95,760
Granting of loans Law No. 20027	14	130
Payments to apply	149,557	68,000
Other sight obligations	232,721	179,591
Total	5,605,991	4,850,696

b) Term and other on-demand deposits

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Term deposits	13,031,191	13,080,930
Term saving accounts	99,399	100,438
Other	-	-
Total	13,130,590	13,181,368

c) Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Operations with banks:		
Repurchase agreements - Banco Central de Chile	-	-
Operations with banks abroad	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities		
Repurchase agreements	500,109	163,647
Securities lending obligations	1,134	-
Operations with other entities abroad	-	-
Total	501,243	163,647

As at December 31, 2024	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Operations with banks								
Repurchase agreements - Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities								
Repurchase agreements	-	500,109	-	-	-	-	-	500,109
Securities lending obligations	-	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	1,134
Operations with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	501,243	-	-	-	-	-	501,243

As at December 31, 2023	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Operations with banks								
Repurchase agreements - Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with banks abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other domestic entities								
Repurchase agreements	52,515	107,601	3,531	-	-	-	-	163,647
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	52,515	107,601	3,531	-	-	-	-	163,647

d) Bank borrowings

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Local Banks		
Foreign trade financing	-	-
Borrowings and other obligations	100,029	-
Banks abroad		
Foreign trade financing	1,373,429	1,386,023
Borrowings and other obligations	981,699	952,598
Banco Central de Chile		
Borrowings and other obligations	-	3,030,026
Total	2,455,157	5,368,647

The detail of bank borrowings is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Domestic Banks	100,029	-
Banks abroad		
Export Development Canada	857,078	666,457
Scotiabank Caribbean Treasury Ltd	724,533	793,564
Bank of America, N.A.	318,117	201,667
Caixa D'Estalvis	204,631	145,571
HongKong and Shanghai Banking	85,604	143,667
Lloyds TSB Bank PLC	50,293	44,170
Zuercher Kantonalbank	50,091	79,535
Wells Fargo Bank	40,327	44,104
Standard Chartered Bank	24,438	8,115
JP Morgan Chase Bank	-	-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	-	60,262
Corporación Andina de Fomento	-	62,531
Citibank N.A.	-	61,626
Other	16	27,352
Banco Central de Chile	-	3,030,026
Total	2,455,157	5,368,647

e) Debt securities issued

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Letter of credit (1)	76,339	88,293
Current bonds (2)	8,033,742	8,098,199
Total	8,110,081	8,186,492

- (1) During the year between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and January 1 and December 31, 2023, no new letters of credit have been issued.
- (2) During the year between January 1 and December 31, 2024, and January 1 and December 31, 2023, the following domestic and international current bonds have been issued.

Fiscal year between January 1 and December 31, 2024:

Series	Amount	Placement date	Annual issuance	Issuance term (years)	Issuance annual rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date
AC	5.000.000.000	1/02/24	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
AD	5.000.000.000	1/03/24	100.000.000.000	8	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/31
BL	30.000	1/03/24	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
AF	100.000	1/03/24	3.000.000	13	2,90	UF	6/30/23	6/30/36
BY	8.000.000.000	1/04/24	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
AF	50.000	1/04/24	3.000.000	13	2,90	UF	6/30/23	6/30/36
AB	5.000.000.000	1/04/24	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
AA	2.000.000.000	1/04/24	100.000.000.000	5	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/28
AC	5.000.000.000	1/05/24	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
AF	50.000	1/09/24	3.000.000	13	2,90	UF	6/30/23	6/30/36
BI	165.000	1/09/24	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
BI	200.000	1/10/24	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
AC	4.000.000.000	1/11/24	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
BI	280.000	1/11/24	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
BH	474.000	1/17/24	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
CA	338.000	1/24/24	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
AB	1.000.000.000	1/25/24	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
AC	15.000.000.000	1/25/24	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
BH	515.000	1/26/24	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
BH	350.000	1/29/24	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
AB	7.700.000.000	2/06/24	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
BH	75.000	2/06/24	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
BI	100.000	2/14/24	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
AE	500.000	2/22/24	3.000.000	11	2,90	UF	6/30/23	6/30/34
BH	315.000	2/22/24	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
CB	200.000	2/22/24	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
AA	10.000.000.000	2/23/24	100.000.000.000	5	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/28
BY	14.000.000.000	2/29/24	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BR	10.500.000.000	3/06/24	100.000.000.000	5	8,10	Ch\$	8/01/22	8/01/27
CA	425.000	3/12/24	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
AD	5.000.000.000	3/13/24	100.000.000.000	8	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/31
BQ	550.000	3/27/24	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
CA	360.000	4/03/24	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
BR	5.500.000.000	4/24/24	100.000.000.000	5	8,10	Ch\$	8/01/22	8/01/27
BQ	60.000	5/08/24	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
BQ	375.000	5/09/24	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
AA	22.000.000.000	5/22/24	100.000.000.000	5	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/28
BO	17.000.000.000	5/22/24	100.000.000.000	6	7,90	Ch\$	8/01/22	8/01/28
AA	10.000.000.000	5/23/24	100.000.000.000	5	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/28
AB	15.000.000.000	6/10/24	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
AB	11.000.000.000	6/12/24	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
CA	517.000	6/25/24	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
AC	500.000	7/23/24	4.000.000	23	4,00	UF	8/01/23	8/01/46
AC	275.000	7/24/24	4.000.000	23	4,00	UF	8/01/23	8/01/46
17	10.000.000	8/27/24	10.000.000	5	5,17	USD	9/04/24	9/04/29
CB	300.000	9/09/24	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
CB	320.000	9/10/24	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
BX	250.000	9/23/24	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BX	250.000	9/24/24	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BY	10.000.000.000	9/24/24	100.000.000.000	4	2,50	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BU	500.000	9/25/24	3.000.000	10	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/33
BU	560.000	9/26/24	3.000.000	10	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/33
BU	300.000	10/01/24	3.000.000	10	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/33
BX	350.000	10/02/24	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
AG	10.000.000.000	12/05/24	100.000.000.000	5	6,50	Ch\$	5/09/24	5/09/29
19	35.000.000	12/05/24	35.000.000	3	4,53	USD	12/12/24	12/06/27
AL	650.000	12/17/24	3.000.000	13	3,50	UF	5/09/24	11/09/36

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



Fiscal year between January 1, and December 31, 2023:

Series	Amount	Placement date	Annual issuance	Issuance term (years)	Issuance annual rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date
BF	5.000.000.000	1/10/23	100.000.000.000	4	2,50	Ch\$	12/01/20	12/01/24
BA	300.000	1/13/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BG	700.000	1/16/23	4.000.000	7	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/28
BI	200.000	1/16/23	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
BL	520.000	2/08/23	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
BB	150.000	2/15/23	5.000.000	10	0,40	UF	9/09/20	9/09/30
BG	330.000	2/15/23	4.000.000	7	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/28
BQ	300.000	2/15/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
11	5.000.000.000	2/16/23	5.000.000.000	4	0,90	JPY	3/02/23	3/02/27
BA	500.000	2/24/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BA	500.000	2/28/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BH	900.000	3/07/23	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
BI	100.000	3/13/23	4.000.000	9	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/30
BT	2.000.000	3/15/23	3.000.000	8	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/31
BS	100.000.000.000	3/16/23	100.000.000.000	7	6,10	Ch\$	2/01/23	2/01/30
BQ	390.000	4/18/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
BQ	350.000	4/21/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
12	100.000.000	5/02/23	100.000.000	2	2,78	CHF	5/23/23	5/23/25
BQ	325.000	5/05/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
BQ	250.000	5/08/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
BR	10.000.000.000	5/11/23	100.000.000.000	5	8,10	Ch\$	8/01/22	8/01/27
13	13.000.000	5/12/23	13.000.000	2	5,09	USD	5/23/23	5/23/25
BR	14.000.000.000	5/16/23	100.000.000.000	5	8,10	Ch\$	8/01/22	8/01/27
BH	750.000	5/30/23	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
14	2.000.000.000	6/01/23	2.000.000.000	1	0,70	JPY	6/12/23	12/12/24
BZ	19.000.000.000	6/05/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BX	300.000	6/06/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BQ	200.000	6/09/23	3.000.000	5	2,50	UF	8/01/22	8/01/27
BW	3.000.000	6/09/23	3.000.000	12	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/35
BZ	3.000.000.000	6/09/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BA	1.000.000	6/12/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BZ	19.000.000.000	6/13/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BA	60.000	6/14/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BL	30.000	6/14/23	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
BT	370.000	6/14/23	3.000.000	8	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/31
BL	250.000	6/15/23	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
BX	150.000	6/15/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BZ	10.000.000.000	6/20/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BZ	40.000.000.000	6/22/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BZ	7.000.000.000	6/23/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
15	5.000.000.000	6/27/23	5.000.000.000	2	0,75	JPY	7/11/23	7/11/25
BM	925.000	6/29/23	3.000.000	8	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/30
BY	9.000.000.000	7/03/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BM	520.000	7/04/23	3.000.000	8	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/30
CB	320.000	7/05/23	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
BF	33.000.000.000	7/12/23	100.000.000.000	4	2,50	Ch\$	12/01/20	12/01/24
BA	240.000	7/12/23	5.000.000	9	0,40	UF	12/09/20	12/09/29
BL	50.000	7/12/23	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
BY	2.000.000.000	7/12/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BZ	2.000.000.000	7/12/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/29
BV	3.000.000	7/13/23	3.000.000	11	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/34
BT	500.000	7/17/23	3.000.000	8	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/31
BX	300.000	8/04/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BM	230.000	8/07/23	3.000.000	8	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/30
CB	100.000	8/18/23	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
BT	130.000	8/23/23	3.000.000	8	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/31
BL	220.000	8/24/23	3.000.000	9	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/31
BX	300.000	8/24/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BY	5.000.000.000	8/29/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BH	35.000	9/04/23	4.000.000	8	3,00	UF	3/09/21	3/09/29
CA	695.000	9/04/23	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
BX	100.000	9/22/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
BH	170.000	10/13/23	4.000.000	6	3,00	UF	3/09/23	3/09/29
CB	200.000	11/15/23	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
CB	135.000	11/21/23	3.000.000	8	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/31
BM	250.000	11/23/23	3.000.000	8	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/30
AB	10.500.000.000	11/24/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29
16	20.000.000	11/30/23	20.000.000	2	5,50	USD	12/12/23	12/12/25
AC	15.000.000.000	12/04/23	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
BM	100.000	12/12/23	3.000.000	8	2,70	UF	8/01/22	8/01/30
CA	665.000	12/12/23	3.000.000	5	2,90	UF	4/01/23	4/01/28
BY	9.000.000.000	12/18/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
AA	6.000.000.000	12/20/23	100.000.000.000	5	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/28
AC	2.000.000.000	12/20/23	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
BY	11.000.000.000	12/21/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
BY	7.000.000.000	12/27/23	100.000.000.000	4	6,40	Ch\$	4/01/23	4/01/27
AC	5.000.000.000	12/27/23	100.000.000.000	7	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/30
BX	50.000	12/28/23	3.000.000	13	2,50	UF	2/01/23	2/01/36
AB	7.000.000.000	12/28/23	100.000.000.000	6	6,20	Ch\$	6/30/23	6/30/29

f) Other financial liabilities

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Other financial obligations with the public sector	-	-
Other financial obligations in the country		
Due to affiliated establishments for the use of credit cards	124	401
Due to operators for debit and credit card operation services	125,817	123,266
Obligations in favor of Chilean exporters	1,565	12,518
Other financial obligations abroad		
Obligations in favor of foreign exporters	72,066	20,207
Total	199,572	156,392

Note 23 Regulatory capital financial instruments issued

a) The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Subordinated bonds	1,257,573	1,201,214
Bonds with no fixed term of maturity	696,318	-
Preferred shares	-	-
Total	1,953,891	1,201,214

b) Movements in regulatory capital financial instruments issued are detailed as follows:

	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed term of maturity	Preferred shares
Balance as at January 1, 2024	1,201,214	-	-
New issues performed	31,199	696,318	-
Acquisition or redemption by the issuer	-	-	-
Modification of issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payments of interest to the holder	(45,322)	-	-
Principal payment to the holder	(26,712)	-	-
Accrued interest	44,534	-	-
Adjustments accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	52,660	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Repricing	-	-	-
Expiration	-	-	-
Conversion to common shares	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	1,257,573	696,318	-

	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed term of maturity	Preferred shares
Balance as at January 1, 2023	987,943	-	-
New issues performed	138,504	-	-
Acquisition or redemption by the issuer	-	-	-
Modification of issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payments of interest to the holder	(91,356)	-	-
Principal payment to the holder	(25,078)	-	-
Accrued interest	133,131	-	-
Adjustments accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	58,070	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Repricing	-	-	-
Expiration	-	-	-
Conversion to common shares	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	1,201,214	-	-

c) The detail of subordinated bonds is as follows:

Fiscal year ended as at December 31, 2024								
Series	Amount in issue currency	Issuance term (years)	Annual issuance rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date	Balance due in currency of issue	Equivalent balance owed in MCh\$
UDESE20999	70,000	26	6.25	UF	8/16/00	9/01/25	7,274	279
UDESE30999	200,000	28	6.50	UF	6/05/02	9/01/27	58,181	2,235
UBBV-A1203	1,300,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	280,718	10,784
UBBV-A1203	1,500,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	327,291	12,573
UBBV-A1203	20,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	4,372	168
UBBV-A1203	250,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	54,648	2,099
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	10,913	419
UBBV-A1203	180,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	39,287	1,509
UBBV-A1203	1,250,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	272,536	10,470
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	32,824	1,261
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	10,946	421
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	10,943	420
UBBV-A1203	100,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	21,876	840
UBBV-A1203	60,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	13,129	504
UBBV-A1203	40,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	8,756	336
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	32,764	1,259
UBBV-A1203	200,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	43,678	1,678
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	32,734	1,258
UBBV-A1203	500,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	109,048	4,189
UDES-F	500,000	25	6.00	UF	3/30/05	10/01/29	217,922	8,372
UDES-F	500,000	25	6.00	UF	3/30/05	10/01/29	217,776	8,366
UDES-G	1,000,000	26	4.75	UF	10/07/05	10/01/30	503,661	19,349
UDES-H 1006	1,000,000	25	5.00	UF	10/05/06	10/01/31	666,148	25,591
UBBV-G0506	2,400,000	25	5.00	UF	10/19/06	5/01/31	2,528,436	97,134
UBBV-G0506	1,000,000	25	5.00	UF	10/19/06	5/01/31	1,056,299	40,580
UDES-I0307	1,000,000	25	4.50	UF	3/15/07	3/01/32	1,030,743	39,598
UBBVH90607	900,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	794,561	30,524
UBBVH90607	500,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	441,969	16,979
UBBVH90607	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	981,919	37,722
UBBVH90607	5,600,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	5,502,235	211,378
UBNS-AC0615	3,000,000	20	3.10	UF	8/27/15	6/01/35	3,009,307	115,608
UBNS-AA0215	1,000,000	30	3.50	UF	12/07/18	2/01/45	1,125,900	43,253
UBBVS10616	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	8/21/19	6/09/41	1,366,967	52,514
UBBVS10616	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	8/21/19	6/09/41	1,368,764	52,583
UBNSAQ1119	1,000,000	23	3.50	UF	7/11/22	11/01/42	1,111,983	42,719
UBNSAQ1119	200,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	220,930	8,487
UBNSAQ1119	350,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	386,628	14,853
UBNSAQ1119	550,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	607,558	23,340
UBNSAQ1119	1,900,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	2,098,838	80,630
UBNSAA0822	70,000	23	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	61,776	2,373
UBNSAA0822	30,000	23	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	26,194	1,006
UBNSAA0822	70,000	23	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	62,080	2,385
UBNSAA0822	150,000	23	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	133,028	5,111
UBNSAA0822	500,000	23	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	443,427	17,035
UBNSAA0822	20,000	23	2.80	UF	10/17/23	8/01/45	17,737	681
UBNSAB0822	30,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	25,554	982
UBNSAB0822	170,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	147,131	5,652
UBNSAB0822	25,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	21,637	831
UBNSAB0822	75,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	64,911	2,494
UBNSAB0822	400,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	346,191	13,300
UBNSAB0822	1,000,000	21	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	865,478	33,249
UBNSAB0822	300,000	21	2.80	UF	11/16/23	8/01/43	265,692	10,207
UBNSAA0822	60,000	23	2.80	UF	11/27/23	8/01/45	53,289	2,047
UBNSAA0822	700,000	23	2.80	UF	11/27/23	8/01/45	621,709	23,885
UBNSAA0822	700,000	23	2.80	UF	11/27/23	8/01/45	621,709	23,885
UBNSAA0822	700,000	23	2.80	UF	11/27/23	8/01/45	621,709	23,885
UBNSAB0822	300,000	21	2.80	UF	12/06/23	8/01/43	269,333	10,348
UBNSAB0822	400,000	21	2.80	UF	12/06/23	8/01/43	359,111	13,796
UBNSAB0822	300,000	21	2.80	UF	12/06/23	8/01/43	269,333	10,347
UBNSAC0823	500,000	23	4.00	UF	7/23/24	8/01/46	532,845	20,470
UBNSAC0823	200,000	23	4.00	UF	7/24/24	8/01/46	214,344	8,234
UBNSAC0823	75,000	23	4.00	UF	7/24/24	8/01/46	80,379	3,088
Total								1,257,573

Fiscal year ended as at December 31, 2023								
Series	Amount in issue currency	Issuance term (years)	Annual issuance rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date	Balance due in currency of issue	Equivalent balance owed in MCh\$
UDESE10999	30,000	25	6.00	UF	9/29/99	3/01/24	2,938	108
UDESE10999	270,000	25	6.00	UF	9/29/99	3/01/24	26,470	974
UDESE10999	10,000	25	6.00	UF	10/21/99	3/01/24	980	36
UDESE10999	30,000	25	6.00	UF	11/04/99	3/01/24	2,941	108
UDESE10999	20,000	25	6.00	UF	11/08/99	3/01/24	1,958	72
UDESE20999	70,000	26	6.25	UF	8/16/00	9/01/25	13,956	513
UDESE30999	200,000	28	6.50	UF	6/05/02	9/01/27	74,462	2,739
UBBV-A1203	20,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	5,853	215
UBBV-A1203	40,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	11,726	431
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	14,660	539
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	14,654	539
UBBV-A1203	50,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	14,603	537
UBBV-A1203	60,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	17,582	647
UBBV-A1203	100,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	29,292	1,078
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	43,955	1,617
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	43,801	1,611
UBBV-A1203	150,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	43,852	1,613
UBBV-A1203	180,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	52,572	1,934
UBBV-A1203	200,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	58,459	2,151
UBBV-A1203	250,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	73,158	2,691
UBBV-A1203	500,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	145,892	5,367
UBBV-A1203	1,250,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	364,588	13,413
UBBV-A1203	1,300,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	374,527	13,779
UBBV-A1203	1,500,000	24	6.00	UF	4/01/04	12/01/27	437,929	16,111
UDES-F	500,000	25	6.00	UF	3/30/05	10/01/29	253,894	9,341
UDES-F	500,000	25	6.00	UF	3/30/05	10/01/29	253,692	9,333
UDES-G	1,000,000	26	4.75	UF	10/07/05	10/01/30	573,508	21,073
UDES-H-1006	1,000,000	25	5.00	UF	10/05/06	10/01/31	747,330	27,400
UBBV-G0506	1,000,000	25	5.00	UF	10/19/06	5/01/31	1,062,727	39,097
UBBV-G0506	2,400,000	25	5.00	UF	10/19/06	5/01/31	2,542,926	93,553
UDES-I0307	1,000,000	25	4.50	UF	3/15/07	3/01/32	1,038,290	38,021
UBBVH90607	500,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	435,565	16,024
UBBVH90607	900,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	782,939	28,804
UBBVH90607	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	979,439	36,033
UBBVH90607	5,600,000	25	3.50	UF	10/24/08	6/01/32	5,488,741	201,927
UBNS-AC0615	3,000,000	20	3.10	UF	8/27/15	6/01/35	3,013,821	110,697
UBNS-AA0215	1,000,000	30	3.50	UF	12/07/18	8/01/44	1,129,936	41,570
UBBVS10616	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	8/21/19	6/09/41	1,389,088	51,104
UBBVS10616	1,000,000	25	3.50	UF	8/21/19	6/09/41	1,387,171	51,033
UBNSAQ1119	1,000,000	23	3.50	UF	7/11/22	11/01/42	1,116,482	41,075
UBNSAQ1119	200,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	221,763	8,158
UBNSAQ1119	350,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	388,085	14,277
UBNSAQ1119	550,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	609,848	22,434
UBNSAQ1119	1,900,000	23	3.50	UF	7/15/22	11/01/42	2,106,747	77,506
UBNSAA0822	820,000	22	2.80	UF	10/16/23	8/01/45	723,885	26,631
UBNSAA0822	20,000	22	2.80	UF	10/17/23	8/01/45	17,656	651
UBNSAB0822	1,700,000	20	2.80	UF	11/09/23	8/01/43	1,462,237	53,795
UBNSAB0822	300,000	20	2.80	UF	11/16/23	8/01/43	264,284	9,724
UBNSAA0822	2,160,000	22	2.80	UF	11/27/23	8/01/45	1,909,710	70,258
UBNSAB0822	1,000,000	20	2.80	UF	12/06/23	8/01/43	893,489	32,872
Total								1,201,214

d) The detail of the bonds with no fixed maturity date is as follows:

Bonds with no fixed term of maturity Year ended as at December 31, 2024					
Amount in issue currency	Issue date	Average rate	Currency	Balance due in the currency of issue	Equivalent balance owed in MCh\$
700,000,000	11/26/24	6.94	USD	700,000,000	696,318

Note 24 Provisions for contingencies

a) The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	32,158	35,565
Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	-	-
Provisions for restructuring plans	-	5,221
Provisions for trials and litigation (1)	7,067	10,574
Provisions for loyalty program obligations and customer merits	-	-
Provisions for operational risk	601	-
Contract contingency provision (2)	842	789
Other provisions due to other contingencies	3,032	3,125
Total	43,700	55,274

- (1) The detail of provisions for lawsuits and litigation is included in Note 29 "Contingencies and commitments."
(2) Relates to the provision for methodical savings contracts of the subsidiary Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. and the Bank's lease contract transactions.

b) The detail of provisions is as follows:

	Provisions due to employee benefit obligations MCh\$	Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company MCh\$	Provisions due to restructuring plans MCh\$	Provisions due to trials and litigation MCh\$	Provisions due to customer loyalty program obligations MCh\$	Provisions due to operational risk MCh\$	Other provisions for other contingencies MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	35,565	-	5,221	10,574	-	-	3,914	55,274
Provisions constituted	82,796	-	-	212	-	601	69	83,678
Provision application	(86,203)	-	(5,221)	(3,719)	-	-	(109)	(95,252)
Provisions releases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	32,158	-	-	7,067	-	601	3,874	43,700

	Provisions due to employee benefit obligations MCh\$	Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company MCh\$	Provisions due to restructuring plans MCh\$	Provisions due to trials and litigation MCh\$	Provisions due to customer loyalty program obligations MCh\$	Provisions due to operational risk MCh\$	Other provisions for other contingencies MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	30,618	-	-	12,152	-	1,030	6,091	49,891
Provisions constituted	96,258	-	6,172	140	-	-	-	102,570
Provision application	(91,311)	-	(951)	(1,718)	-	-	-	(93,980)
Provisions releases	-	-	-	-	-	(1,030)	(2,177)	(3,207)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	35,565	-	5,221	10,574	-	-	3,914	55,274

c) Details of provisions for employee benefits and salaries:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Provision of short-term employee benefits	28,796	32,950
Provision of benefits to employees post-employment	-	-
Provision of long-term employee benefits (1)	2,487	1,993
Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract (2)	875	622
Provision for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	-	-
Provision obligations post-employment plans on defined contribution	-	-
Provision of defined benefit post-employment plan obligations	-	-
Provision for other staff obligations	-	-
Total	32,158	35,565

- (1) As at December 31, 2024, a provision of MCh\$1,131 has been recorded to cover long-term benefits other than those subject to actuarial calculation (MCh\$770 as at December 31, 2023). Provisions subject to actuarial calculation are described in letter d).
- (2) As at December 31, 2024, a provision of MCh\$94 has been recorded to cover severance indemnity payments other than those subject to actuarial calculation (MCh\$11 as at December 31, 2023). Provisions subject to actuarial calculation are described in letter d).

d) Movements in provisions for employee benefits subject to actuarial calculation

	As at December 31, 2024		As at December 31, 2023	
	Provision of long-term employee benefits	Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	Provision of long-term employee benefits	Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as at January 1	1,223	611	1,051	658
Included in the result of the period				
Cost of present service	119	34	120	35
Costs of past services	37	12	122	(15)
Interest cost	121	63	145	85
Result from actuarial measurements	48	-	(23)	-
Unprovisioned paid benefits	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	325	109	364	105
Included in other comprehensive income				
Result from actuarial measurements	-	227	-	64
Subtotal	-	227	-	64
Other:				
Payment of benefits	(192)	(166)	(192)	(216)
Subtotal	(192)	(166)	(192)	(216)
Total	1,356	781	1,223	611

e) Actuarial assumptions for employee benefits

The main weighted average assumptions to determine the employee benefit obligations at the end of the period are detailed as follows:

	Provision of long-term employee benefits		Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Discount rate	6.50%	11.75%	6.50%	11.75%
Salary increase rate	N/A	N/A	6.00%	9.50%
Rate of inflation	4.00%	7.50%	4.00%	7.50%

The main weighted average assumptions to determine the cost of the defined benefit are:

	Provision of long-term employee benefits		Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Discount rate	6.50%	14.00%	6.50%	14.00%
Salary increase rate	N/A	N/A	6.00%	13.50%
Rate of inflation	4.00%	11.50%	4.00%	11.50%

The main demographic assumptions used for both benefits are shown in the table below.

As at December 31, 2024							As at December 31, 2023						
Years	Mortality		Rotation		Retirement		Years	Mortality		Rotation		Retirement	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
20	0.06%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	20	0.06%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
25	0.08%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	25	0.08%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
30	0.08%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	30	0.08%	0.02%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
35	0.10%	0.03%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	35	0.10%	0.03%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
40	0.13%	0.04%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	40	0.13%	0.04%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
45	0.19%	0.07%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	45	0.19%	0.07%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
50	0.28%	0.12%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%	50	0.28%	0.12%	13.87%	13.87%	0.00%	0.00%
55	0.43%	0.19%	14.53%	14.53%	0.00%	0.00%	55	0.43%	0.19%	14.53%	14.53%	0.00%	0.00%
60	0.73%	0.33%	14.53%	14.53%	0.00%	0.00%	60	0.73%	0.33%	14.53%	14.53%	0.00%	0.00%
65 and more	1.13%	0.54%	14.53%	14.53%	100.00%	100.00%	65 and more	1.13%	0.54%	14.53%	14.53%	100.00%	100.00%

Sensitivity analysis

Allowances of long-term employee benefits							Allowance for employee severance indemnity						
	As at December 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023				As at December 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023		
	-100BP	Original	+100BP	-100BP	Original	+100BP		-100BP	Original	+100BP	-100BP	Original	+100BP
Discount rate sensitivity	1,385	1,356	1,326	1,251	1,223	1,196		804	781	756	630	611	592
	30	-	(29)	28	-	(27)		24	-	(24)	19	-	(19)
	-50BP	Original	+50BP	-50BP	Original	+50BP		-50BP	Original	+50BP	-50BP	Original	+50BP
	N/A	1,356	N/A	N/A	1,223	N/A		761	781	798	596	611	625
Salary sensitivity	-	-	-	-	-	-		(18)	-	18	(15)	-	14
	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 25 Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments

a) The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Provisions for dividends		
Provision for payment of common shares dividends	129,884	122,388
Provision for payment of preferred shares dividends	-	-
Provision for payment of interest on bonds without a fixed maturity term	3,775	-
Provision for reappreciation of bonds with no fixed term to maturity	-	-
Total	133,659	122,388

b) The detail of provisions is as follows:

	Payment of interest and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued MCh\$	Provision for payment of common shares dividends MCh\$	Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares MCh\$	Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term of maturity MCh\$	Provision for repricing of bonds with no fixed term of maturity MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Opening balances as at January 1, 2024	-	122,388	-	-	-	122,388
Provisions constituted	-	129,884	-	3,775	-	133,659
Provision application	-	(122,388)	-	-	-	(122,388)
Provisions releases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	-	129,884	-	3,775	-	133,659

	Payment of interest and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued MCh\$	Provision for payment of common shares dividends MCh\$	Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares MCh\$	Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term of maturity MCh\$	Provision for repricing of bonds with no fixed term of maturity MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Opening balances as at January 1, 2023	-	146,260	-	-	-	146,260
Provisions constituted	-	122,388	-	-	-	122,388
Provision application	-	(146,260)	-	-	-	(146,260)
Provisions releases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	-	122,388	-	-	-	122,388

Note 26 Special allowances for credit losses

a) The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Allowances due to credit risk for contingent loans	25,617	27,205
Allowances due to country risk on operations with debtors domiciled abroad	2,472	1,681
Special allowances due to loans abroad	-	-
Additional allowances due to commercial loans	87,715	87,715
Additional allowances due to mortgage loans	23,562	23,562
Additional allowances due to consumer loans	52,971	52,971
Allowances due to adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	-	-
Allowances constituted for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-
Total	192,337	193,134

b) The detail of these allowances is as follows:

	Allowances due to credit risk for contingent loan MCh\$	Allowances due to country risk on operations with debtors domiciled abroad MCh\$	Special allowances due to loans abroad MCh\$	Additional allowances for loans MCh\$	Allowances for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation MCh\$	Allowances constituted for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	27,205	1,681	-	164,248	-	-	193,134
Provisions constituted	8,582	1,181	-	-	-	-	9,763
Provision application	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions releases	(11,627)	(390)	-	-	-	-	(12,017)
Exchange rate effect on allowances	1,457	-	-	-	-	-	1,457
Balance as at December 31, 2024	25,617	2,472	-	164,248	-	-	192,337

	Allowances due to credit risk for contingent loan MCh\$	Allowances due to country risk on operations with debtors domiciled abroad MCh\$	Special allowances due to loans abroad MCh\$	Additional allowances for loans MCh\$	Allowances for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation MCh\$	Allowances constituted for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	25,495	1,513	-	164,248	-	-	191,256
Provisions constituted	12,536	1,261	-	-	-	-	13,797
Provision application	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions releases	(11,237)	(1,093)	-	-	-	-	(12,330)
Exchange rate effect on allowances	411	-	-	-	-	-	411
Balance as at December 31, 2023	27,205	1,681	-	164,248	-	-	193,134

Note 27 Other liabilities

The detail of other liabilities is as follows:

Concept	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Cash guarantees received due to derivative financial operations	710,898	843,959
Creditors due to intermediation of financial instruments	-	-
Accounts payable to third parties	176,960	107,790
Accounts payable by bank subsidiaries (applies only at the individual level of the bank subsidiary)	-	-
Agreed dividends payable	232	278
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	-	-
Liability for income from regular activities due to contracts with customers	75,402	79,434
VAT fiscal debit payable	12,094	9,957
Other cash guarantees received	17	16
Outstanding operations	5,203	3,435
Other liabilities	1,707	5,279
Total other liabilities	982,513	1,050,148

Note 28 Equity

a) Distribution of shares

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's authorized capital is composed of 12,244,885,748 registered, single series shares with no par value, all of them subscribed and fully-paid.

	As at 12/31/2024	As at 12/31/2023
Number of shares	12,244,885,748	12,244,885,748
Issuance of paid shares	-	-
Issuance of subscribed and unpaid shares	-	-
Issued shares	12,244,885,748	12,244,885,748

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank or subsidiaries included in consolidation do not hold treasury shares.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the distribution of shares is as follows:

Name of shareholder or Company name	As at December 31, 2024		As at December 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Ownership %	Number of shares	Ownership %
Nova Scotia Inversiones Ltda.	12,219,875,618	99.80%	12,219,875,618	99.80%
Other minority shareholders	25,010,130	0.20%	25,010,130	0.20%
Total	12,244,885,748	100.00%	12,244,885,748	100.00%

b) Capital increases

During the period between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and January 1 and December 31, 2023, there were no capital increases.

c) Dividends paid and reserves

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Scotiabank Chile held on March 28, 2024, the shareholders agreed to distribute 30% of the profit for 2023 totaling MCh\$122,388 equivalent to a dividend of Ch\$9.99505 per share and allocate the remainder to the reserve fund for undistributed profits.

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Scotiabank Chile held on March 30, 2023, the shareholders agreed to distribute 30% of the profit for 2022 totaling MCh\$146,260 equivalent to a dividend of Ch\$11.94457 per share and allocate the remainder to the reserve fund for undistributed profits.

d) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share:

It is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year, less preference shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary and investment shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share:

Dilution is the reduction in earnings per share or increase in loss per share resulting from the assumption that convertible instruments will be converted, that options or warrants will be exercised or that ordinary shares will be issued, if the expected conditions are met.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of diluted earnings and basic earnings is as follows:

	Balance as at 12/31/2024	Balance as at 12/31/2023
Result attributable to the owners of the Bank (MCh\$)	432,944	407,961
Weighted average number of shares	12,244,885,748	12,244,885,748
Earning per share (in Chilean pesos)	35.36	33.32

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank does not have instruments generating dilutive effects.

e) Provision for payment of interest of bonds with no fixed maturity date

The Bank records the accrual of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity period in the provisions for dividends, payment of interest and reappreciation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued, in accordance with the instructions issued by the CMF for this type of instruments. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the equity effect on this item amounts to MCh\$2,901 and MCh\$0, respectively.

f) Other comprehensive income:

The detail of other comprehensive income is as follows:

Items that will not be reclassified in income					Items that can be reclassified in income							
Sources of changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (MCh\$)	New measurements of the liability (asset) for net defined benefits and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	Net changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	Income Tax	Subtotal	Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	Translation differences by entities abroad	Accounting hedging of net investments in entities abroad	Cash flow accounting hedge	Participation in other comprehensive income of entities registered under equity method	Other	Income Tax	Subtotal
Opening balances as at January 1, 2024	(55)	5,084	15	5,044	(116,742)	-	-	60,666	(33)	(72)	14,988	(41,193)
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	(227)	341	61	175	34,069	-	-	(81,903)	-	46	12,903	(34,885)
Closing balances as at December 31, 2024	(282)	5,425	76	5,219	(82,673)	-	-	(21,237)	(33)	(26)	27,891	(76,078)
Opening balances as at January 1, 2023	9	2,581	(2)	2,588	(160,869)	-	-	(33,995)	(33)	(328)	52,999	(142,226)
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	(64)	2,503	17	2,456	44,127	-	-	94,661	-	256	(38,011)	101,033
Closing balances as at December 31, 2023	(55)	5,084	15	5,044	(116,742)	-	-	60,666	(33)	(72)	14,988	(41,193)

g) Accounting equity

Accounting equity is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Capital		
Paid-in capital	1,246,706	1,246,706
Surcharge paid for shares	121,715	121,715
Shares acquired by the Bank	-	-
Reserves		
Reserves not related to earnings	17,019	17,019
Reserves from earnings	364,386	364,386
Reserves for depreciation of bonds without a fixed maturity term	-	-
Reserves for expiration of bonds without a fixed maturity term	-	-
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified in results		
New measurements of the liability (asset) for net defined benefits and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	(282)	(55)
Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,425	5,084
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value with changes in profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	-	-
Participation in other comprehensive income of entities registered under equity method	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Other	76	15
Items that can be reclassified in results		
Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(60,060)	(84,897)
Translation differences by entities abroad	-	-
Cash flow hedge accounting	(15,953)	43,815
Elements not designated of accounting hedge instruments	-	-
Participation in other comprehensive income of entities registered under equity method	(33)	(33)
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Other	(28)	(74)
Retained earnings from previous periods	1,722,476	1,436,903
Profit (loss) for the period	432,944	407,961
Provision for minimum dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	(132,784)	(122,388)
Provision of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	-	-
Owner's equity	3,701,607	3,436,157
From Non-controlling interest	145,734	138,821
Total Equity	3,847,341	3,574,978

h) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries composed of the following entities:

As at December 31, 2024	Non-controlling interest %	Non-controlling interest	Results attributable to non-controlling interest	Payment of dividends to non-controlling interest
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.	49.00%	129,696	15,586	(515)
CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	49.00%	6,211	3,373	(8,117)
Servicios Integrales S.A.	49.00%	1,175	555	(1,686)
Administradora y Procesos S.A.	49.00%	7,593	4,702	(7,069)
Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Limitada	0.01%	10	1	-
Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	0.09%	11	-	-
Scotia Asesorías Financieras Ltda.	1.26%	120	88	(79)
Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	2.51%	918	74	-
Total		145,734	24,379	(17,466)

As at December 31, 2023	Non-controlling interest %	Non-controlling interest	Results attributable to non-controlling interest	Payment of dividends to non-controlling interest
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.	49.00%	114,625	515	(7,212)
CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	49.00%	10,955	3,324	(1,067)
Servicios Integrales S.A.	49.00%	2,306	580	(497)
Administradora y Procesos S.A.	49.00%	9,960	4,025	(1,056)
Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Limitada	0.01%	9	1	-
Bandesarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	0.09%	11	1	-
Scotia Asesorías Financieras Ltda.	1.26%	111	79	(174)
Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	2.51%	844	79	-
Total		138,821	8,604	(10,006)

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



The summary of the financial information of the Bank's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interest is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Income (loss) for the period MCh\$	Total assets MCh\$	Total liabilities MCh\$
CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.	31,809	2,007,721	1,755,759
CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	6,884	38,721	28,799
Servicios Integrales S.A.	1,133	4,363	2,418
Administradora y Procesos S.A	9,595	20,760	9,102
Bandesarrollo Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	207	16,362	4,884
Scotia Asesorías Financieras Ltda	6,961	12,071	2,497
Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	2,950	43,955	8,236

As at December 31, 2023	Income (loss) for the period MCh\$	Total assets MCh\$	Total liabilities MCh\$
CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.	1,051	1,877,660	1,644,152
CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	6,784	31,112	11,467
Administradora y Procesos S.A	1,184	6,629	2,397
Servicios Integrales S.A.	8,215	24,866	7,825
Bandesarrollo Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	456	18,502	7,306
Scotia Azul Asesorías Financieras S.A.	6,231	11,567	2,725
Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.	3,151	41,365	8,658

Note 29 Contingencies and commitments

a) Contingent loans

The following table shows the amounts of contingent loans assumed by the Bank:

Amount for different contingent loans	Contingent loans as at	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Guarantees and sureties		
Guarantees and sureties in domestic currency	207,581	124,666
Guarantees and sureties in foreign currency	387,943	404,285
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	213,120	143,783
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events		
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	556,304	484,983
Transactions related to contingent events in foreign currency	270,104	167,951
Unrestricted lines of credit for immediate payment		
Available balance line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account- commercial portfolio	786,417	719,110
Available balance line of credit on credit card – commercial portfolio	70,376	68,577
Available balance line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account - consumer portfolio	388,185	396,440
Available balance line of credit on credit card – consumer portfolio	5,198,889	5,087,681
Available balance of line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account – portfolio owed by banks	-	-
Free disposal lines of credit		
Available balance line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account – commercial portfolio	-	-
Available balance line of credit in credit card – commercial portfolio	-	-
Available balance line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account – consumer portfolio	-	-
Available balance line of credit in credit card – consumer portfolio	-	-
Available balance line of credit and agreed overdraft in checking account – portfolio owed by banks	-	-
Other credit commitments		
Credit for senior studies Law No. 20027 (CAE)	10,869	16,427
Other irrevocable credit commitments	69,217	74,585
Other contingent credits	-	-

b) Contingencies

As at the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements there are legal actions filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries regarding operations inherent to the business. As at December 31, 2024, provisions for legal contingencies amounted to MCh\$7,067 (MCh\$10,574 as at December 31, 2023), which are part of item "Provisions for contingencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Regarding the legal actions filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries, Management believes, as reported by its Attorney's Office on the basis of the status and background available to date of such legal actions, that sufficient provisions have been made for contingencies arising from litigation against the Bank and its subsidiaries and as such from the group of cases, there will be no significant losses not considered in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

c) Covenants

The Bank has four current financing contracts entered into with Export Development Canada on July 28, 2021 (MUS\$100), July 13, 2022 (MUS\$250), August 9, 2023 (MUS\$300) and June 5, 2024 (MUS\$200). These contracts establish the Bank's compliance with covenants related mainly to the provision of financial and non-financial information, regulatory compliance and compliance with certain obligations such as: compliance with the laws and authorizations necessary to perform its business and operations in general, perform all aspects necessary to preserve, renew and maintain its legal existence in full force and effect. Note that these financing agreements do not require compliance with specific financial ratios.

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank has fully complied with each of the obligations arising from the aforementioned contracts.

d) Responsibilities

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

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Documents in collection	70,904	67,834
Transferred financial assets managed by the Bank	1,248,488	1,380,750
Securities in custody	6,650,082	7,709,504
Assets in guarantee	3,703,718	4,149,397
Total	11,673,192	13,307,485

e) Guarantees due to operations

i) At Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Limitada

For purposes of complying with the provisions of articles No. 30 and No. 31 of Law No.18045, the Company engaged an insurance policy No. 330-24-00037468 from MAPFRE Seguros Generales S.A. equivalent to UF20,000, to secure the proper and full compliance with its obligations as a Stockbroker, covering the period from April 22, 2024 through April 22, 2025.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges, in terms of comprehensive insurance, the subsidiary engaged from Zurich Chile Seguros Generales S.A., a policy No. 0176962 for an insured amount of US\$1,000,000 covering the period from May 31, 2024 through May 31, 2025.

To guarantee the operations of the gross settlement compensation system, as at December 31, 2024, collateral securities were delivered to the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago for MCh\$9,214 and MCh\$0 in cash (collateral securities amounting to MCh\$12,433 and MCh\$0 in cash as at December 31, 2023).

In accordance with the internal regulations of the Stock Exchange, in order to guarantee the proper performance of and compliance with the operations of Stockbrokers, as at December 31, 2024, guarantees were constituted on securities of MCh\$2,687 and in cash of MCh\$0 in favor of the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago. In favor of the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile guarantees were established on securities of MCh\$768 and in cash of MCh\$0 (as at December 31, 2023, guarantees were constituted on securities of MCh\$2,022 and in cash of MCh\$0 in favor of Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago, and guarantees were constituted on securities in favor of Bolsa Electrónica de Chile of MCh\$488 and in cash of MCh\$0).

In order to guarantee share loan transactions, as at December 31, 2024, cash of MCh\$1,540 was provided to Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago, and cash of MCh\$0 was provided to Bolsa Electrónica de Chile (as at December 31, 2023, cash of MCh\$0 was provided to Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago and cash of MCh\$0 was provided to Bolsa Electrónica de Chile).

As at December 31, 2024, the Company holds collateral for simultaneous transactions of MCh\$3,027 in Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago and of MCh\$3,988 in the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile. (As at December 31, 2023, the Company holds collateral for simultaneous transactions of MCh\$3,175 in the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago and of MCh\$2,526 in the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile), which are held in the Custody Department of Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago or Bolsa Electrónica de Chile).

ii) At Scotia Administradora General de Fondos Chile S.A.

Scotia Administradora General de Fondos Chile S.A. has guarantees until January 10, 2025 for each of the managed funds, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of Law No.20712 of Administration of third-party funds and individual portfolios. The guarantees constituted by the funds managed through performance bonds with Scotiabank Chile correspond to a total amounting to UF 871,282.01.

iii) At Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada

In accordance with the provisions of Article No. 58, letter D of DFL 251, as at December 31, 2024, the Company maintains insurance policies that protect it from possible damages that could affect it as a result of breaches of law, regulations and complementary standards that regulate insurance brokers, and especially when the breach arises from acts, errors and omissions of the broker, its representatives, attorneys-in-fact or dependents that participate in the intermediation.

Series A : N°1407062-1

Amount : UF60.000

In favor of : Scotiabank Chile

Purpose : To cover in accordance with the general terms of the professional civil liability for insurance brokers, registered with the policy record under POL120130969 of CMF.

Term : Up to April 14, 2025

Series A : N°1407065-1

Amount : UF500

In favor of : Scotiabank Chile

Purpose : To guarantee the correct fulfillment of the obligations that the insurance broker, identified in this policy as the insured, has reason for its operations as an intermediary in the contracting of insurance in accordance with the standards established in Circular No. 1584 dated December 21 January 2002 of the CMF, under the code POL120130965.

Term : Up to April 14, 2025

Additionally, the Company holds three guarantee certificates in favor of Scotiabank Chile to comply with its obligations as an intermediary of the fire and earthquake insurance portfolio.

Series A : N°N°420002283947

Amount : UF10.000

In favor of : Scotiabank Chile

Purpose : To ensure the faithful and timely fulfillment of the obligations of Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada that arise from its performance as an intermediary for fire, earthquake and additional coverage insurance awarded in the public bidding process for collective fire, earthquake and additional coverage insurance policies of Scotiabank Chile.

Term : Up to July 31, 2026

Series A	: N°420002283955
Amount	: UF100
In favor of	: Scotiabank Chile
Purpose	: To ensure the faithful and timely fulfillment of the obligations of Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada which arise from its performance as an intermediary for the fire and earthquake insurance awarded in the public bidding process for the collective fire and earthquake insurance
Term	: Up to July 31, 2026
Series A	: N°N°420002283982
Amount	: UF100
In favor of	: Scotiabank Chile
Purpose	: To ensure the faithful and timely fulfillment of the obligations of Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada which arise from its performance as an intermediary for the fire and earthquake insurance awarded in the public bidding process for the collective fire and earthquake insurance policy for the lease contracts with an option to purchase of Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A.
Term	: Up to July 31, 2026

f) At CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.

In accordance with the provisions of Article No. 58, letter D of DFL 251, which states that "Insurance Brokers, to perform their activities, must comply with the requirement to engage insurance policies as determined by the CMF, for the proper and full compliance with the obligations arising from their activities and especially of the damages that may be caused to the insured who contract through it", is that as at December 31, 2024, the Company maintains contracts with the Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A., the following policies, whose validity begins on April 15, 2024 and expires on April 14, 2025, which protect it from possible damages that could affect it as a result of breaches of law, regulations and complementary standards that regulate insurance brokers, and especially when the breach that arises from acts, errors and omissions of the broker, their representatives, attorneys-in-fact or dependents entities that participate in the intermediation.

The related documents are the following:

Policy No.	Insured /Contracting	Insured Item	Amount UF
120130965	CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	Brokers guarantee	500
120130969	CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A.	Civil Liability	60,000

g) Guarantees on real estate lease operations

As established in contracts of "Administration of Housing Lease Contracts with Purchase Promise" held by Banderarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. with Securitizadora Bice S.A., where the former assumes in favor of the Separate Equities identified below, the obligation to acquire the housing units that are part of the related Separate Equities, when the related lease contract with purchase promise ends early, either by agreement by the parties or by enforceable judicial resolution.

The price at which Banderarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. must acquire these housing units is detailed below:

Entity		% of the property value	Definition on property value
Securitizadora Bice S.A.			
Separated equity BBICS A	No.1	85	Current commercial value
Separated equity BBICS L	No.6	85	Current commercial value
Separated equity BBICS F	No.12	80	Promised price of the original contract
Separated equity BBICS U	No.21	80	Promised price of the original contract
Separated equity BBICS	No.22	60	Promised price of the original contract

Note 30 Interest income and expenses

a) Summary of Interest income and expenses

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest income	2,302,676	2,471,326
Interest expense	(1,339,742)	(1,644,295)
Subtotal net interest income	962,934	827,031
Net result of accounting hedges due to interest rate risk	(55,936)	23,930
Total net interest income	906,998	850,961

b) Detail of Interest income:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest income:		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	19,889	18,341
Financial debt securities	42,202	17,893
Loans and advances to banks	7,635	19,101
Commercial loans	915,372	1,095,671
Mortgage loans	472,186	454,556
Consumer loans	727,482	661,612
Other financial instruments	52,947	47,341
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	64,963	156,811
Other financial instruments	-	-
Total	2,302,676	2,471,326

c) Detail of Interest expenses:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Interest expense:		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	(27,464)	(41,135)
Term and on-demand deposits	(885,574)	(1,206,796)
Liabilities under repurchase arrangements and securities lending	(17,334)	(17,156)
Bank borrowings	(160,085)	(155,965)
Debt financial instruments issued	(200,351)	(179,976)
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Lease liabilities	(4,400)	(4,396)
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	(44,534)	(38,871)
Total	(1,339,742)	(1,644,295)

d) Detail of gain or loss from accounting hedge for the interest rate risk:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Interest income:		
Result of accounting hedges due to interest rate risk:		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	65,570	71,538
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(137,102)	(95,976)
Results from adjustments of hedged financial assets	(9,957)	41,526
Interest expense:		
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk:		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	36,412	27,164
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(17,267)	(15,638)
Results from adjustments of hedged financial liabilities	6,408	(4,684)
Net result of accounting hedges on risk due to interest rate risk	(55,936)	23,930

e) Detail of interest on loans subject to suspension of income recognition on an accrual basis:

The following is a detail of interest on receivables with suspension of income recognition on an accrual basis recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income because they have been effectively received.

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	14,310	6,148
Mortgage loans	15,895	13,701
Consumer loans	38,786	11,263
Total	68,991	31,112

Interest that was not recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income because recognition on an accrual basis was suspended is detailed below.

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	14,118	9,606
Mortgage loans	11,429	7,343
Consumer loans	973	1,110
Total	26,520	18,059

Note 31 Indexation income and expenses

a) Summary of Indexation income and expenses:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Income due to UF adjustments	805,491	844,897
Expenses due to UF adjustments	(383,078)	(409,897)
Subtotal net income due to UF adjustments	422,413	435,000
Net result of accounting hedges of risk due to UF adjustments	(17,351)	(64,885)
Total net income due to adjustments	405,062	370,115

b) Detail of Indexation income:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Income due to UF adjustments		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Rights due to repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	194,899	190,155
Mortgage loans	591,809	631,910
Consumer loans	481	627
Other financial instruments	5,239	5,619
Financial assets at fair value through in other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	13,063	16,586
Other financial instruments	-	-
Total	805,491	844,897

c) Detail of Indexation expenses:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Expenses due to UF adjustments		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	-	-
Deposits and other time deposits	(28,975)	(36,889)
Obligations due to repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-
Obligations with banks	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued	(301,443)	(326,747)
Other financial obligations	-	-
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued:		
Subordinated bonds	(52,660)	(46,261)
Bonds with no fixed maturity term	-	-
Total	(383,078)	(409,897)

d) Detail of gain or loss from accounting hedge for indexation of UF:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Income due to adjustments:		
Result of accounting hedges due to risk in UF adjustments		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	1,592,135	112,456
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	(1,569,812)	(160,843)
Results from adjustments of hedged financial assets	6,021	(9,133)
Adjustment expenses:		
Result of accounting hedges due to risk in UF adjustments		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	111,890	142,307
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	(161,401)	(142,856)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	3,816	(6,816)
Net result of accounting hedges on risk due to UF adjustments	(17,351)	(64,885)

e) Detail of indexation on loans subject to suspension of income recognition on an accrual basis:

Below is a detail of the indexation on loans subject to suspension of income recognition on an accrual basis recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period for having been effectively received.

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	2,911	3,251
Mortgage loans	1,575	2,583
Consumer loans	563	12
Total	5,049	5,846

The detail of the indexation that was not recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year as its recognition was suspended on an accrual basis is provided below.

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	9,484	9,179
Mortgage loans	41,923	32,049
Consumer loans	15	25
Total	51,422	41,253

Note 32 Fee and commission income and expenses

Fee and commission income and expenses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income include the following:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Commissions due to credits prepayment	5,097	3,959
Commissions due to loans with letters of credit	1,423	1,578
Commissions due to credit lines and overdrafts in checking accounts	1,348	1,136
Commissions due to guarantees and letters of credit	17,618	15,719
Credit card transactions commissions	97,270	97,085
Commissions due to accounts management	22,432	22,259
Commissions due to collections and payments	66,721	55,794
Commissions due to brokerage and securities handling (Stock Brokers and/or Securities Agency)	1,815	1,750
Remuneration for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	17,760	13,728
Insurance related to the granting of credits to natural persons	38,945	35,408
Insurance not related to the granting of credits to natural persons	14,516	13,933
Insurance related to the granting of credits to legal entities	1,943	2,023
Insurance not related to the granting of credits to legal entities	376	433
Commissions due to services on factoring operations	63	65
Commissions due to services in financial lease operations	1,250	1,026
Commissions due to deposit and custody of securities	7	7
Commissions due to financial advise	10,169	9,051
Other commissions earned		
Foreign currency exchange	5	3
Issuance of on-demand vouchers	280	249
Issuance of guarantee bills	594	441
Student loan administration	10,587	11,462
Other remuneration for services rendered	10,255	8,127
Total income due to commissions and services rendered	320,474	295,236
Commissions for card operations	(42,453)	(45,953)
Fees for licensing the use of card brands	(2,020)	(1,307)
Other commissions for services related to the credit card system and payment cards with provision of funds as a means of payment	-	-
Expenses due to obligations on loyalty programs and merits for cardholders	(28,137)	(21,956)
Securities trading commissions	(4,945)	(4,424)
Other commissions for services received		
Commissions by correspondent banks in the country and abroad	(87)	(117)
Commissions for electronic fund transfer services	(18,916)	(16,863)
Other subsidiary commissions	(2,820)	(1,699)
Other	(4,468)	(5,251)
Total expenses due to commissions and services rendered	(103,846)	(97,570)
Total net income due to commissions	216,628	197,666

Note 33 Net financial result

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Income from financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	6,680,152	6,402,789
Debt financial instruments	20,915	28,264
Other financial instruments:		
Investments in mutual funds	3,170	6,549
Equity instruments	(106)	1,514
Credits originated and acquired by the entity	-	-
Other	-	144
Result from financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	(6,393,035)	(6,253,318)
Other financial instruments:	-	-
Subtotal	311,096	185,942
Financial result for financial assets not intended for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial result for financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial result from derecognising financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,755	7,354
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,179)	935
Subtotal	1,576	8,289
Financial results for changes readjustments and accounting hedging of foreign currency		
Foreign currency exchange result	(278,132)	(92,798)
Results for adjustments on exchange rate		
Financial assets at amortized cost	15,470	3,264
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	42,626	(298)
Subtotal	(220,036)	(89,832)
Financial result from reclassifications of financial assets due to a change in business model	-	-
Other financial result from changes in financial assets and liabilities	-	-
Other result from ineffective cash flow accounting hedges		
Result from ineffective cash flow accounting hedges	(1,891)	(2,918)
Other financial result from other types of accounting hedges	-	-
Subtotal	(1,891)	(2,918)
Net financial result	90,745	101,481

Note 34 Gain or loss from investments in companies

The detail of gain or loss from investments in companies is as follows:

	Country	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Companies with significant influence in the country			
Transbank S.A.	Chile	4,192	5,606
Subtotal		4,192	5,606
Minority investments in other local companies			
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A.	Chile	199	-
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	Chile	-	34
Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A.	Chile	-	597
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile	Chile	15	15
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores	Chile	97	76
Sociedad Servicios de Infraestructura y de Mercado OTC	Chile	55	-
Combanc S.A.	Chile	17	28
Subtotal		383	750
Minority investments in other companies abroad			
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)	Panama	17	6
Subtotal		17	6
Total income from investments in companies		4,592	6,362

Note 35 Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations

Non-current assets result detail is as follows:

	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Result from assets received in lieu of payment or legally adjudicated		
Result from the sale of assets received in payment or legally awarded with related third parties	-	-
Result from the sale of goods received in payment or awarded in judicial auction to unrelated third parties	5,007	4,967
Other income from assets received in payment or legally awarded through auctions	-	419
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or legally adjudicated through auctions	(3,004)	(1,365)
Write-offs of assets received in payment or adjudicated in legal auctions	(5,053)	(3,324)
Expenses for maintenance of assets received in payment or awarded in legal auctions	(919)	(650)
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	-	79
Intangible assets	-	-
Property, equipment	2,654	719
Assets from the recovery of assets transferred in financial leasing operations	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Disposal groups available for sale	-	-
Total	(1,315)	845

Note 36 Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income include the following:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Other operating income		
Compensation from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk events	-	-
Net income from investment properties	-	-
Income received from credit card brands (VISA, MC etc.)	7,930	7,059
Income from correspondent banks	-	-
Income other than interest and commissions from lease contracts	228	505
Income due to reimbursements of expenses	9,827	10,705
Other income		
Various income from leasing operations	787	2,122
Lease received	23	33
Income from consultancies	-	6
Recovery of expenses	34	-
Sundry income from subsidiaries	1,617	3,946
Compensation received	19,546	20,162
Other operating income	4,071	6,257
Total other operating income	44,063	50,795
Other operating expenses		
Expenditure of insurance premiums to cover operational risk events	-	-
Gross loss expense due to operational risk events	(1,435)	1,030
Recoveries of expenses due to operational risk events	2,608	2,693
Expense of provisions for unearned insurance brokerage commissions	-	-
Expense of provisions for unearned insurance premium collection commissions	-	-
Provisions for restructuring plans	69	(13,722)
Provisions from trials and litigation	357	104
Other provisions for other contingencies	(14)	(119)
Expenses for credit operations of financial leasing	(572)	(1,626)
Expenses for factoring credit operations	(35)	(33)
Expenses for administration, maintenance and support of automatic teller machines (ATM)	-	-
Expenses for adoption of new card technologies	-	-
Expenses for issuance of financial instruments of regulatory capital	(79)	-
Other operating expenses		
Expenses for provisions of securitized bonds	(6,441)	(6,919)
Operational risk expenses	(8,215)	(11,874)
Write-offs due to business decisions	(2,142)	(1,855)
Correspondent bank expenses	(2,210)	(1,645)
Clearing Chamber Services	(2,378)	(2,096)
Expenses for legal advants	(801)	(717)
Other operating expenses Subsidiaries	(8,831)	(11,350)
Other operating expenses	(2,482)	(1,307)
Total other operating expenses	(32,601)	(49,436)
Total	11,462	1,359

Note 37 Expenses for employee benefit obligations

Expenses for employee benefit obligations shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income include the following:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expenses due to short-term benefits to employees	292,583	289,311
Post-employment employee benefit expense	-	-
Expenses due to long-term benefits to employees	4,433	2,305
Expenses for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	13,436	14,254
Expenses for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	-	-
Expenses for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	-	-
Expenses for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	-	-
Expenses for other personnel obligations	-	-
Other staff expenses	1,413	1,548
Total expenses due to obligations on benefits to employees	311,865	307,418

Note 38 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income include the following:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Administration overheads		
Expenses for short-term lease contracts	5,468	5,064
Expenses for low-value leases	-	-
Other expenses of obligations for lease contracts	319	303
Maintenance and repair of property and equipment	7,332	6,178
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	3,549	3,669
Office supplies	1,491	1,551
IT and communication expenses	57,852	53,346
Electricity , heating and other services	2,908	2,542
Security patrol and security transport services	3,268	3,425
Personnel representation and travel expenses	1,510	1,091
Legal and notary expenses	12,956	13,064
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	1,715	1,311
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by the external auditor	89	-
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by other audit firms	-	-
Title Classification Fees	-	-
Fees for other technical reports	1,835	1,946
Fines applied by CMF	-	4
Fines applied by other organizations	173	128
Other administration overhead expenses		
Common expenses buildings	3,746	3,804
Contribution Banks Association	63	56
External consultancies	42,003	33,657
Services Santiago Stock Exchange	1,107	1,126
Telemarketing services	8,237	6,492
Card distribution servicing	460	1,707
External consultancies Subsidiaries	-	-
Other general administrative expenses	6,595	5,383
Outsourced services		
Data processing	1,466	1,157
Technological development, certification and technological testing service	54	175
External service for the administration of human resources and supply of outsourced personnel	1,828	1,943
Appraisal service	-	-
Call Center service for sales, marketing, quality control, customer service	2,961	3,201
Outsourced collection service	14,542	14,296
Outsourced ATM administration and maintenance service	837	1,569
Outsourced cleaning service, casino, custody of files and documents, storage of furniture and equipment	3,366	3,170
Product sales and distribution services	-	-
Outsourced credit evaluation service	-	-
Other outsourced		
IT and communications expense	18,519	14,668
Other Services subcontracted by Subsidiaries	17,963	18,033
Other/Scotia Servicios Corporativos SpA	1,049	1,571
Other outsourced service	3,284	2,358
Board expenses	834	802
Advertising	14,290	16,002
Taxes, contributions and other legal charges	17,130	16,298
Total administrative expenses	260,799	241,090

Note 39 Depreciation and amortization

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Amortization of intangible assets		
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9,229	9,228
Other intangible assets arising independently	37,534	30,723
Depreciation of Property and Equipment		
Building and Land	1,594	1,613
Other fixed assets	10,376	10,590
Amortization and depreciation of right-of-use asset under lease		
Building and Land		
Building	11,737	12,342
Other fixed assets	-	-
Depreciation for improvements in leased real estate as assets for the right to use leased property	2,246	2,418
Amortization for the right to use other intangible assets under lease	-	-
Depreciation of other assets for investment properties	-	-
Amortization of other assets per revenue asset from regular activities from contracts with customers	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	72,716	66,914

Note 40 Impairment of non-financial assets

The detail of this line item is as follows:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Impairment of investments in companies	-	-
Impairment of intangible assets	339	264
Impairment of Property and Equipment	-	-
Impairment of assets for the right to use leased assets	-	-
Impairment of assets for investment properties	-	-
Impairment of revenue assets due to regular activities arising from contracts with customers	-	-
Gain from an acquisition through a highly advantageous business combination	-	-
Total impairment of non-financial assets	339	264

Note 41 Credit loss expense

The result corresponding to allowances for credit risk reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income is explained as follows:

a) Credit loss expense

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expenses on allowances due to credit risk on loans	(518,433)	(493,988)
Expense on special allowances due to credit risk	2,254	(1,467)
Recovery of written-off loans	79,428	76,228
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	58	(2,788)
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	109	89
Total	(436,584)	(421,926)

b) Expense for allowances for credit risk and expense for credit losses on loans

Summary of expense on allowances due to credit risk and expense for credit losses on loans in the As at December 31, 2024 (MCh\$)	Expense of allowances due to loans in the period						Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio Evaluation Individual	Default portfolio		Subtotal		
	Evaluation Individual	group		Evaluation Individual	group			
Owed by banks								
Constitution de provisions	(156)	-	-	-	-	(156)		
Release of allowances	170	-	-	-	-	170		
Subtotal	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Commercial loans								
Constitution de provisions	(170,726)	(21,524)	(75,629)	(94,756)	(92,795)	(455,430)	(142)	(455,572)
Release of allowances	158,220	22,268	66,085	29,611	35,046	311,230	5,972	317,202
Subtotal	(12,506)	744	(9,544)	(65,145)	(57,749)	(144,200)	5,830	(138,370)
Mortgage loans								
Constitution de provisions	-	(13,312)	-	-	(19,402)	(32,714)		
Release of allowances	-	16,354	-	-	9,008	25,362		
Subtotal	-	3,042	-	-	(10,394)	(7,352)	-	(7,352)
Consumer loans								
Constitution de provisions	-	(95,132)	-	-	(450,897)	(546,029)		
Release of allowances	-	100,095	-	-	73,209	173,304		
Subtotal	-	4,963	-	-	(377,688)	(372,725)	-	(372,725)
Expense of allowances constituted for loan credit risk	(12,492)	8,749	(9,544)	(65,145)	(445,831)	(524,263)	5,830	(518,433)
Recoveries of written-off loans								
Owed by banks								-
Commercial loans								22,420
Mortgage loans								6,882
Consumer loans								50,126
Subtotal								79,428
Expense due to credit loss on loans								(439,005)

Summary of expense on allowances due to credit risk and expense for credit losses on loans in the As at December 31, 2023 (MCh\$)	Expense of allowances due to loans in the period							
	Regular portfolio		Substandard portfolio	Default portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Evaluation Individual	group	Evaluation Individual	Evaluation Individual	group			
Owed by banks								
Constitution de provisions	(73)	-	-	-	-	(73)		
Release of allowances	65	-	-	-	-	65		
Subtotal	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
Commercial loans								
Constitution de provisions	(138,261)	(21,041)	(55,592)	(90,577)	(62,063)	(367,534)	(44)	(367,578)
Release of allowances	133,284	24,441	56,987	30,223	22,588	267,523	4,844	272,367
Subtotal	(4,977)	3,400	1,395	(60,354)	(39,475)	(100,011)	4,800	(95,211)
Mortgage loans								
Constitution de provisions	-	(13,544)	-	-	(18,474)	(32,018)		
Release of allowances	-	13,886	-	-	4,502	18,388		
Subtotal	-	342	-	-	(13,972)	(13,630)	-	(13,630)
Consumer loans								
Constitution de provisions	-	(100,174)	-	-	(428,707)	(528,881)		
Release of allowances	-	89,331	-	-	54,411	143,742		
Subtotal	-	(10,843)	-	-	(374,296)	(385,139)	-	(385,139)
Expense of allowances constituted for loan credit risk	(4,985)	(7,101)	1,395	(60,354)	(427,743)	(498,788)	4,800	(493,988)
Recoveries of written-off loans								
Owed by banks								-
Commercial loans								18,835
Mortgage loans								7,625
Consumer loans								49,768
Subtotal								76,228
Expense due to credit loss on loans								(417,760)

c) Expense for credit risk special allowances

Summary of expenses due to credit risk special allowances in the period	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Allowances expense due to contingent loans	3,045	(1,299)
Owed by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	(11)	(618)
Consumer loans	3,056	(681)
Allowances expense due to country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	(791)	(168)
Expense due to special allowances for credits abroad	-	-
Expense due to additional allowances for credits	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-
Expense due to adjustment allowances to minimum allowances required for regular portfolio with individual evaluation	-	-
Expense due to other special allowances constituted for credit risk	-	-
Total expenses due to credit risk special allowances	2,254	(1,467)

Note 42 Gain or loss from discontinued operations

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank does not have this type of operations.

Note 43 Related party disclosures

As established in Chapter 12-4 if the RAN, related parties are persons or entities that, directly or through third parties, hold an interest in the Bank's ownership when such interest exceeds 1 % of the shares, as well as persons who, without holding an interest in the Bank's ownership, have authority and responsibility in the planning, management and control of activities of the Bank or its subsidiaries. Persons or entities related to the Bank holding, directly, through third parties or both, a share higher than 5% are also considered related parties or where they act as director, general manager or other equivalent position.

Article 89 of the Law on Public Companies, also applied to banks, establishes that any transaction with a related party should be performed in fair conditions, similar to the ones commonly prevailing in the market.

On the other hand, article 84 of the General Banking Law establishes the limits for the loans that can be granted to related parties and the prohibition to grant loans to the directors, managers or general representatives of the Bank.

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties

Type of current assets and liabilities with related parties according to IAS24	Type of related party				
As at December 31, 2024	Parent	Other legal entity	Key staff of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total
(in MCh\$)					
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:					
Financial derivative contracts	2,176,351	-	-	140	2,176,491
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not intended for mandatorily trading 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	103,271	-	-	-	103,271
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-	4,017	421,783	425,800
Mortgage loans	-	-	23,311	113,412	136,723
Consumer loans	-	-	3,724	20,288	24,012
Allowances constituted- Loans	-	-	(156)	(4,140)	(4,296)
Other assets	441	-	-	-	441
Contingent loans	4,387	29,997	8,968	38,048	81,400
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:					
Financial derivative contracts	1,738,288	-	-	3,676	1,741,964
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	200,963	-	-	-	200,963
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Term and on-demand deposits	1,217	587	1,973	53,078	56,855
Deposits and other term deposits	-	-	7,084	72,843	79,927
Liabilities with repurchase arrangements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations with banks	-	-	-	724,533	724,533
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease contracts obligations	-	-	-	697	697
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-	-	696,318	696,318
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	-	-	3,775	3,775
Other liabilities	5,753	-	-	144	5,897

Type of current assets and liabilities with related parties according to IAS24 As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Type of related party				Total
	Parent	Other legal entity	Key staff of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:					
Financial derivative contracts	1,959,467	752	-	-	1,960,219
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not intended for mandatorily trading 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	75,380	-	-	-	75,380
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-	3,298	313,577	316,875
Mortgage loans	-	-	16,755	117,384	134,139
Consumer loans	-	-	2,676	19,632	22,308
Allowances constituted- Loans	-	-	(85)	(1,956)	(2,041)
Other assets	860	-	-	-	860
Contingent loans	13,486	29,998	3,626	32,221	79,331
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:					
Financial derivative contracts	1,327,914	5,372	-	-	1,333,286
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	185,522	-	-	-	185,522
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Term and on-demand deposits	2,050	1,039	1,479	65,850	70,418
Deposits and other term deposits	-	-	10,584	72,529	83,113
Liabilities with repurchase arrangements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations with banks	-	-	-	793,564	793,564
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease contracts obligations	-	-	-	744	744
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	7,057	-	-	192	7,249

b) Income and expenses for transactions with related parties

Type of income and expenses from transactions with related parties according to IAS24 As at December 31, 2024 (in MCh\$)	Type of related party				
	Parent	Other legal entity	Key staff of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total
Interest income	-	2	906	22,552	23,460
Indexation income	-	-	1,142	18,208	19,350
Commission Income	-	309	109	3,134	3,552
Net financial income	233,421	-	-	(12,246)	221,175
Other income	473	-	2	11	486
Total income	233,894	311	2,159	31,659	268,023
Interest expenses	-	-	(441)	(7,995)	(8,436)
Indexation expenses	-	-	(46)	(134)	(180)
Commission expenses	(1)	(10,491)	(62)	(9,029)	(19,583)
Credit loss expense	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	-	(25,014)	-	(25,014)
Administration expenses	(20,828)	-	-	(7,909)	(28,737)
Other expenses	-	-	11	(852)	(841)
Total expenses	(20,829)	(10,491)	(25,552)	(25,931)	(82,803)

Type of income and expenses from transactions with related parties according to IAS24 As at December 31, 2023 (in MCh\$)	Type of related party				
	Parent	Other legal entity	Key staff of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total
Interest income	-	21	520	19,999	20,540
Indexation income	-	-	897	14,269	15,166
Commission Income	-	160	98	2,281	2,539
Net financial income	33,955	-	1	(5,414)	28,542
Other income	-	-	7	81	88
Total income	33,955	181	1,523	31,216	66,875
Interest expenses	-	-	(791)	(13,720)	(14,511)
Indexation expenses	-	-	(58)	(355)	(413)
Commission expenses	(8)	(9,091)	(38)	(11,292)	(20,429)
Credit loss expense	-	-	(5)	(735)	(740)
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	-	(22,721)	-	(22,721)
Administration expenses	(14,805)	(142)	-	(5,664)	(20,611)
Other expenses	-	-	-	(660)	(660)
Total expenses	(14,813)	(9,233)	(23,613)	(32,426)	(80,085)

c) Individual transactions with related parties

The Bank has the following individual transactions exceeding UF2,000 with related parties that are legal entities which do not correspond to regular business operations in general performed with customers.

As at December 31, 2024										
Company name	Nature of relationship with the bank	Transaction description			Transactions in conditions of equivalence to those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on income statement		Effect in Statement of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Term	Renewal conditions			Income	Expenses	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable
						MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Azurian Tecnología Limitada	Other related parties	Facial Biometrics Service	1 year	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	3,419	-	1,862	-	-
Inmobiliaria Mall Viña del Mar S.A	Other related parties	Lease of property for branch	6 years	Automatic renewal for 5 years	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	159	-	62	-	-
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A	Other related parties	Compensation service on discharged operations	Undefined	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	824	-	824	-	-
Redbanc S.A.	Other related parties	Money dispensing services and delivery of information and data through ATMs	5 years	Automatic renewal for 3 years	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	4,446	-	4,291	-	-
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	Other legal entity	Credit Card operation service	2 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	5,517	-	4,793	-	-
Servicios Regionales Tecnología Scotiabank Ltda.	Other related parties	Consulting services, technological support and projects	1 year	Annual review, if there are no changes, automatic renewal applies	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	3,398	-	2,594	-	-
Scotia Servicios Corporativos SpA	Other related parties	Consulting services, technological support and projects	10 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	1,302	-	1,302	-	-
Transbank S.A.	Other legal entity	Credit Card operation service	2 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	35,076	22,581	12,495	-	-
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Parent	Commissions for referred customers	Undefined	Undefined	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	5,805	5,805	-	-	-
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Parent	Technology and project services	1 year	Annual review, if there are no changes, automatic renewal applies	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	22,047	-	21,689	-	358
Scotiabank Perú S.A.	Other related parties	Regional Technological Support.	Undefined	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	1,689	-	1,425	-	-



Company name	Nature of relationship with the bank	Transaction description			Transactions in conditions of equivalence to those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	As at December 31, 2023		Effect in Statement of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Term	Renewal conditions			Effect on income statement		Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable
							Income	Expenses		
Azurian Tecnología Limitada	Other related parties	Facial Biometrics Service	1 year	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	1,195	-	1,195	-	-
Inmobiliaria Mall Viña del Mar S.A	Other related parties	Lease of property for branch	6 years	Automatic renewal for 5 years	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	136	-	43	-	-
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A	Other related parties	Compensation service on discharged operations	Undefined	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	643	-	643	-	-
Redbanc S.A.	Other related parties	Money dispensing services and delivery of information and data through ATMs	5 years	Automatic renewal for 3 years	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	5,251	-	5,109	-	-
Nexus Payment Systems SpA	Other related parties	Credit Card operation service	2 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	8,867	-	7,853	-	-
Servicios Regionales Tecnología Scotiabank Ltda.	Other related parties	Consulting services, technological support and projects	1 year	Annual review, if there are no changes, automatic renewal applies	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	4,058	-	2,098	-	-
Scotia Servicios Corporativos SpA	Other related parties	Consulting services, technological support and projects	10 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	1,263	-	1,263	-	-
Transbank S.A.	Other legal entity	Credit Card operation service	2 years	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	24,910	11,500	13,398	-	12
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Parent	Commissions for referred customers	Undefined	Undefined	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	3,291	3,291	-	-	-
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Parent	Technology and project services	1 year	Annual review, if there are no changes, automatic renewal applies	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	17,156	-	13,758	-	3,398
Scotiabank Perú S.A.	Other related parties	Regional Technological Support.	Undefined	Automatic renewal	Conditions equivalent to the market on the date these were made	2,328	-	1,344	-	-

d) Payments to the Board and key management personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Board:		
Payment of remunerations and allowances of the Board of Directors - Bank and Bank subsidiaries	834	802
Subtotal	834	802
Key personnel of the Bank's Management and Subsidiaries:		
Short-term payment for employee benefits	22,740	21,285
Payment of post-employment benefits to employees	-	-
Long-term payment for employee benefits	660	167
Payments for benefits to employees for contract termination	780	467
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	-	-
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	-	-
Payment for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	-	-
Payment for other staff obligations	-	-
Subtotal	24,180	21,919
Total	25,014	22,721

e) Composition of the Board of Directors and key management personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries

	No. of Executive	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Board		
Directors - Bank and Bank's Subsidiaries	8	8
Key personnel of the Bank's Management and Subsidiaries		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General Managers - Bank's subsidiaries	10	10
Division/Area Managers - Bank	74	63
Division/Area Managers - Bank's Subsidiaries	16	18
Total	109	100

Note 44 Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities

Determination of the fair value of financial instruments

A comparison between the carrying amount at which the Bank's financial assets and liabilities are recorded and their related fair value as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

		Recorded amount	Estimated fair value
	Note	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2024 MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	866,475	866,475
Transactions pending settlement	7	604,970	604,970
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivatives contracts	8	6,153,446	6,153,446
Debt financial instruments	8	618,883	618,883
Other	8	22,878	22,878
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt financial instruments	11	1,889,506	1,889,506
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	330,263	330,263
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities loan	13	262,360	261,895
Debt financial instruments	13	25,767	23,786
Owed by banks	13	1,564	1,564
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	13,804,771	13,998,771
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	14,111,555	12,924,819
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	4,038,882	3,912,616
Securitized bonds		12,737	13,063
LIABILITIES			
Transactions pending settlement	7	455,278	455,278
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivatives contracts	21	5,214,340	5,214,340
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	1,554,070	1,554,070
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	22	5,605,991	5,605,033
Deposits and other time deposits	22	13,130,590	13,319,646
Obligations for repurchase arrangements and securities loans	22	501,243	500,972
Obligations with banks	22	2,455,157	2,492,091
Debt financial instruments issued	22	8,110,081	7,874,842
Other financial obligations	22	199,572	199,572
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	23	1,953,891	1,990,316

		Recorded amount	Estimated fair value
		12/31/2023	12/31/2023
	Note	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	1,209,884	1,209,884
Transactions pending settlement	7	389,141	389,141
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivatives contracts	8	5,694,324	5,694,324
Debt financial instruments	8	193,820	193,820
Other	8	56,197	56,197
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt financial instruments	11	2,188,905	2,188,905
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	317,308	317,308
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities loan	13	226,394	225,559
Debt financial instruments	13	1,387,601	1,386,004
Owed by banks	13	25,223	25,223
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	13,738,775	13,671,515
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	13,846,343	11,794,649
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	3,814,689	3,826,427
Securitized bonds		13,268	13,113
LIABILITIES			
Transactions pending settlement	7	333,372	333,372
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivatives contracts	21	4,606,750	4,606,750
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	1,455,656	1,455,656
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	22	4,850,696	4,848,811
Deposits and other time deposits	22	13,181,368	13,368,736
Obligations for repurchase arrangements and securities loans	22	163,647	163,647
Obligations with banks	22	5,368,647	5,215,123
Debt financial instruments issued	22	8,186,492	7,811,727
Other financial obligations	22	156,392	156,392
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	23	1,201,214	1,216,408

The fair value presented above does not attempt to estimate the value of the Bank's profit generated by its business, or future business activities, and accordingly, does not represent the value of the Bank as a going concern.

Analysis and explanation of calculations

For assets recorded at amortized cost, to determine their fair value, the market curve of each currency was used plus an estimate of the spread of each of the main types of products as at December 31, 2024 and 2023. The greatest differences occur in the values of the mortgage portfolio and the bonds issued, due to the fact that these are long-term. This has an influence on two key aspects:

- There are old loans/issues made at rates which are different from current rates.
- Value is more sensitive to rate fluctuations.

Fair value measurement and hierarchy

The Bank establishes a fair value hierarchy, which segregates the inputs and/or assumptions of the valuation techniques used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments. The hierarchy assigns the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets, for identical assets or liabilities (level 1), and the lowest priority to measures involving significant unobservable inputs (level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- **Level 1:** inputs correspond to quoted prices without adjustment or with a defined quote frequency that allows the reasonableness of the fair value of the instrument at all times. Instruments and criteria defined are the following:
 - a) Local sovereign debt securities issued by Banco Central de Chile or the Chilean Treasury, which meet the following two criteria:
 - The instrument has been traded during 15 days of the last month.
 - The instrument has been traded during 2 of the last 3 days prior to the date of generation of the report.
 - b) Domestic equity securities traded in a stock exchange.
 - c) Local mutual funds with unit values published daily by the regulator (CMF).
 - d) Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills.

For shares and Government bonds, prices are observed directly in the Stock Exchange, Bloomberg or Riskamerica (provider of financial information on the local market).

For Treasury, the information is directly observed in Bloomberg. For domestic mutual funds, the information can be noted on the page of the local regulator (CMF).

- **Level 2:** These are financial instruments whose fair value is realized with variables other than the prices quoted in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). In this category, instruments are measured through the discount of contractual cash flows based on a zero-coupon curve determined through the prices of instruments with similar features and issuer risk. Instruments and criteria defined are the following:
 - a) Local Government debt securities that do not meet the requirements defined for Level 1.
 - b) Corporate debt securities.
 - c) Domestic equity securities not complying with the requirement of being traded in the stock market defined by Bolsa de Santiago.

For shares and Government bonds, prices are observed directly in the Stock Exchange, Bloomberg or Riskamerica (provider of financial information on the local market).

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- **Level 3:** the fair value is based on models which use significant inputs that are not based on observable inputs. It is used when the necessary prices, inputs are not observable, directly or indirectly, for similar instruments for the asset or liability at the measurement date. These fair value measurement models are subjective in nature. Accordingly, they base their price estimates on a number of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market. Instruments and criteria defined are the following:

- Housing lease bonds (BVL).
- Local and foreign investment funds.
- Domestic equity securities of private companies (limited liability companies).

The level in the hierarchy into which a measurement is classified is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The table below presents the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

As at December 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Fair value measures		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets				
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	6,795,207	22,878	6,772,329	-
Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	1,889,506	-	1,889,506	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	330,263	-	330,263	-
Securitized bonds	12,737	-	-	13,063
Total assets	9,027,713	22,878	8,992,098	13,063
Liabilities				
Financial derivative contracts	5,214,340	-	5,214,340	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,554,070	-	1,554,070	-
Total liabilities	6,768,410	-	6,768,410	-

As at December 31, 2023	Carrying amount	Fair value measures		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets				
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	5,944,341	56,197	5,888,144	-
Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	2,188,905	-	2,188,905	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	317,308	-	317,308	-
Securitized bonds	13,268	-	-	13,113
Total assets	8,463,822	56,197	8,394,357	13,113
Liabilities				
Financial derivative contracts	4,606,750	-	4,606,750	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,455,656	-	1,455,656	-
Total liabilities	6,062,406	-	6,062,406	-

Sensitivity analysis for financial instruments under Level 3

The table below provides information about significant unobservable inputs used in measuring financial instruments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

As at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable data	Range of estimates for unobservable data	Changes in fair value from reasonably possible alternatives(in MCh\$)
Other assets				
Securitized bonds	Comparable in the market	Market TIR	+1% -1%	(201) 207

As at December 31, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable data	Range of estimates for unobservable data	Changes in fair value from reasonably possible alternatives(in MCh\$)
Other assets				
Securitized bonds	Comparable in the market	Market TIR	+1% -1%	(336) 352

Note 45 Maturity per remaining balances of financial assets and liabilities

The detail of this line item is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Note	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash and deposits in banks	7	866,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	866,475
Transactions pending settlement	7	604,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	604,970
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial derivative contracts (1)	8	94	229,179	343,334	929,154	1,674,175	1,295,348	1,682,162	6,153,446
Debt financial instruments (2)	8	-	36,211	11,195	153,040	78,763	23,643	316,031	618,883
Other	8	19,546	3,332	-	-	-	-	-	22,878
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Debt financial instruments (2)	11	-	-	499,327	108	151,596	328,084	910,391	1,889,506
Other	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	-	92	1,590	27,792	163,384	82,023	55,382	330,263
Financial assets at amortized cost									
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities loans	13	-	255,222	6,216	922	-	-	-	262,360
Debt financial instruments	13	-	-	-	-	-	25,767	-	25,767
Owed by banks	13	1,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,564
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (3)	13	1,927,696	1,720,104	1,944,065	4,842,640	6,524,203	3,453,673	12,304,991	32,717,372
Total financial assets		3,420,345	2,244,140	2,805,727	5,953,656	8,592,121	5,208,538	15,268,957	43,493,484
Transactions pending settlement	7	455,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,278
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial derivative contracts (1)	21	-	241,923	282,830	713,277	1,546,945	982,285	1,447,080	5,214,340
Other	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge (1)	12	6,618	9,442	14,665	228,362	704,496	239,855	350,632	1,554,070
Financial liabilities at amortized cost									
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	22	5,579,616	26,375	-	-	-	-	-	5,605,991
Deposits and other term deposits	22	619,967	5,705,863	2,117,225	3,280,916	1,406,572	21	26	13,130,590
Obligations for repurchase arrangements and securities lending	22	-	501,243	-	-	-	-	-	501,243
Obligations with banks	22	214	123,426	95,848	1,345,402	397,896	492,371	-	2,455,157
Debt financial instruments issued	22	880	-	201	1,078,294	2,192,025	1,228,885	3,609,796	8,110,081
Other Financial Obligation	22	56,697	48,723	45,911	48,078	163	-	-	199,572
Obligations for lease contracts	17	-	923	2,596	8,255	22,800	22,862	80,772	138,208
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	-	-	-	279	52,425	16,738	1,884,449	1,953,891
Total financial liabilities		6,719,270	6,657,918	2,559,276	6,702,863	6,323,322	2,983,017	7,372,755	39,318,421
Net financial position		(3,298,925)	(4,413,778)	246,451	(749,207)	2,268,799	2,225,521	7,896,202	4,175,063

As at December 31, 2023	Note	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash and deposits in banks	7	1,209,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,209,884
Transactions pending settlement	7	389,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,141
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial derivative contracts (1)	8	-	283,840	352,034	834,023	1,481,089	963,671	1,779,667	5,694,324
Debt financial instruments (2)	8	-	2,200	2,317	147,166	16,868	9,384	15,885	193,820
Other	8	45,946	10,251	-	-	-	-	-	56,197
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Debt financial instruments (2)	11	772	-	49,190	504,000	834,972	59,377	740,594	2,188,905
Other	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	-	856	6,860	66,205	105,350	43,588	94,449	317,308
Financial assets at amortized cost									
Rights for repurchase arrangements and securities loans	13	-	208,948	16,589	857	-	-	-	226,394
Debt financial instruments	13	-	-	-	1,359,475	-	-	28,126	1,387,601
Owed by banks	13	244	19,805	4,884	290	-	-	-	25,223
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (3)	13	1,805,991	1,356,736	2,080,750	5,123,069	5,657,477	3,762,840	12,319,467	32,106,330
Total financial assets		3,451,978	1,882,636	2,512,624	8,035,085	8,095,756	4,838,860	14,978,188	43,795,127
Transactions pending settlement	7	333,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,372
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss									
Financial derivative contracts (1)	21	-	181,377	197,424	647,825	1,220,546	875,623	1,483,955	4,606,750
Other	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge (1)	12	-	21,292	74,350	117,327	499,482	338,222	404,983	1,455,656
Financial liabilities at amortized cost									
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	22	4,838,095	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	4,850,696
Deposits and other term deposits	22	599,346	5,775,604	2,225,052	3,692,406	888,846	88	26	13,181,368
Obligations for repurchase arrangements and securities lending	22	52,515	107,601	3,531	-	-	-	-	163,647
Obligations with banks	22	4,366	12,908	318,601	4,272,453	279,658	480,661	-	5,368,647
Debt financial instruments issued	22	1,022	3,515	145,583	862,991	2,348,089	1,271,363	3,553,929	8,186,492
Other Financial Obligation	22	53,212	47,532	36,202	19,281	165	-	-	156,392
Obligations for lease contracts	17	-	921	2,600	8,217	22,044	22,908	92,618	149,308
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	-	-	1,298	-	513	67,014	1,132,389	1,201,214
Total financial liabilities		5,881,928	6,163,351	3,004,641	9,620,500	5,259,343	3,055,879	6,667,900	39,653,542
Net financial position		(2,429,950)	(4,280,715)	(492,017)	(1,585,415)	2,836,413	1,782,981	8,310,288	4,141,585

(1) The amounts of the maturities were determined based on the fair values (MTM) of the financial instruments.

(2) The amounts of the maturities were determined based on the nominal values of the financial instruments.

(3) Gross loans, without considering provisions for credit risk.

Note 46 Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities by currency

a) The detail of financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

Financial Assets-Liabilities	Note	As at December 31, 2024											
		Ch\$	UF	Adjustable Exchange Rate	US\$	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	Other MX	Total
		No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash and deposits in banks	7	516,742	-	-	320,047	-	943	11,782	1,710	238	977	14,036	866,475
Transactions pending settlement	7	313,408	-	-	273,499	-	1,868	11,243	264	-	-	4,688	604,970
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	8	6,502,805	279,559	-	12,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,795,207
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	1,544,414	305,465	-	14,510	-	-	25,117	-	-	-	-	1,889,506
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	329,557	-	-	706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,263
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	8,351,328	19,000,752	152,529	4,644,777	-	-	44,147	-	24,391	26,975	-	32,244,899
Total financial assets		17,558,254	19,585,776	152,529	5,266,382	-	2,811	92,289	1,974	24,629	27,952	18,724	42,731,320
Transactions pending settlement	7	345,420	-	-	92,206	-	1,868	10,916	263	-	-	4,605	455,278
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	21	5,214,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,214,340
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	1,554,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,554,070
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	15,093,460	7,329,892	-	6,869,376	-	151	34,114	422,939	169,106	27,455	56,141	30,002,634
Obligations for lease contracts	17	5	138,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,208
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	23	-	1,257,573	-	696,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,953,891
Total financial liabilities		22,207,295	8,725,668	-	7,657,900	-	2,019	45,030	423,202	169,106	27,455	60,746	39,318,421
Net financial position		(4,649,041)	10,860,108	152,529	(2,391,518)	-	792	47,259	(421,228)	(144,477)	497	(42,022)	3,412,899

Financial Assets-Liabilities	Note	As at December 31, 2023											
		Ch\$	UF	Adjustable Exchange Rate	US\$	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	Other MX	Total
		No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash and deposits in banks	7	772,612	-	-	407,613	-	3,221	15,956	1,266	400	730	8,086	1,209,884
Transactions pending settlement	7	213,087	-	-	160,498	-	8,740	3,531	-	-	582	2,703	389,141
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	8	5,786,424	120,259	-	37,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,944,341
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	1,759,754	367,059	-	36,130	-	-	25,962	-	-	-	-	2,188,905
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	317,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,308
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	9,704,638	18,431,124	128,171	4,736,663	-	-	27,805	-	6,279	4,346	(1)	33,039,025
Total financial assets		18,553,823	18,918,442	128,171	5,378,562	-	11,961	73,254	1,266	6,679	5,658	10,788	43,088,604
Transactions pending settlement	7	153,417	-	-	163,769	-	7,588	7,155	-	-	359	1,084	333,372
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	21	4,606,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,606,750
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	1,455,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455,656
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	16,713,978	7,709,144	-	6,833,632	-	37	31,030	401,164	159,678	4,522	54,057	31,907,242
Obligations for lease contracts	17	9	149,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,308
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	23	-	1,201,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201,214
Total financial liabilities		22,929,810	9,059,657	-	6,997,401	-	7,625	38,185	401,164	159,678	4,881	55,141	39,653,542
Net financial position		(4,375,987)	9,858,785	128,171	(1,618,839)	-	4,336	35,069	(399,898)	(152,999)	777	(44,353)	3,435,062

(*) Ch\$ = Chilean pesos / UF = Chilean inflation-adjusted units / US\$ = United States dollars / COP = Pesos colombianos / GBP = Pound Sterling / EUR = Euros / CHF = Swiss francs / JPY = Japanese yens / CNY = Chinese renminbis.

b) The detail of non-financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024													
Non-Financial Assets-Liabilities	Note	Ch\$	UF	Adjustable Exchange Rate	US\$	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	Other MX	Total
	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Investment in companies	14	38,745	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	38,756
Intangible assets	15	255,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,606
Property, equipment	16	74,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,715
Assets for the right to use leased assets	17	145,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,143
Current taxes	18	-	3,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,832
Deferred taxes	18	403,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403,213
Other assets	19	236,860	22,497	-	586,784	-	-	1,331	-	-	-	582	848,054
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	20,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,735
Total non-financial assets		1,175,017	26,329	-	586,784	-	-	1,342	-	-	-	582	1,790,054
Provisions for contingencies	24	43,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	43,700
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	129,884	-	-	3,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,659
Special provisions for credit risk	26	182,847	-	-	9,376	17	-	34	-	28	35	-	192,337
Current taxes	18	2,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,567
Deferred taxes	18	836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836
Other liabilities	27	212,608	35,263	-	725,012	420	12	2	-	7	-	9,189	982,513
Total non-financial liabilities		572,363	35,263	-	738,163	437	12	36	-	35	35	9,268	1,355,612
Net non-financial position		602,654	(8,934)	-	(151,379)	(437)	(12)	1,306	-	(35)	(35)	(8,686)	434,442

As at December 31, 2023													
Non-Financial Assets-Liabilities	Note	Ch\$	UF	Adjustable Exchange Rate	US\$	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	Other MX	Total
	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Investment in companies	14	34,209	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	34,220
Intangible assets	15	255,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,425
Property, equipment	16	84,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,327
Assets for the right to use leased assets	17	159,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,569
Current taxes	18	9	2,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,413
Deferred taxes	18	360,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,658
Other assets	19	287,523	21,332	-	398,204	-	-	890	-	-	-	582	708,531
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	19,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,734
Total non-financial assets		1,201,454	23,736	-	398,204	-	-	901	-	-	-	582	1,624,877
Provisions for contingencies	24	55,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	55,274
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	122,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,388
Special provisions for credit risk	26	181,333	-	-	11,697	17	-	53	-	24	10	-	193,134
Current taxes	18	63,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,222
Deferred taxes	18	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795
Other liabilities	27	233,024	30,327	-	780,353	814	22	21	-	7	-	5,580	1,050,148
Total non-financial liabilities		655,914	30,327	-	792,050	831	22	74	-	31	10	5,702	1,484,961
Net non-financial position		545,540	(6,591)	-	(393,846)	(831)	(22)	827	-	(31)	(10)	(5,120)	139,916

(*) Ch\$ = Chilean pesos / UF = Chilean inflation-adjusted units / US\$ = United States dollars / COP = Pesos colombianos / GBP = Pound Sterling / EUR = Euros / CHF = Swiss francs / JPY = Japanese yens / CNY = Chinese renminbis.

Note 47 Risk management and reporting

1) Introduction

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate in a highly technological, regulated and competitive market exposed to a number of risks, which can have a negative impact on the organization both in financial terms and in corporate image. These risks need to be managed through the use of structures and methodologies consistent with the volumes, complexity of the transactions and levels of automation, in order to ensure that such risks are managed within levels consistent with the risk appetite defined by Management and in accordance with the strategy defined by Corporate Governance. This allows the Bank and its subsidiaries to establish a balance between risks and benefits in order to maximize value for the shareholders.

Principles

The activities that involve assuming and managing risks in the Bank are guided by the following principles:

- Risk and benefit balance - Business and risk decisions are consistent with strategies and risk appetite.
- Understanding risks - All material risks to which the Bank is exposed, including financial and non-financial risks, are identified and managed.
- Progressive thinking - Emerging risks and potential vulnerabilities are proactively identified and managed.
- Shared responsibility - All employees are responsible for managing risk.
- Focus on customers - Understanding our customers and their needs is essential to all business and risk decision-making.
- Protect our brand - All risk-taking activities must be aligned with the Bank's risk appetite, the code of conduct, the values and principles of policies.
- Controls - Maintain a robust and efficient control environment to protect our stakeholders.
- Resilience - Be operationally and financially prepared to respond in a timely manner to negative events.
- Compensation - Performance and compensation structures reinforce the Bank's values and promote effective risk-taking behaviors considering the regulatory environment related to compensation.

2) Risk management structure

- **Board of Directors**

Being the highest part of the Bank's risk management structure, it provides supervision, either directly or through its support committees, to ensure that decision-making is consistent with strategies and risk appetite. The Board of Directors receives regular updates on the main risks of the Bank, including a summary of the Bank's risk profile, main and emerging risks together with the performance of the portfolio with respect to the defined limits, and approves the key risk policies, the limits and the risk appetite framework.

Decision-making is centralized in several committees related to risk management, among which the following stand out:

- **Risk committee**

Corresponds to a support committee, which helps the Bank's Board of Directors in the supervision of risk management, which includes institutional risk, credit risk, market risk and operational risk faced by the Bank, to facilitate its monitoring and supervision. Likewise, it provides the Board of Directors with updated information on the Bank's risk management.

- **Assets and liabilities committee, (ALCO)**

The mission of this Committee is to deliver strategic guidelines that allow for the proper management of the Bank's financial structure, in accordance with the objectives set by the Board of Directors and the Bank's policies. This committee is made up of members of the senior management, whose responsibility is to supervise the evolution of the balance sheet and long-term strategies, becoming a focus for discussion and resolution of the several issues concerning growth, funding, products, pricing, risks and Bank's profit or loss.

- **Model committee**

The model committee is a body created to define and approve the preparation, application, monitoring, validation and implementation of the models and strategies defined in the risk management policy, as well as their modifications and relevant changes.

- **Capital management and profitability committee**

The Capital Management and Profitability Committee's mission is to provide strategic guidelines to maximize the Bank's profitability within the internal and regulatory risk appetite, in accordance with the objectives set by the Board of Directors and the policies of Scotiabank Chile (SBC).

- **Committee for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism of the Bank and its subsidiaries**

Promotes and facilitates in the Bank and subsidiaries the observance of regulations and best practices to prevent, detect and report unusual operations that could be linked to money laundering.

- **Consequence Management Committee**

The Consequence Management Committee is intended to oversee the management of conduct risk in the Bank, through general direction and guidance, promoting the consistent and collaborative application of the guiding principles contained in the Code of Conduct throughout the Bank, being responsible for the governance and oversight of local conduct risk. In line with this, it is responsible for ensuring effective conduct risk management that ensures clear and permanent communication of the Bank's values and its global principles with respect to the required ethical conduct.

- **External Suppliers Committee of Scotiabank Chile and Subsidiaries**

It manages in a central and unified manner the issues related to the different aspects of outsourcing of the Bank and its Subsidiaries with external suppliers, or with other members of the Group.

- **Liquidity contingency committee**

The liquidity contingency committee is the highest decision-making body within the institution during a liquidity stress event, being the point of contact and consultation for the different areas of the Bank. The committee may be convened and activated by the Executive Vice President-Country Head, in his/her capacity as Chairman and Officer in charge, or in his/her absence by the Regional Vice President Treasurer or by resolution of ALCO. Activation can be based on the evaluation of early warnings of a potential liquidity stress event, contemplated in the liquidity policy and on all available information. When the liquidity situation does not allow waiting until the next ALCO meeting, the Chairman and Officer in Charge of the Committee, or in his/her absence the Regional Vice President Treasurer, has the authority to convene and activate the liquidity contingency plan.

- **Non-financial risk management committee of the Bank and subsidiaries**

Provide high-level supervision of non-financial risks (operational risks, information security, business continuity, risks in outsourced services, new products and initiatives, compliance, regulatory and reputational reports), providing a strategic approach and coordinating the development of local internal control programs.

- **Audit committee**

Corresponds to a support committee for the Bank's Board of Directors, which is in charge of the different aspects that involve efficiency, maintenance, application and operation of the internal control systems of the Bank and its subsidiaries; carefully monitor compliance with the regulatory standards and procedures that govern their practice; have a clear understanding of the risks that the business performed may mean for the institution; reinforce and support the function of the Comptroller's Office, as well as its independence from management and serve as a link and coordinator of tasks between the internal audit and the external auditors, also acting as a link between them and the Bank's Board of Directors.

Risk division

This Division supports the Bank's objectives and must maintain an efficient and ongoing management framework at all the Bank's levels. The risk division is responsible for providing reasonable assurance to senior management, the Board of Directors and Shareholders that risks are actively identified, managed and communicated to all key stakeholders. This is achieved by presenting information in an effective and timely manner. The mission of the risk division is to ensure that the results of risk-taking activities are consistent with the Bank's risk appetite and strategies, and that there is an appropriate balance between risk and reward in order to maximize value for the shareholders.

Certain key tasks in risk management performed by the risk units are, but are not limited to:

Retail credit management

- Evaluation of credit risk, exceptions and other credit operations of the different service channels, for Consumer Finance, Persons, Retail Finance, Micro-enterprises and SMEs.
- Carry out comprehensive strategic collection management hand in hand and aligned with the Bank's policy compliance and lead projects related to automation or improvements in collection systems.

Wholesale credit management

- Evaluate loans, exceptions and other operations of the different service channels for the business, large business, wholesale, corporate and real estate portfolios.

Risk data engineering and reporting

- Centralize the areas of engineering and risk data management in order to homogenize, standardize, streamline and reduce the risk of data processing and reporting (including regulatory provisions).
- Coordinate within risk the tasks related to Basel III, generating EESAR (Effective Equity Self-Assessment Report) and stress tests.
- Model risk is one that produces adverse financial results (for example, capital, losses, income) and reputation, arising from poor specifications, incorrect assumptions, computation errors, lack of controls, among other things, in the design, development, implementation and/or use of models.

Standardization companies and BRP

- Manages debtors transferred from the commercial areas (corporate, large companies, wholesale, real estate and companies) including the lease operations and factoring transactions portfolio, which present problems in meeting their obligations with the bank or show impairment in their economic or financial position. It should be noted that this management is also responsible for administering and managing the sale of assets awarded and received in lieu of payment.

Market risk management

- Correctly measure and report to Senior Management the risks incurred by Scotiabank Group in Chile due to changes in prices and liquidity, so that these are managed in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite and expectations complying with local and the Parent's regulations.
- In view of the announcement issued by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), regarding that LIBOR rates would no longer be published, the Chilean market assessed the replacement with new benchmark rates such as SOFR, ESTR and SONIA.
- The Bank adopted the required actions to comply with the standard "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Stage 2", identifying all transactions affected by the change in the benchmark rate, implementing the necessary IT developments to support the new rate model, drafting the legal language to be included in the contracts and promissory notes, both for those transactions maturing after the end of the publication of LIBOR rates, and for those transactions performed using the new benchmark rate, adhered to not providing loans under LIBOR from January 2022, only providing financing to third parties at SOFR and made valuation price changes at SOFR curves.

As at December 31, 2023, there is a balance of MM\$9,692 in USD indexed at LIBOR, the remediation of which is pending. As at December 31, 2024, there are no transactions not yet remedied.

Enterprise risk management

Develop and implement methods to identify, assess, measure, and monitor the operational, cybersecurity and technological, data, business continuity risks, perform a challenge to the first line of defense, and report the results to Senior Management and the Board of Directors.

- Business continuity management is the process that consists of developing, in advance, and having the necessary capacities to avoid or mitigate the impact of an event that causes a disruption of operations in one or more business units.
- Information technology (IT) risk relates to the risk of financial loss, disruption or reputational damage due to a failure in IT systems.
- Cybersecurity risk is the risk of loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability of information, data or information systems, and reflects the potential adverse impacts on the organization's operations and assets, customers and other stakeholders.
- Data risk is the exposure to adverse financial or non-financial consequences due to mismanagement, misinterpretation or misuse of the Bank's data assets. This risk can arise from poor data quality; inadequate data management or data architecture; and/or unethical use of data.
- Operational risk is the risk of loss derived from people, from inadequate processes and systems or their failures or from external events. Operational risk includes risk management with third parties and legal risk but excludes strategic risk and reputational risk.
- Implement the risk management framework and the risk appetite framework as the monitoring of risk appetite metrics, responsible for the risk culture, the crisis recovery plan as well as determining the Bank's risk profile.

Compliance

- Support management through the application of the compliance program and in implementation of the rules issued by regulatory bodies and corporate procedures of Scotiabank Chile and its subsidiaries; monitor and advise on the application of the Bank's code of conduct; and support senior management in the identification and management of the risk of non-compliance.
- Collaborate with Management to establish a crime prevention model as required by Law No.20393, on criminal liability of legal entities and ensure its effective implementation and application.

Prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism

- Keep a program to prevent the use of the products of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the commission of crimes associated with money laundering and terrorist financing, reducing the associated regulatory and reputational risk.

3) Loss risk

Relates to the risk of financial loss faced by the Bank if a customer or counterparty in a financial instrument does not comply with its contractual obligations. It originates mainly from accounts receivable from customers and investment instruments.

The Bank manages credit loss through a number of tools that include procedures, models, validation, controls, behavioral monitoring, etc. This is part of a global strategy. Different limits and models are established based on the features of the customers and the environment in which they operate.

The process by which the Bank operates its policies and controls includes the following features and instances:

- Centralized loan process, where all powers are based on the credit committees.
- Clearly established discretionary credit limits.
- Credit committees specialized by business segments.
- Credit committees specialized by sectors of economic activity.

The main controls established by the Bank include:

- Control and monitoring of credit limits authorized by sector of economic activity.
- Generation of credit management reports.
- Early warnings of the commercial portfolio.
- Calculation and monthly control of allowances.
- Monitoring of impaired portfolio.
- Control of write-offs and loan recoveries.

The Bank also has differentiated models to establish the appropriate amount of potential losses, based on the following models based on individual and collective analysis of debtors:

Individual assessment:

Debtors having the characteristics described in Note 2 "Significant accounting policies", letter (aa) "Special allowances for credit losses" are considered as individually evaluated commercial portfolio.

In accordance with Chapter B-1 of the CNC for Banks issued by the CMF, the individual assessment considers the following segments:

- a) Regular portfolio: Includes those customers whose payment capacity allows them to meet their financial obligations and ranges from category A1 to A6.
- b) Substandard portfolio: Includes debtors with financial problems or who have been in arrears for more than 30 days. It ranges from category B1 to B4.
- c) Portfolio in default: Includes debtors with insufficient payment capacity in foreseeable situations. The categories used range from C1 to C6.

Collective assessment - Collective expected loss models:

The Bank has an adequate structure for the administration of credit loss models, with independence of functions in accordance with good practices and local regulations.

In addition, a model committee exists to which the development of the models, their validation and their follow-up are presented for approval, both from the performance and sufficiency of allowances standpoint, which allows for adequate control of collective allowances. The aforementioned validation is performed by an internal area different from the area developing such models, carrying out an objective review and without conflicts of interest.

There is a model risk management policy (MRMP) that follows the Risk Management's internal guidelines that allow developments to show a standard defined by the Bank, regardless of the team that performs the work. The guidelines cover different stages in the model life cycle such as: collective models methodology, monitoring and control, data validation, model validation and model development, and adequacy of allowances.

In addition, in order to have adequate support and analysis, there are technical notes that cover relevant points in the development of models, such as, for example, the recessive period to be considered or the discount rate that should be used in the calculation of the parameter of loss given default.

All models have a risk rating based on their use, maturity, typology, materiality and complexity.

Thus, the allowance models are integrated with the management of account administration, collections and account origination.

The different collective credit risk models are presented below according to the Bank's portfolios:

Non-retail group commercial model

This Model is applied to single customers, small businesses, separating customers belonging to commercial loan portfolio from customers belonging to retail portfolio (customers with loans other than commercial loans). Commercial customers with sales above MUS\$1 or debt above MCh\$500 are evaluated individually.

Customers are evaluated at Taxpayer ID level, which are grouped as follows: renegotiated customers, and non-renegotiated customers.

In addition, the commercial portfolio has a standard model published by CMF that is divided into three sub-matrices: lease, student and other commercial. These matrices are generally double-entry where an expected loss (EL) assigned according to the delinquency tranche and guarantee coverage must be applied. The model providing the greatest allowances between the internal or standard model is then applied.

Retail group commercial model

This Model is applied to single customers (natural persons) or micro-enterprises with some classified commercial credit as defined by CMF. There are various business models for the retail segment and these are applied to each account as appropriate to calculate the probability of default (PD) and are: CAE Education, CORFO Education, Micro-enterprises (for new and old customers), general purpose mortgage loan and model for renegotiated customers.

In addition, the commercial portfolio has a standard model published by CMF that is divided into three sub-matrices: lease, student and other commercial. These matrices are generally double-entry where an EL assigned according to the delinquency tranche and guarantee coverage must be applied. The model providing the greatest allowances between the internal or standard model is then applied.

Mortgage model

Mortgage model is applicable to customers with an operation classified as mortgage loans (for new and old customers). Customers are evaluated at Taxpayer ID No. level. In addition, has a standard model determined by CMF in a double-entry matrix where an EL must be applied by tranches of default and tranches of loan to value (LTV). The model that calculates the highest expected losses is then applied.

Consumption model

It applies to customers with an operation classified as consumption. There are various consumption models and they are applied to each account as appropriate, seeking the lowest rating at the customer level for the PD calculation. Models are: quota consumption (for new and old customers), revolving consumption, renegotiated consumption (at customer level) and agreements.

CAT subsidiary allowance model

The model used for subsidiary CAT uses the same formulation as for the collective consumption model, based on a statistical model with probability of default (PD) and a loss given default (LGD). Models are integrated with the management of the customer; e.g., for non-payment of obligations, considering the different CAT recovery and collection strategies.

Credit quality by class of financial asset – Individual assessment

For individual evaluation, credit quality is presented (A1 to C6), tabulating loans according to the class of financial asset.

As at December 31, 2024								
Individual evaluation	Owed by banks	Commercial loans	Commercial leasing	Factoring	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Contingent loans	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
A1	1,305	123,229	-	-	-	-	130,343	254,877
A2	260	3,024,450	39,208	12,956	-	-	788,521	3,865,395
A3	-	1,679,845	159,346	31,658	-	-	81,704	1,952,553
A4	-	2,032,618	349,189	57,862	-	-	158,434	2,598,103
A5	-	1,823,266	187,913	70,062	-	-	66,981	2,148,222
A6	-	1,156,035	72,908	84,361	-	-	51,210	1,364,514
B1	-	211,299	19,098	569	-	-	3,189	234,155
B2	-	205,805	7,266	-	-	-	5,461	218,532
B3	-	192,861	8,889	5,130	-	-	9,922	216,802
B4	-	183,389	3,857	-	-	-	2,402	189,648
C1	-	109,833	4,103	2,077	-	-	1,513	117,526
C2	-	152,952	4,854	-	-	-	367	158,173
C3	-	69,864	551	-	-	-	13	70,428
C4	-	39,566	479	-	-	-	60	40,105
C5	-	68,481	1,258	-	-	-	131	69,870
C6	-	50,381	4	283	-	-	3,006	53,674
Total	1,565	11,123,874	858,923	264,958	-	-	1,303,257	13,552,577

As at December 31, 2023								
Individual evaluation	Owed by banks	Commercial loans	Commercial leasing	Factoring	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Contingent loans	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
A1	12,354	73,442	-	628	-	-	73,377	159,801
A2	12,884	2,948,951	55,039	34,679	-	-	540,795	3,592,348
A3	-	1,728,678	140,392	19,817	-	-	91,680	1,980,567
A4	-	2,687,686	328,084	117,092	-	-	218,982	3,351,844
A5	-	1,260,656	169,212	83,484	-	-	62,398	1,575,750
A6	-	1,098,749	64,978	34,805	-	-	18,272	1,216,804
B1	-	314,932	14,450	26,120	-	-	4,077	359,579
B2	-	205,255	12,945	3,090	-	-	6,590	227,880
B3	-	213,303	6,116	-	-	-	10,771	230,190
B4	-	75,611	4,395	-	-	-	3,101	83,107
C1	-	121,628	3,383	2,131	-	-	124	127,266
C2	-	36,848	6,507	-	-	-	6	43,361
C3	-	22,494	1,263	-	-	-	17	23,774
C4	-	18,162	1,095	-	-	-	19	19,276
C5	-	76,016	560	721	-	-	832	78,129
C6	-	55,492	2,050	780	-	-	462	58,784
Total	25,238	10,937,903	810,469	323,347	-	-	1,031,503	13,128,460

Credit quality by class of financial asset – Collective assessment

For collective assessment, credit quality is presented (regular or in default), tabulating loans according to the class of financial asset.

As at December 31, 2024								
Group evaluation	Owed by banks	Commercial loans	Commercial leasing	Factoring	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Contingent loans	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Regular	-	1,646,782	28,401	718	3,912,986	13,630,490	564,898	19,784,275
Default	-	255,773	2,406	22	463,770	528,269	25,268	1,275,508
Total	-	1,902,555	30,807	740	4,376,756	14,158,759	590,166	21,059,783

As at December 31, 2023								
Group evaluation	Owed by banks	Commercial loans	Commercial leasing	Factoring	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Contingent loans	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Regular	-	1,711,864	28,570	407	3,724,903	13,485,431	555,164	19,506,339
Default	-	252,818	1,854	135	422,348	406,281	25,548	1,108,984
Total	-	1,964,682	30,424	542	4,147,251	13,891,712	580,712	20,615,323

Financial assets at amortized cost

The following stages are defined for individual and collective assessment:

Stage	Description	Individual	Group
Stage 1	Assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	A1 to A6	Regular
Stage 2	Assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but without credit impairment	B1 to B4	Substandard
Stage 3	Credit-impaired assets	C1 to C6	Default

The classification of financial assets at amortized cost and contingent loans in these stages is as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Individual				
Owed by banks	1,565	-	-	1,565
Loans and accounts receivable	12,182,099	859,137	509,776	13,551,012
Group				
Owed by banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable	19,784,277	-	1,275,506	21,059,783
Total	31,967,941	859,137	1,785,282	34,612,360

As at December 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Individual				
Owed by banks	25,238	-	-	25,238
Loans and accounts receivable	11,851,876	900,756	350,590	13,103,222
Group				
Owed by banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable	19,506,339	-	1,108,984	20,615,323
Total	31,383,453	900,756	1,459,574	33,743,783

Collateral

Collateral accepted by the Bank comply with the requirements established in Chapter 12-3 of the RAN, which establishes that for the purposes of the individual credit limit, all sureties constituted on real or personal property are collateral. Collateral (co-debtors or sureties), as well as those constituted on bills of exchange, commercial promissory notes, shares and, in general, all those that do not affect tangible property, will not be considered for these purposes, except for certain specific documents indicated in the regulations and that comply with the conditions indicated therein. Having guarantees reduces the risk for the Bank.

For the group and individual evaluation, the collateral limitation amount for customers with secured transactions is classified into the following categories:

Individual	As at December 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023		
	Loans MCh\$	Guarantee MCh\$	Allowance MCh\$	Loans MCh\$	Guarantee MCh\$	Allowance MCh\$
Commercial loans	12,247,755	4,214,194	299,060	12,071,719	4,256,123	249,036
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12,247,755	4,214,194	299,060	12,071,719	4,256,123	249,036

Group (*)	As at December 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023		
	Loans MCh\$	Guarantee MCh\$	Allowance MCh\$	Loans MCh\$	Guarantee MCh\$	Allowance MCh\$
Commercial loans	1,943,024	2,677,092	72,435	2,005,282	2,557,483	68,233
Consumer loans	2,766,726	-	143,214	2,655,839	-	154,109
Mortgage loans	14,128,682	25,314,272	46,716	13,857,128	24,169,277	44,808
	18,838,432	27,991,364	262,365	18,518,249	26,726,760	267,150

(*) Subsidiaries are not considered for the group portfolio.

Individual portfolio risk profile by probability of default

The table below shows a tabulated breakdown by probability of default (PD) of the Bank's individual portfolio of secured and unsecured debt.

Tranches for probability of default	As at December 31, 2024		As at December 31, 2023	
	Secured MCh\$	Unsecured MCh\$	Secured MCh\$	Unsecured MCh\$
0.0 - 0.1	123,880	5,549,348	130,273	5,151,317
0.11 - 0.4	462,043	1,490,809	410,405	1,572,669
1.01 - 3.0	1,114,936	1,483,167	1,388,673	1,963,170
3.01 - 6.0	736,479	1,411,741	729,422	846,328
6.01 - 11.0	780,456	584,059	747,089	470,693
11.01 - 17.0	181,759	52,397	229,227	131,800
17.01 - 25.0	137,974	80,558	169,083	58,797
25.01 - 50.0	323,906	82,544	244,907	69,847
50.01 +	377,343	132,432	231,969	118,620
Total	4,238,776	10,867,055	4,281,048	10,383,241

The information does not consider guarantees for substitution purposes.

Risk profile of the collective portfolio by probability of default

The table below shows a tabulated breakdown by probability of default (PD) of the Bank's different collective portfolio banking.

Tranches for probability of default	12/31/2024 MCh\$	12/31/2023 MCh\$
Commercial		
0.84 - 3.81	843,448	837,537
3.81 - 8	355,946	372,968
8 - 12.41	160,652	155,248
12.41 - 12.722	120,546	174,403
12.722 - 25.27	59,826	60,252
25.27 +	402,606	404,874
Total commercial	1,943,024	2,005,282
Mortgage		
0.14 - 0.37	8,699,420	8,630,213
0.37 - 1.79	2,560,132	2,648,246
1.79 - 4.5	1,245,755	1,151,327
4.5 - 16.8	17,778	13,861
16.8 - 23.04	1,079,874	1,010,002
23.04 +	525,723	403,479
Total mortgage	14,128,682	13,857,128
Consumer		
0.82 - 2.36	802,727	736,319
2.36 - 5.61	727,305	671,210
5.61 - 9.94	436,128	410,830
9.94 - 15.59	217,865	229,298
15.59 - 40.58	280,245	284,806
40.58 +	302,456	323,376
Total consumer	2,766,726	2,655,839
Total	18,838,432	18,518,249

Offset of financial assets and liabilities

For accounting purposes, Scotiabank does not offset derivatives.

Credit limits to related groups

For groups related to Scotiabank, the total of their obligations may not exceed 5% of the Bank's effective equity, this limit increases to 25% only if that exceeding 5% corresponds to obligations with collateral (article 84, number 2 of the General Banking Law).

All groups related to Scotiabank are within the regulatory limits, detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024

	Total obligations	% Effective equity	
	MCh\$	Secured	Unsecured
BNS Group	498,844	8.4%	0.6%
Said Group	320,839	2.8%	3.0%
Generico por gestión Group	176,250	2.5%	0.7%
Karen Ergas Group	48,935	0.3%	0.5%
Business Support Group	45,236	0.0%	0.8%
Salvador Said Group	30,000	0.0%	0.5%
Víctor Carpio Group	22,443	0.3%	0.2%
Emilio Deik Group	11,425	0.1%	0.2%
Diego Masola Group	38	0.0%	0.0%
Other related groups	57,730	0.8%	0.3%
Total main debtors	1,211,740		
Regulatory limits		25.0%	5.0%

As at December 31, 2023

	Total obligations	% Effective equity	
	MCh\$	Secured	Unsecured
BNS Group	512,207	10.9%	0.1%
Said Group	213,782	3.6%	1.0%
Generico por gestión Group	163,909	2.8%	0.7%
Karen Ergas Group	44,759	0.3%	0.7%
Business Support Group	30,000	0.0%	0.7%
Salvador Said Group	27,389	0.0%	0.6%
Víctor Carpio Group	18,717	0.3%	0.1%
Emilio Deik Group	9,359	0.1%	0.1%
Other related groups	53,760	0.9%	0.3%
Total main debtors	1,073,882		
Regulatory limits		25.0%	5.0%

Concentration by industries

See information on concentration by industry in letter e) "Gross loans and allowances made grouped by type of economic activity of debtors and concentration of credit risk" in note 13 "Financial assets at amortized cost."

Total allowances on loans

The total level of allowances on loans reached MCh\$762,164 as at December 31, 2024, which implies an increase of approximately 7.88% compared to the stock of allowances as at December 31, 2023, which reached MCh\$706,523. Accordingly, and considering an increase in total loans (an increase of 1.90% in the same period), the percentage of allowances on total loans was up from 2.20% in December 2023 to 2.33% in December 2024.

Risk rates and allowances	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Total allowances on loans	762,164	706,523
Total loans	32,717,372	32,106,330
Allowance / loan percentage	2.33%	2.20%

The increase in credit loss allowances in the period between January and December 2023 and December 2024 occurs mainly in retail and CAT Administradora de Tarjetas S.A.

4) Market risk

Refers to the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market prices. It is associated with the volatility of the financial market and reflects the uncertainty faced by a financial institution in the face of possible adverse effects on the risk factors (market interest rates, exchange rates and prices) on the value of its assets, liabilities and equity. Market risks is classified as follows:

- **Interest rate risk**
Risk of losses due to adverse movements in the intertemporal structure of the interest rate. This is caused by upward or downward movements of the yield curve.
- **Spread – Base risk**
Spread risk is the risk of losses related to adverse changes in spreads existing in the yield of different financial assets and liabilities. These may reflect particular liquidity conditions of assets, credit and/or specific prepayment clauses whose exercise may result in a deterioration on the ability to generate future margin.
- **Exchange rate risk**
Risk of losses due to adverse movements in exchange rates. This risk originates from financial mismatches between assets and liabilities, both effective and contingent.
- **Option volatility risk**
Risk of financial losses associated with positions in explicit or implicit options, whether purchased or delivered, such as those contained in mortgage loans and education loans.

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023

**Balance sheet management**

The Bank's assets are mainly made up of mortgage loans (mainly denominated at a fixed rate), commercial loans (including those used to finance foreign trade operations), loans for education and consumption.

The Bank manages its balance sheet with the purpose of maximizing its net income from interest and adjustments, maintaining a high proportion of demand deposits for which interest is not paid and of short-term deposits, granting loans for longer periods allowing to take advantage in this way, the slope of the yield curve within an agreed financial risk management context.

The main risks of the Balance Sheet are due to the interest rate risk produced by long-term assets financed with short-term liabilities, and the risk of inflation, where the Bank lends in UF and is funded in Chilean pesos. To mitigate balance risks, the Bank has short-term interest and inflation risk limits, as well as long-term interest risk limits to maintain the level of risk desired by the institution.

The Bank also manages a portfolio of non-derivative financial instruments in order to take advantage of the differences in the yield curve, and at the same time maintain positions in liquid instruments in order to meet eventual resource needs.

Additionally, the Bank performs hedging derivatives to manage risks arising from its mortgage portfolio, its deposit portfolio and specific cases

The portfolio of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss of the Individual Bank, is detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024**(Individual bank)**

	Purchase value MCh\$	Purchase TIR %	Market value MCh\$	Market TIR %	Unrecognized gain (loss) MCh\$
Papers Ch\$	1,629,211	3.76	1,559,408	5.71	(69,803)
PDBC	-	-	-	-	-
BCP	-	-	-	-	-
BTP	1,629,211	3.76	1,559,408	5.71	(69,803)
Term deposits Ch\$	-	-	-	-	-
Papers UF	298,171	1.60	295,535	2.38	(2,636)
BCU	-	-	-	-	-
BTU	298,171	1.60	295,535	2.38	(2,636)
Term deposits UF	-	-	-	-	-
Securitized bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Papers US\$	34,453	3.85	45,293	6.30	10,840
Term deposits US\$	34,453	3.85	45,293	6.30	10,840
Total	1,961,835	3.43	1,900,236	5.23	(61,599)

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



As at December 31, 2023	(Individual bank)				
	Purchase value MCh\$	Purchase TIR %	Market value MCh\$	Market TIR %	Unrecognized gain (loss) MCh\$
Papers Ch\$	1,862,294	4.62	1,807,484	6.01	(54,810)
PDBC	393,432	9.99	420,810	7.58	27,378
BCP	-	-	-	-	-
BTP	1,468,862	3.18	1,386,674	5.53	(82,188)
Term deposits Ch\$	-	-	-	-	-
Papers UF	365,202	1.68	356,238	2.55	(8,964)
BCU	-	-	-	-	-
BTU	365,202	1.68	356,238	2.55	(8,964)
Term deposits UF	-	-	-	-	-
Securitized bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Papers US\$	59,870	4.15	62,225	6.60	2,355
Term deposits US\$	59,870	4.15	62,225	6.60	2,355
Total	2,287,366	4.14	2,225,947	5.47	(61,419)

Trading activities/customers

The Bank has a Trading area responsible for the active trading of highly liquid instruments, whether these are Banco Central de Chile, bank and/or corporate paper, interest rate and/or currency derivatives (including UF). This area is responsible for finding profit opportunities in a short-term horizon, taking advantage of transitory no arbitrations in prices and differentials in the yield curve (base and spread), but is also responsible for providing financial solutions to our customers.

Value at risk

The Bank uses value-at-risk (VaR) tools to quantify the risk associated with the trading portfolio positions. This includes papers and derivatives classified in the trading portfolio, as well as the exchange risk of mismatches in foreign currency derived from operations with customers and proprietary positions (directional) in currencies.

In line with our Head Office, market risk management uses the historical simulation method with a confidence level: 99% and 300 days of observations.

Complementarily, the market risks department extensively uses comparison tests in order to establish the predictive quality of its value at risk model (excess frequency test).

As at December 31, 2024, the total VaR (includes rate and currency) reached a value of MCh\$4,194 (MCh\$2,878 as at December 31, 2023).

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



The impact by the risk factor on the VaR at each closing date is shown below:

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Bonds in UF	(14)	2
Derivatives UF	(280)	(532)
Bonds in Ch\$	(1,645)	(29)
Derivatives in Ch\$	(1,103)	252
Derivatives in US\$	(1,132)	(1,217)
Basis US\$/Ch\$	26	(1,361)
Basis L3L6	-	-
Other	-	7
FX	(46)	-
Total	(4,194)	(2,878)

Where others, corresponds to the diversification effect, product of having books with different risk measurements.

Interest rate flow sensitivity

Structural interest rate risk is measured using a metric that sensitizes the flows of asset and liability positions.

The metric considers financial assets, liabilities and derivatives not belonging to the trading portfolio. Items, or a portion thereof, that are previously designated as not sensitive to changes in interest rates are excluded, such as:

- Cash.
- Other assets and liabilities.
- Past due portfolio.
- Allowances.
- Capital and reserves.

Interest rate mismatches are built as follows:

- a) Cash flows are determined by the maturity of fixed rate transactions and by the revaluation period in variable rate transactions.
- b) Assets, liabilities and derivatives used in balance management should be grouped according to their currency of accrual: Chilean pesos (Ch\$), Unidad de Fomento (UF), U.S. dollars (US\$) and other foreign currencies combined.
- c) Flows consider only principal of transactions.
- d) Interest rate curves do not consider the spread between assets and liabilities.

f) Adjustments:

To properly calculate the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates, the flows of financial products having particular characteristics must be modified:

- i) The balance in chequing accounts is distributed in terms of up to 8 years for the local report and up to 5 years for regulatory report. Both as obtained in the stability models of demand accounts with no maturity.
- ii) The ability of customers to prepay loans modifies the risk profile of the balance sheet, as actual maturities differ from the contractual maturities.
- iii) For education loans, the expected flow should be estimated according to the factors that determine the maturity profile of this portfolio. In addition, all disbursements and resales that will be accounted for in the current year, related to those students who are pursuing their studies and that the Bank has committed to deliver the necessary funds, must be entered.

Short-term sensitivity (Net interest income sensitivity)

Quantifies the impact of an adverse change in interest rates in the short term. This impact discloses the deviation that the budgeted financial margin may experience at a year-end.

The interest rate shock is weighted by the residual term of each time band, i.e., a 100 bp shock is applied to the overnight band until it is gradually reduced to 8.33 bp in the eleventh month.

The calculation is made for each currency, then the individual results are aggregated to obtain the overall risk exposure.

$$St = ABS (\sum Spm)$$

Where:

St: Short-term sensitivity to a change in interest rates.

Sp: Sensitivity of a change in interest rate (100 bps) weighted by the annual residual term.

m: The currencies of each book measured: Ch\$, UF, US\$, MX.

Long-term sensitivity (Economic value sensitivity)

Quantifies the impact of an adverse change in interest rates on the Bank's equity, or in other words, represents the variation that the value of the share would experience in the event of a movement in the yield curve.

This impact is obtained by comparing the market value of the balance sheet structure with the present value of the mismatches discounted at market rates modified by a sensitivity factor equivalent to +/- 100bp.

$$Stl = ABS (\min (\sum St+m , \sum St-m))$$

Where:

Stl: Long-term sensitivity to a change in interest rates.

St: Sensitivity to an increase (+) and drop (-) in interest rates.

m: The currencies of each book measured: Ch\$, UF, US\$, MX.

Inflation position sensitivity

The sensitivity of the inflation position results from applying a 100 bp shock to the difference between assets and liabilities denominated in Unidad de Fomento (UF). The mismatch considers on and off-balance sheet transactions, except for those of the trading portfolio. Derivatives the maturity date of which falls within the known UF term are excluded from the measurement.

$$If = ABS (Pi) * 1\%$$

Where:

If: Inflation sensitivity

Pi: Inflation position

The Bank uses long-term sensitivity (EvE), short-term sensitivity (NII) and sensitivity to inflation risk to quantify the interest rate risk of the balance sheet book (banking book). These measures include all assets and liabilities, except for trading portfolios.

The impact on present value per currency of a parallel movement of 100 points is illustrated below.

As at December 31, 2024

	VPN	VPN + 1%	VPN - 1%
Ch\$	1,560,606	(44,549)	43,458
UF	2,584,489	(214,141)	150,996
US\$	(190,743)	5,154	(5,487)
MX	44,826	(1,369)	1,445
Usage	(254,905)		

As at December 31, 2023

	VPN	VPN + 1%	VPN - 1%
Ch\$	2,452,985	(57,996)	63,969
UF	2,473,099	(109,270)	33,166
US\$	(1,076,081)	2,280	(2,546)
MX	48,623	(1,542)	1,639
Usage	(166,528)		

The impact on the financial margin by currency of a parallel movement of 100 points is illustrated below:

As at December 31, 2024

	Net present value				Financial margin			
	Ch\$ MCh\$	UF MCh\$	US\$ MCh\$	MX MCh\$	Ch\$ MCh\$	UF MCh\$	US\$ MCh\$	MX MCh\$
1 Month	(589,544)	4,051	902,914	8,880	5,650	(86)	(8,653)	(86)
2 Months	(92,090)	60,160	(1,157,519)	(26,333)	806	(568)	10,128	231
3 Months	355,265	178,483	(232,269)	1,482	(2,813)	(1,451)	1,839	(12)
4 Months	(27,303)	263,427	111,867	8,493	193	(1,898)	(792)	(60)
5 Months	78,729	13,891	434,881	2,937	(492)	(114)	(2,718)	(18)
6 Months	503,159	331,936	15,148	3,844	(2,725)	(1,822)	(82)	(22)
7 Months	16,301	(833)	43,985	2,703	(75)	(15)	(201)	(12)
8 Months	(21,822)	229,522	11,870	3,589	82	(877)	(45)	(13)
9 Months	43,605	231,699	13,293	45	(127)	(687)	(39)	-
10 Months	71,910	(174,518)	61,439	-	(150)	355	(128)	-
11 Months	353,966	110,910	(12,978)	429	(442)	(144)	16	-
12 Months	329,091	(47,816)	45,308	1,824	(137)	18	(19)	(1)
Total					(230)	(7,289)	(694)	7

Exposure to inflation
Usage 21,692

13,486

As at December 31, 2023

	Net present value				Financial margin			
	Ch\$ MCh\$	UF MCh\$	US\$ MCh\$	MX MCh\$	Ch\$ MCh\$	UF MCh\$	US\$ MCh\$	MX MCh\$
1 Month	1,486,799	36,225	(950,985)	(4,618)	14,248	284	(9,114)	(44)
2 Months	(166,181)	36,219	(1,133,418)	531	(1,454)	260	(9,917)	5
3 Months	709,255	67,374	(357,769)	8,073	5,615	481	(2,832)	64
4 Months	294,064	137,901	469,184	(1,506)	2,083	932	3,323	(11)
5 Months	(2,283,570)	158,670	478,911	3,462	(14,272)	953	2,993	22
6 Months	317,749	116,006	582,750	2,236	1,721	594	3,157	12
7 Months	(632,489)	73,588	67,422	1,085	(2,899)	310	309	5
8 Months	(137,420)	(43,950)	(65,338)	2,444	(515)	(187)	(245)	9
9 Months	162,178	78,782	12,802	(52)	473	213	37	-
10 Months	(214,293)	196,271	38,472	-	(446)	397	80	-
11 Months	77,859	(7,994)	(4,442)	565	97	(17)	(6)	1
12 Months	508,167	(145,208)	(636)	869	212	(63)	-	-
Total					4,863	4,157	(12,215)	63

Exposure to inflation
Usage 14,427

11,295

Net present value, equivalent to the net present value of asset and liability flows.

Accounting hedges

Transactions under the accounting hedging modality are governed by the technical and procedure specifications described in the Accounting Hedging Policy, managed by the Finance Division. This policy indicates the strategies for hedging with derivatives, specific risk being hedged, effectiveness testing, accounting for hedging relationships and general descriptions related to this product.

As a general concept, a derivative position, which is hedging a certain financial instrument, that arises in the ALM book continues to belong to that book in the event that the hedged item has, for instance, been sold. This translates into no effect on the related regulatory reports and follows the logical determination to separate products and instruments from the trading book and the banking book, as established in RAN Chapter 21-7.

The Market Risk Management Department supervises the deals entered under this modality in the peak system, reviewing concepts such as type of strategy, type of product entered, currency, term and counterparty, making an effective comparison between the system and the confirmation forms received from the back office area, in order to subsequently provide its final approval.

Additionally, for the management process, on a monthly basis it compares the amounts of results that were entered on a daily basis and the final results received from the Parent, making the related adjustments should differences exist.

Stress tests

The market risk management develops and reports to ALCO and local Board regularly stress exercises, which include parallel and non-parallel movements of the yield curve, volatility shocks and historical scenarios.

Detail of exposures

Currency risk

The Bank is exposed to the volatility in exchange rates in which its financial positions and cash flows are expressed or indexed. On an annual basis, the limits for the levels of net exposure by currencies and the total positions during the day and closing are reviewed at ALCO and Headquarters, which are monitored daily by the market risk management.

The Bank actively takes positions in US\$, in addition to having operations in other currencies due to products required by customers.

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The following tables show the exposures to the different currencies, whether of banking products or derivatives in their equivalent in local currency:

	As at December 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023		
	Assets MCh\$	Liabilities MCh\$	Net MCh\$	Assets MCh\$	Liabilities MCh\$	Net MCh\$
US\$	67,535,732	67,483,625	52,107	50,287,492	49,930,076	357,416
CAD	21,072	25,045	(3,973)	21,555	21,177	378
BRL	40,539	38,309	2,230	11,707	9,672	2,035
PEN	5	-	5	5	-	5
AUD	215,574	217,539	(1,965)	222,188	223,981	(1,793)
CNY	113,953	113,245	708	121,094	120,547	547
DKK	-	-	-	-	-	-
JPY	592,083	590,058	2,025	424,887	418,349	6,538
CHF	429,837	429,963	(126)	584,780	588,740	(3,960)
NOK	5,052	5,053	(1)	2,488	2,471	17
NZD	172	104	68	65	-	65
GBP	176,890	176,909	(19)	270,404	270,293	111
SEK	12,873	12,902	(29)	19,937	19,987	(50)
HKD	7	9	(2)	631	629	2
ZAR	33	-	33	31	-	31
COP	47,726	48,318	(592)	33,356	32,070	1,286
MXN	157,216	162,214	(4,998)	163,794	163,604	190
EUR	1,283,311	1,270,671	12,640	1,262,428	1,256,986	5,442
Other currencies	-	1	(1)	807	807	-

Balance book interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to the volatility in the structure of market interest rates over its structural exposures. As a result of the changes in interest rates, margins can increase, but these can also be reduced and even cause losses in the event of adverse movements.

The Board of Directors sets limits for the effects of mismatches in banking book (which includes all those positions that are not for trading) on the financial margin and on the economic value of its equity, compliance with which this must be reported monthly to CMF.

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The following chart shows the structural exposure by interest rate of assets and liabilities, considering the terms of change or renewal of rates; otherwise, the expiration dates of the transactions are considered

Range of days	As at December 31, 2024 Mismatch due to term				As at December 31, 2023 Mismatch due to term			
	Ch\$	UF	US\$	MX (*)	Ch\$	UF	US\$	MX (*)
00002-00030	(1,501,048)	(167,556)	708,802	8,880	1,042,456	(67,755)	(953,358)	(4,618)
00031-00060	(208,550)	59,159	(1,180,885)	(26,334)	(210,839)	35,173	(1,144,343)	531
00061-00090	271,446	177,482	(238,128)	1,482	663,266	66,352	(364,790)	8,072
00091-00120	(94,970)	262,426	107,141	8,492	251,454	136,879	460,702	(1,507)
00121-00150	8,474	12,886	430,086	2,936	(2,327,494)	157,649	472,673	3,462
00151-00180	453,288	330,933	10,791	3,844	268,281	114,984	577,663	2,235
00181-00210	(40,429)	(1,843)	40,107	2,702	(676,700)	72,565	60,347	1,084
00211-00240	(80,664)	228,505	6,424	3,589	(181,018)	(44,976)	(72,792)	2,443
00241-00270	(26,239)	230,697	9,494	45	119,769	77,760	5,155	(52)
00271-00300	15,237	(175,520)	57,060	-	(255,614)	195,247	32,252	-
00301-00330	296,542	109,867	(19,482)	429	30,516	(9,025)	(9,642)	564
00331-00360	287,829	(48,837)	41,551	1,823	465,359	(146,230)	(5,894)	868
00361-00720	1,829,489	(807,612)	(14,818)	20,161	2,036,205	483,703	(15,661)	1,317
00721-01080	759,430	375,195	(44,667)	1,123	1,323,866	(119,450)	(15,085)	19,272
01081-01440	(263,011)	456,940	(42,432)	1,181	459,696	172,066	(29,359)	847
01441-01800	(410,864)	(130,279)	(48,868)	1,186	(469,723)	485,066	(31,146)	722
01801-02160	428,590	291,441	(39,314)	1,304	(394,622)	444,961	(35,025)	841
02161-02520	399,122	(758,407)	(45,443)	51,478	287,080	150,850	(38,087)	1,753
02521-02880	(386,207)	(372,722)	(43,311)	(12,908)	421,943	(759,472)	(42,071)	49,655
02881-03240	5,310	20,260	(3,758)	-	16,751	(281,728)	(1,832)	(12,804)
03241-03600	5,404	611,598	-	-	(90,767)	32,612	-	-
03601-05400	51,984	2,842,664	-	-	54,660	1,992,918	-	-
05401-07200	9	(224,335)	-	-	14	(258,624)	-	-
07201-09000	4	(172,784)	-	-	4	(141,667)	-	-
09001-10800	6	1,979	-	-	4	815	-	-
10800->>>>	72	15	-	-	127	10	-	-
NRS	(1,052,950)	48,021	(620,783)	-	(1,191,147)	20,611	(957,848)	-

(*) MX Any foreign currency other than the US dollar

Regulatory limits

The following table shows the regulatory measurement of interest rate risk and indexation of banking book for the short and long-term.

	Amount 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Amount 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Short-term (margin)		
Short-term interest rate risk	45,570	53,682
Indexation risk	49,124	38,943
Lower income due to commissions sens.	-	-
Total short-term risk	94,694	92,625
Short-term risk limit (35% of the margin)	393,618	427,377
Short-term usage limit percentage	24.06%	21.67%
Long-term (value)		
Long-term interest rate risk	539,320	400,461
Interest rate optionality risk	-	-
Total long-term risk	539,320	400,461
Long-term limit (*)	862,150	862,707
Long-term limit usage percentage	62.56%	46.42%

Balance book exposure (Bank)

Market risks arise from exposures to interest rate and price risks on trading positions and currency risk on its global positions.

The Banco Central de Chile establishes a regulatory limit for the sum of interest rate risks in trading positions (including derivatives) and currency risk. The Bank, at an individual level, must permanently observe these limits and report weekly to the CMF on its positions at risk and compliance with these limits. It must also report monthly to the CMF on the positions at risk consolidated with the subsidiaries and branches abroad. The regulatory limit establishes that the effective equity must be sufficient to cover the sum of 8% of the credit risk and market risk weighted assets.

The following tables show the regulatory measure of risks on the trading book:

	Amount 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Amount 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Interest rate risk	267,482	208,534
Currency risk	5,676	30,067
Shares risk	2,003	1,408
Currency optionality risk	4	4
Consolidated risk-weighted assets	32,021,770	30,758,320
Credit risk regulatory capital (8% CRWA)	2,047,286	2,001,538
Market risk regulatory capital (8% MRWA)	275,165	240,013
Operational risk regulatory capital (8% ORWA)	239,290	219,115
Total regulatory capital	2,561,741	2,460,666
Consolidated effective equity	5,541,100	4,629,910
Consumption % (including CR and MR)	46.23%	53.15%
Basel ratio (including market risk)	17.30%	15.05%

5) Risk data engineering and reporting

Risk data engineering and reporting includes the management of provisions and regulatory limits, quality assurance, risk reporting and model risk management.

Model risk management

Model risk is that type of risk that produces adverse financial results (e.g., capital, loss, income) and reputational consequences arising from the design, development, implementation or use of models. This can originate from inadequate specifications, incorrect parameter assumptions, false assumptions or presumptions, mathematical computation errors, inaccurate, inadequate, or missing information, improper use, and lack of monitoring or controls. The model risk management department is in charge of managing model risk within the Bank and presenting it to the non-financial risk committees and the models committee.

The Bank's model risk management policy describes the general principles, policies and procedures that provide the framework for managing model risk. All models, whether produced by the Bank or supplied by vendors, that meet the Bank's definition of a model, are within the scope of this policy. Likewise, it clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the risk management cycle of the models. The organizational units involved in model's risk management cycle have procedures at the unit level, where appropriate, which regulate the stages of the cycle for which they are responsible. The models committee, the non-financial risk committee and the Board of Directors supervise the Bank's reference framework for model risk management and approve the policy.

6) Enterprise risk management (operational risk, data risk, cybersecurity & IT risk, business continuity and risk management)

The Bank recognizes cybersecurity & IT, data, operational, continuity risks as the main risks for the Bank. Within Enterprise risk management are the cybersecurity & IT, data risk, business continuity, operational risk management and lastly the Enterprise risk management governance management, which is in charge of managing all the risks that the Bank defined as main risks.

Cybersecurity & IT risk

Information technology risk relates to the risk of financial loss, disruption or reputational damage due to a failure in IT systems.

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information, data, or information systems, and reflects potential adverse impacts on the organization's operations (i.e., mission, duties, image, or reputation) and assets, customers, and other stakeholders.

Cybersecurity risk is addressed within the cybersecurity strategy, which is the adoption of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Within this strategy, the functions of identify, detect, protect, respond and recover have been implemented. These functions contain a series of controls that manage cybersecurity risk and indicators have been established to measure it, one of them is the Security Risk Index (SRI) – Protect, that measures the risk of exposure of all technology platforms. Activities and action plans are constantly developed when the level of risk is outside the threshold.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss derived from people, from inadequate processes and systems or their failures or from external events. Operational risk includes risk management with third parties and legal risk but excludes strategic risk and reputational risk.

Operational Risk exists, in a certain way, in each of the business and support activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and could give rise to financial losses, regulatory sanctions or damage to the reputation of the institution.

Operational risk management is a continuous process that goes across the organization, carried out by people at all levels of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The process is designed to identify, evaluate, monitor and report risks and events, current and potential, mitigate the effects, as well as to provide reasonable assurance to the Board of Directors and senior management, on the status of exposure and management of operational risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank and its subsidiaries adopted the three lines of defense model, consistent with the risk management framework, which establishes the related responsibilities for managing operational risk.

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The Bank manages its operational risks with a governance structure made up of the Board of Directors in its highest-ranking role in approving strategies and risk management, the enterprise risk management department, the non-financial risk management committee, the risks and control areas (second lines). In addition, the Bank has policies, processes and evaluation methodologies to ensure that operational risk is properly identified and managed through effective controls.

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries have recognized MCh\$13,585 for operational risk events (MCh\$16,074 as at December 31, 2023).

Net loss expense, gross loss and expense recoveries from operational risk events	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Internal fraud	(1,574)	(248)
External fraud	(13,569)	(15,550)
Labor practices and safety in the business	(155)	(126)
Customers, products and business practices	(45)	(1,760)
Damage to physical assets	(34)	(29)
Business interruption and system failures	(84)	(555)
Execution, delivery and process management	(1,949)	(2,139)
Gross loss in the period due to operational risk events	(17,410)	(20,407)
Internal fraud	15	1,030
External fraud	2,587	2,707
Labor practices and safety in the business	-	15
Customers, products and business practices	16	-
Damage to physical assets	-	7
Business interruption and system failures	9	-
Execution, delivery and process management	1,198	574
Gross loss recoveries in the period due to operational risk events	3,825	4,333
Net loss in the period due to operational risk events	(13,585)	(16,074)

Operational incident management

The management on operational incidents begins with the identification of an incident by one of the operational risk coordinators present in each division of the Bank, they will be responsible for consolidating, preparing and communicating the related background information. Each incident is subject to an impact analysis and the need to generate an action plan to mitigate the impact and/or frequency of the incident and prevent its future occurrence. Operational incidents are reported to the related instances as appropriate with their related status and action plans and according to RAN Chapter 20-8 to the CMF.

Data risk

Data risk is the exposure to adverse financial and non-financial consequences (e.g., loss of revenue, reputational risk, regulatory risk, suboptimal management decisions) caused by mismanagement, misinterpretation, or misuse of the Bank's data assets. This risk can arise from poor data quality; inadequate data management or data architecture; and/or unethical use of data.

The Data Risk Management Framework (DRMF) describes the general guiding principles of data risk management and defines the governance structure of the institutional data risk management program. The Data Risk Management Policy (DRMP) categorizes and explains data-related risks and describes the interaction model and the duties and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in data risk management within the organization.

Self-assessment program on risks and controls

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a process map that considers the existing business and support functions within the entity, which is subject to an annual criticality assessment using qualitative variables.

The definition of the processes for which risk assessments and specific controls will be carried out each year, are prioritized according to such criticality, which is reviewed and approved by the non-financial risk committee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this committee may suggest and approve changes to the defined annual program depending on relevant situations that have impacted processes, systems, people or external events during said period, such as regulatory changes, materialization of incidents, operational losses, among other aspects that said committee determines, which will imply an update of evaluation of risks and controls of one or more specific processes.

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) program forms an integral element of the Bank's operational risk management framework and policy.

The purpose of the RCSA program is to identify, document and assess relevant operational risks in a significant process, entity or business unit. The risk and control self-assessment process provides a systematic approach to identify risks and related internal controls, as well as deficiencies that affect the achievement of defined business objectives. Likewise, this process is a mean for supervising the actions of management to eliminate deficiencies identified and measure efficiency of the measures.

Cloud computing

In compliance with the CISO Directive (Chief information security officer) on Cloud Outsourcing, TPRM (Third party risk management) has adopted the definition of Cloud Computing published in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) "NIST Definition of Cloud Computing - special publication No. 800-145".

Cloud computing refers to the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or personal computer. Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (for example, networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly supplied and released with minimal management effort and interaction by the service provider.

Outsourcing of strategic and non-strategic services

A service is strategic for the Bank when it has the greater potential to impact or have a significant influence (either quantitative or qualitative) on the Bank's operations or reputation. Services that are not classified in the previous category correspond to non-strategic services.

Business continuity

The Bank is committed to take reasonably necessary steps to ensure business continuity during conditions that could disrupt the operations of the workplace or its environment. To achieve this, all business units must incorporate business continuity management practices to create resilient, alternative and/or redundant mechanisms to guarantee the continuity of operations based on the criticality rating established by the business unit itself.

7) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the impossibility for:

- Comply in a timely manner with contractual obligations and adjusted behavior, if applicable.
- Liquidate positions without significant losses caused by abnormal trading volumes.
- Avoid regulatory sanctions for non-compliance with regulatory indices.
- Competitively finance commercial and treasury activities.

Two sources of risk are distinguished:

(i) Endogenous: risk situations derived from controllable corporate decisions.

- High liquidity achieved by a reduced base of liquid assets or mismatches of significant assets and liabilities.
- Low diversification or high concentration of financial and commercial assets in terms of issuers, terms and risk factors.
- Deficient management of value hedges, cash flows or credit in terms of hedge efficiency, correlation of changes in value, sensitivity ratios of the item hedged and the derivative, among others.
- Adverse corporate reputational effects that translate into non-competitive access to financing or lack thereof.

(ii) Exogenous: Risk situations resulting from uncontrollable financial market movements.

- Extreme movements or unexpected corrections /events in the international and local markets.
- Regulatory changes, interventions by the monetary authority, among others.

Liquidity risk management for the Bank and its subsidiaries is the process that aims to identify, measure, limit and control this risk, based on a policy framework that sets the criteria, defines the metrics, organizes activities and imposes procedures that the institution must follow to achieve an effective management.

The Bank's Board of Directors approves this liquidity management policy and supervises its compliance through the Bank's Audit division. Likewise, is responsible for defining the appetite for liquidity risk and periodically reviewing the Institution's liquidity strategy.

The CEO, as the main person responsible for managing the Bank's liquidity risk, must conduct the business within the current legal framework and in accordance with established policies, limits and procedures. He/She chairs the assets and liabilities committee, a body in which he/she actively participates in liquidity risk management. The CEO delegates authority to manage liquidity risk to other members of the senior management, committees and appropriate departments.

Daily management of liquidity is the responsibility of the treasury unit, particularly, ALM management, which is in charge of implementing efficient investment and financing strategies compared to our significant competitors. For such purpose, it must adjust the liability maturity profile considering revenue, capital and liquidity recorded in the current and forecasted scenarios, minimizing the risk caused by an excessive mismatch or high concentration of liabilities.

The tools used to measure and control liquidity risk are:

- Accumulated mismatches at different terms.
- Proportion of liquid assets/enforceable liabilities.
- Concentration of depositors.
- Liquidity stress tests.
- Measurement of liquidity ratios such as the liquidity coverage ratio and net stable financing.

Finally, and based on continuous monitoring, the Bank reviews all aspects of the liquidity management process considering the potential risks to which it is exposed in this matter. Liquidity contingency planning is a critical component of this review, and its objective is to provide a framework to establish appropriate actions in the face of liquidity crisis events. For such purpose, the Bank has a "liquidity contingency plan" that is reviewed and approved on an annual basis by the local Board of Directors and is recommended by our Headquarters.

In order to become aware of and quantify the risk profile, Management focuses on the maturity flows, the concentration of financing, the maintenance of sufficient liquid assets, the quantification of assets committed and liquidity stress tests. The development, implementation and quantification of metrics is performed by the market risk management with A&C of global risk management market risk management (GRM MRM).

As at December 31, 2024 All currencies	Local systemic GAP		Global systemic GAP		Idiosyncratic GAP		Combined GAP	
	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days
Liquidity gap	(1,228,054)	(1,336,940)	(1,299,941)	(1,415,477)	(1,482,298)	(1,620,774)	(1,633,672)	(1,829,125)
Liquid asset hedge	2,846,860	2,846,860	2,846,860	2,846,860	2,851,058	2,851,058	2,851,058	2,851,058
Liquidity need / excess	1,618,806	1,509,920	1,546,919	1,431,383	1,368,760	1,230,284	1,217,386	1,021,933

As at December 31, 2023 All currencies	Local systemic GAP		Global systemic GAP		Idiosyncratic GAP		Combined GAP	
	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days	30 days	90 days
Liquidity gap	(725,055)	(754,312)	(766,623)	(730,845)	(861,262)	(873,909)	(997,061)	(1,071,198)
Liquid asset hedge	2,267,355	2,267,355	2,267,355	2,267,355	2,273,238	2,273,238	2,273,238	2,273,238
Liquidity need / excess	1,542,300	1,513,043	1,500,732	1,536,510	1,411,976	1,399,329	1,276,177	1,202,040

The established limit structure and its daily control ensure that liquidity management falls within the margins established by ALCO and approved by the Board of Directors. This is strengthened by the proper segregation of duties, accountability and control by opposition defined in the Bank's organizational structure and its subsidiaries, allowing liquidity management to be performed without conflict of interest.

Supplementing the liquidity management, liquidity stress tests are performed. Indeed, such tests estimate the impact that the different internal, systemic and global liquidity scenarios have on the financing of the Bank and its subsidiaries, through the analysis of liquidity gaps, coverage of liquid assets, amount of additional financing (liquidity excess), horizon of survival, state of internal and regulatory limits.

Scotiabank Chile controls its exposure to liquidity risks at the individual and consolidated level through a tight term mismatch approach, which is complemented by the measurement of liquid assets, concentration and liquidity ratios.

In addition, it has complementary tools that allow managing the concentration of assets and liabilities compared to sources, counterparties, terms and currencies.

Regarding the measurement of adjusted term mismatches, the Bank separates its exposures into two large groups of currencies.

SCOTIABANK CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023



- **Local currency:** includes operations designated in domestic currency, including revalued currencies under local indexation units.
- **Foreign currency:** refers to operations designated in some foreign currency or whose settlement is in foreign currency.

These measurements report mismatches up to a horizon of 90 days, including the flows from operations with financial derivatives. Additionally, the institution projects the movements of income and expense flows for the next 10 days.

As at December 31, 2024					Available Margin			
	Mismatches				7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days
Consolidated Bank	7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days	7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Domestic currency								
Expenses	(4,038,244)	(5,216,241)	(6,651,704)	(10,573,240)				
Income	2,640,064	3,998,148	4,898,400	6,682,803				
Mismatch	(1,398,180)	(1,218,093)	(1,753,304)	(3,890,437)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency								
Expenses	(794,205)	(1,176,724)	(1,426,670)	(2,284,140)				
Income	683,391	746,199	981,650	1,549,725				
Mismatch	(110,814)	(430,525)	(445,020)	(734,415)	-	-	3,250,572	-
Consolidated currencies								
Expenses	(4,832,449)	(6,392,964)	(8,078,373)	(12,857,379)				
Income	3,323,455	4,744,347	5,880,050	8,232,528				
Mismatch	(1,508,994)	(1,648,617)	(2,198,323)	(4,624,851)	-	-	1,497,269	2,766,333
					Basic capital			
					2 Basic capital			
					File C46 limit "Liquidity position"			
					3,695,592			
					7,391,184			

As at December 31, 2023					Available Margin			
	Mismatches				7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days
Consolidated Bank	7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days	7 days	15 days	30 days	90 days
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Domestic currency								
Expenses	(3,876,649)	(5,097,678)	(6,708,344)	(11,517,739)				
Income	3,103,108	4,455,729	5,546,123	8,743,427				
Mismatch	(773,541)	(641,949)	(1,162,221)	(2,774,312)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency								
Expenses	(1,202,594)	(2,015,406)	(3,743,372)	(7,601,626)				
Income	998,700	1,541,814	2,613,081	5,659,911				
Mismatch	(203,894)	(473,592)	(1,130,291)	(1,941,715)	-	-	2,358,476	-
Consolidated currencies								
Expenses	(5,079,243)	(7,113,084)	(10,451,716)	(19,119,365)				
Income	4,101,808	5,997,543	8,159,204	14,403,338				
Mismatch	(977,435)	(1,115,541)	(2,292,512)	(4,716,027)	-	-	1,196,255	2,261,507
					Basic capital			
					2 Basic capital			
					File C46 limit "Liquidity position"			
					3,488,767			
					6,977,534			

Volume and composition of liquid assets

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Available funds	490,303	670,768
Sight deposits and Overnight in Banco Central de Chile	86,874	159,678
Financial investments	2,256,050	1,462,790
Total liquid assets	2,833,227	2,293,236

Composition of main sources of financing

	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deposits and other on-demand obligations	5,666,138	4,872,271
Deposits and term loans	13,237,921	13,269,408
Obligations with banks	2,527,222	5,388,854
Debt instruments issued	9,369,382	9,384,319
Other financial obligations	8,601,297	7,634,130
Total	39,401,960	40,548,982

Maturities of assets and liabilities reported as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are detailed as follows:

As at December 31, 2024	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 1 year	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\$
Cash	845,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effective loans-cash loans	209,508	1,025,862	1,482,242	3,573,096	31,517,263	92,490	257,117
Loans in Adjustable Mortgage Letters of Credit	49	1,352	2,467	10,318	65,753	-	-
Leased contracts	-	33,522	63,589	261,300	587,628	86,800	69,725
Covenants	38,856	223,432	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	10,986	2,038,612	100,740	73,110	26,148	15,515	84,193
Other asset accounts	814,850	-	-	-	-	-	428,743
TOTAL ASSET	1,919,394	3,322,780	1,649,038	3,917,824	32,196,792	194,805	839,778
On-demand obligations	(1,999,685)	(400,030)	(662,424)	(1,735,308)	(867,654)	-	-
Term deposits, bonds and other	(135,980)	(3,560,300)	(3,350,337)	(6,189,083)	(4,169,739)	(2,487,891)	(5,272,087)
Covenants	-	(362,871)	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations due to Adjustable Mortgage Letters of Credit	-	(4,557)	(237)	(12,150)	(23,869)	(17,742)	(33,156)
Obligations in Chile	-	(100,042)	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations abroad	(156)	(26,663)	(109,348)	(1,421,663)	(453,177)	(624,250)	-
Other liability accounts	(662,840)	(101)	(118,344)	-	-	-	(506,666)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(2,798,661)	(4,454,564)	(4,240,690)	(9,358,204)	(5,514,439)	(3,129,883)	(5,811,909)

As at December 31, 2023	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 1 year	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\$
Cash	1,209,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effective loans-cash loans	277,989	885,825	1,498,631	3,937,559	30,284,155	80,603	277,949
Loans in Adjustable Mortgage Letters of Credit	52	1,569	2,846	12,071	79,258	-	-
Leased contracts	-	30,763	59,045	224,002	588,059	78,526	58,526
Covenants	22,692	170,824	15,265	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	(11,082)	1,499,094	3,059	2,124,577	18,586	21,474	89,957
Other asset accounts	552,525	-	-	-	-	-	377,008
TOTAL ASSET	2,052,060	2,588,075	1,578,846	6,298,209	30,970,058	180,603	803,440
On-demand obligations	(1,960,189)	(53,632)	(169,433)	(1,797,881)	(898,941)	-	-
Term deposits, bonds and other	(118,660)	(3,626,649)	(3,250,408)	(6,700,112)	(3,705,658)	(1,526,550)	(5,406,706)
Covenants	-	(160,297)	(3,497)	(3,030,026)	-	-	-
Obligations due to Adjustable Mortgage Letters of Credit	(1)	(4,714)	(271)	(13,831)	(28,827)	(19,099)	(40,002)
Obligations in Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations abroad	(8,335)	(6,963)	(319,400)	(1,298,472)	(302,160)	(598,896)	-
Other liability accounts	(536,590)	-	(4,672)	(107,866)	-	-	(502,950)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(2,623,775)	(3,852,255)	(3,747,681)	(12,948,188)	(4,935,586)	(2,144,545)	(5,949,658)

The following table provides the detail of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including those changes that represent cash flows and non-cash changes, for the period ended December 31, 2024:

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:	Opening balance 12/31/2023	Cash Flow	Changes other than cash					Final balance 12/31/2024
			Acquisition/ (Disposals)	Foreign currency movement	Movements in UF	Change in fair value	Interests	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Current bonds	8,098,199	(732,207)	-	-	13,255	-	654,495	8,033,742
Subordinated bonds	1,201,214	(40,835)	-	-	52,660	-	44,534	1,257,573
Bonds with no fixed maturity	-	696,318	-	-	-	-	-	696,318
Dividends paid - Owners	122,388	(122,388)	129,884	-	-	-	-	129,884
Dividends paid - Non-controlling interest	-	(17,466)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,466)
Lease contract obligations	149,308	(14,960)	(540)	-	-	-	4,400	138,208
Total liabilities from financing activities	9,571,109	(231,538)	129,344	-	65,915	-	703,429	10,238,259

8) Counterparty risk

As a result of the activity with customers, the Bank has counterparty exposures due to the probability that its debtors could not comply with payments generated due to financial derivative contracts. The Bank limits credit risk levels by setting exposure limits in terms of individual debtors, which in turn are aggregated into groups of debtors, industry segments and countries. Such risks are permanently monitored by the risk division and the limits by debtor, debtor groups, products, industry and country are reviewed at least once a year and approved by the Board of Directors and the senior risk committee.

Exposure to credit risks is managed through regular analysis on the capacity of debtors and potential debtors to meet payments in accordance with the contractual terms of the loans and is mitigated by obtaining admissible guarantees.

The Bank controls its positions in derivative contracts with its counterparties. This exposure to credit risk is managed as part of the limits on loans to customers, together with potential exposures due to market fluctuations. Likewise, it adjusts the valuation of the contracts according to the credit quality of the counterparty and the expected credit risk exposure given the current contracts.

12/31/2024	Asset fair value MCh\$	Credit risk adjustment MCh\$
Total	(273,938)	10,574

12/31/2023	Asset fair value MCh\$	Credit risk adjustment MCh\$
Total	(40,988)	9,756

Note 48 Disclosure on regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios

In accordance with the definitions in Chapter C-1 of the compendium of accounting standards, and paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS1, the main processes that the Bank performs to manage capital and regulatory requirements are described.

Capital management

The Bank's capital management objective is to maintain adequate equity strength and ensure capital adequacy, complying with internal objectives and regulatory capital adequacy requirements, which allows the Bank to sustain its business strategy and face possible adverse scenarios that may materialize in the short and medium-term, meeting its solvency and credit rating objectives. Note that in accordance with adequate capital planning, the Bank has maintained solvency levels higher than those required by current regulations, maintaining sufficient headroom to face adverse scenarios and the regulatory implementation of Basel III.

The Capital management and profitability committee's objective is to provide strategic guidelines to maximize the Bank's profitability within the internal and regulatory risk appetite, in line with the objectives set by the Board of Directors and the policies defined for such purposes. The Bank has a Capital Management Unit, reporting to the Chief Financial Officer, responsible for the regular monitoring and control of capital adequacy. This unit is responsible for ensuring capital levels that allow the sustained and profitable growth of the business units, and the monitoring of early warnings defined in the risk appetite framework that both such committee and the Board of Directors have approved as part of the corporate governance structure for capital matters. Note that during 2024 none of the defined alerts have been activated and the capital is within the parameters defined in the capital planning.

All significant aspects of capital management are contained in the capital management policy, which includes an internal process of permanent evaluation of capital adequacy, definition of standards for performing stress tests and calculation of regulatory capital and internal capital, as well as the definition of the ICO (internal capital objective) higher than the minimum regulatory requirements, which are evaluated annually in the self-assessment report of effective equity (IAPE) that is performed in accordance with the regulatory requirements contained in RAN 21-13 on the evaluation of the adequacy of banks' effective equity.

Implementation of Basel III

In 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. Through the present date, the CMF enacted the different standards to adapt the Basel III standard to local banks, which are applicable beginning on December 1, 2021. These regulations describe requirements and conditions applicable to: equity definition and calculations of risk-weighted assets (Pillar 1), the issuance of hybrid capital instruments and subordinated bonds, the criteria for determining additional equity requirements for banks with deficiencies identified in the supervisory process (Pillar 2), requirements on disclosures to the market (Pillar 3), and definitions for the determination of capital buffers (countercyclical and conservation), and additional requirements to which banks defined as systemically important (systemic buffer) may be subject, among others.

As at December 1, 2021, in accordance with the implementation schedule of the CMF and the regulatory convergence process towards the Basel III standards, the new determination of the calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) became effective, as described in the following regulations; RAN 21-6 for Credit Risk Weighted Assets, RAN 21-7 for Market Risk Weighted Assets and RAN 21-8 for Operational Risk Weighted Assets.

In March 2024, the first annual Pillar 3 report was issued, which is published on the Bank's website, in accordance with the requirements of RAN 21-20, which refers to market discipline and financial transparency through disclosing significant and timely information, which allows keeping the different market players informed and allows information users to perform a better assessment of each entity's position, by being aware of the risk profile of the different local banking institutions, their position and capital structure in a unique format, thereby decreasing information mismatch.

Additionally, in April 2024, the IAPE was delivered, such report is intended to perform a self-assessment process (Pillar Two), which ensures that banks keep a capital level that is in accordance with their risk profile and foster development and the use of proper processes for monitoring and managing the risks they face.

Capital requirements

In accordance with the General Banking Law, the Bank must maintain minimum effective equity to risk-weighted consolidated assets ratio of 8%, net of allowances required, and a minimum basic capital ratio of 4.5% over risk-weighted assets, 6% of basic capital plus AT1 bonds, and 3% on total consolidated assets, net of allowances required. In addition, and in accordance with the regulatory implementation schedule for such law, capital buffers such as the conservation buffer, the systemically important buffer, the countercyclical buffer and/or Pillar 2 capital charges must be complied with.

For these purposes, the Bank has applied the provisions of Chapter 21-1 "Equity for legal and regulatory purposes" of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). Accordingly, effective equity is determined based on capital and reserves or basic capital with the following adjustments:

- a) Adding bonds with no maturity and/or preference shares that meet the requirements and conditions contained in RAN 21-2, if any.
- b) Adding subordinated bonds that meet the requirements established in RAN 21-3 with a limit of 50% of the Basic Capital.
- c) Additional allowances are added with a limit of 1.25% of credit risk weighted assets.

Note that, with respect to the equity adjustments described in RAN 21-1, in December 2024, the percentage of recognition of adjustments was increased to 65%, in accordance with the standard's implementation schedule.

In March 2024, the CMF reported that Scotiabank maintains its rating as a systemically important bank, confirming the 1.25% systemic buffer already required from the Bank (as at December 2024 75% of such systemic buffer is required).

In addition, during May 2023, Banco Central de Chile informed that its Board decided to activate the countercyclical capital requirement (CCR) of 0.5% of RWA, which became enforceable in May 2024.

Lastly, following the review and overview assessment process performed by the CMF, Scotiabank has been informed of the resolution adopted by the Board for the additional effective equity requirements and on January 17, 2024, established Pillar 2 additional capital charges of 1% for the Bank. The CMF's decision establishes a Pillar 2 requirement at consolidated level of 1% of which at least 56.3% must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") and the remaining balance using other capital instruments (AT1 or Tier 2), such additional requirement must be met within 4 years (25% as at June 24), and will be evaluated on an annual basis through the oversight process.

Minimum capital requirements of the Bank as at December 31, 2024 under the Basel III guidelines

As at December 2024, in accordance with the transitional provisions applicable to the systemic charge, and the conservation buffer, 25% of the Pillar Two charge, and 0.5% of countercyclical buffer, the minimum required level of regulatory capital for the Bank is 12.19%.

Concept	CET 1	AT1	Level 1 Capital	T2	Regulatory capital
Pillar I	4.50%	1.50%	6.00%	2.00%	8.00%
Pillar II	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%	0.11%	0.25%
Systemic Charge	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.94%
Conservation buffer	2.50%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	2.50%
Countercyclical Buffer	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%
Total	8.58%	1.50%	10.08%	2.11%	12.19%

For comparative purposes, the Bank's minimum capital requirements as at December 31, 2023 under the Basel III guidelines were the following:

Concept	CET 1	AT1	Level 1 Capital	T2	Regulatory capital
Pillar I	4.50%	1.50%	6.00%	2.00%	8.00%
Pillar II	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Systemic Charge	0.63%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.63%
Conservation buffer	1.88%	0.00%	1.88%	0.00%	1.88%
Countercyclical Buffer	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%
Total	7.50%	1.50%	9.00%	2.00%	11.00%

Basic capital and effective equity levels at each closing date are detailed as follows:

Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators

Total assets, risk-weighted assets and effective equity components under Basel III	Note	Local consolidated 12/31/2024 MCh\$	Local consolidated 12/31/2023 MCh\$
Total assets as per statement of financial position		44,521,374	44,713,481
Investment in subsidiaries not subject to consolidation	a	-	-
Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	b	(307,103)	(89,724)
Credit equivalent	c	(4,137,077)	(3,674,704)
Contingent loans	d	1,766,437	1,585,586
Assets generated by the intermediation of financial instruments	e	-	-
Total assets for regulatory purposes		41,843,631	42,534,639
Credit risk weighted assets, estimated under standard methodologies (CRWA)	f	25,591,077	25,019,225
Credit risk weighted assets, estimated under internal methodologies (CRWA)	f	-	-
Market risk weighted assets (MRWA)	g	3,439,564	3,000,163
Operational risk weighted assets (ORWA)	h	2,991,129	2,738,932
Risk weighted assets (RWA)		32,021,770	30,758,320
Risk weighted assets, after applying output floor (RWA)		32,021,770	30,758,320
Owners' equity		3,701,607	3,436,157
Non-controlling interest	i	145,734	138,821
Goodwill	j	-	-
Excess of minority investments	k	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 equivalent (CET1)		3,847,341	3,574,978
Additional deductions from common equity tier 1, other than Tier 2	l	(232,908)	(124,151)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		3,614,433	3,450,827
Voluntary (additional) provisions allocated as Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	m	-	-
Subordinated bonds allocated as Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	m	-	-
Preference shares allocated to Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	-	-	-
Bonds with no maturity allocated to Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	-	696,318	-
Discounts on AT1	l	-	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)		696,318	-
Tier 1 Capital		4,310,751	3,450,827
Voluntary (additional) provisions allocated as Additional Tier 2 Capital (AT2)	n	164,248	164,248
Subordinated bonds allocated as Tier 2 Capital (AT2)	n	1,066,101	1,014,835
Tier 2 Capital equivalent (T2)		1,230,349	1,179,083
Discounts on AT2	l	-	-
Tier Capital level 2(T2)		1,230,349	1,179,083
Effective equity		5,541,100	4,629,910
Additional basic capital required to constitute a conservation buffer	p	800,544	392,401
Additional basic capital required to constitute a countercyclical buffer	q	160,109	-
Additional basic capital required from systemically important banks	r	300,204	98,100
Additional capital required to assess the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)	s	80,054	-

Notes:

- Relates to the value of the investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated. Applies only in local consolidation when the Bank has subsidiaries abroad, fully deducting its value in assets and CET1.
- Relates to the value of the asset items that are discounted from regulatory capital, in accordance with that provided in letter a) of title No.3 of Chapter 21-30 of the RAN.
- Relates to the credit equivalents of derivative instruments in accordance with letter b) of title No.3 of Chapter 21-30 of the RAN.
- Relates to contingent exposures as provided in letter c) of title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the RAN.
- Relates to the assets of the intermediation of financial instruments on its own on behalf of third parties, which are within the Bank's consolidation perimeter, as provided in letter d) of title No.3 of Chapter 21-30 of the RAN.
- Relates to credit risk weighted assets, estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-6 of the RAN. If the Bank does not have authorization to apply internal methodologies, it must report field 8.b with zero and add 8.a to field 11.a. If it has an authorization, it must add 8.b in 11.a.
- Relates to market risk weighted assets, estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-7 of the RAN.
- Relates to operational risk weighted assets, estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-8 of the RAN.
- Relates to the non-controlling interest, depending on the level of consolidation, for up to 20% of owners' equity.
- Assets related to goodwill.
- Relates to the balances of the investment assets in the different business support companies that are not included in consolidation, above 5% of owners' equity.
- For CET1 and T2, banks must estimate the equivalent value for each level of capital, as well as that obtained by fully applying Chapter 21-1 of the RAN. Then, the difference between the equivalent value and the full application value must be weighted by the discount factor in force at the reporting date in accordance with the transitional provisions of Chapter 21-1 of the RAN, and reported in this row. For AT1, discounts are applied directly, if any.
- Provisions and subordinated bonds allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1), as established in Chapter 21-2 of the RAN.
- Provisions and subordinated bonds allocated to the equivalent definition of tier 2 capital (T2), as established in Chapter 21-1 of the RAN.
- In accordance with the transitional provisions, as at December 1, 2022, solvency requirements will also be made at the local consolidated level, reporting the figures at this level in this column. Banks with no subsidiaries abroad should not fill out these details.
- Relates to the additional basic capital (CET1) for the constitution of the conservation buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the RAN.
- Relates to the additional basic capital (CET1) for the constitution of the countercyclical buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the RAN.
- Relates to the additional basic capital (CET1) for banks qualified as systemic banks, as established in Chapter 21-11 of the RAN.
- Relates to the additional capital for the evaluation of the Bank's adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2), as established in Chapter 21-13 of the RAN.

Item No.	Solvency ratios and regulatory compliance ratios under Basel III (as % including two decimals)	Note	Local consolidated 12/31/2024 %	Local consolidated 12/31/2023 %
1	Leverage ratio (T1_I18/T1_I7)		8.64%	8.11%
1.a	Leverage ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering minimum requirements	a	3.00%	3.00%
2	Basic capital ratio (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)		11.29%	11.22%
2.a	Basic capital ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering minimum requirements	a	5.58%	6.63%
2.b	Deficit in capital buffers	b	0.00%	0.00%
3	Tier 1 capital ratio (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)		13.46%	11.22%
3.a	Tier 1 capital ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering minimum requirements	a	7.08%	6.63%
4	Effective equity ratio (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)		17.30%	15.05%
4.a	Effective equity ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering minimum requirements	a	9.19%	8.63%
4.b	Effective equity ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering the charge per Article 35bis, if applicable	c	-	8.63%
4.c	Effective equity ratio to be complied with by the Bank, considering minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	b	12.19%	10.50%
5	Solvency rating	d	A	A
	Solvency regulatory compliance ratios			
6	Voluntary (additional) provisions associated with CRWA allocated to Tier 2 Capital (T2) (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a ó 8.b))	e	0.64%	0.66%
7	Subordinated bonds allocated to Tier 2 Capital (T2) associated with Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	f	29.50%	29.41%
8	Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1) associated with basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)	g	0.00%	0.00%
9	Voluntary (additional provisions) and subordinated bonds associated with RWA allocated to Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1) ((T1_I19+T1_I20)/T1_I11.b)	h	2.17%	0.00%

Notes:

- For leverage, the minimum level is 3% without prejudice to the additional requirements for systemic banks that could be established in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 21-30 of the RAN. For core capital, the Bank must consider a cap of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). In addition, and where applicable, the Bank must add the current systemic charge in accordance with the transitional provisions and the Pillar 2 requirement that was defined in this capital level. For new banks that have not paid in capital at UF 400,000, they must add 2% to their minimum requirement in accordance with article 51 of the General Banking Law. This value decreases to 1% if the paid-up capital is above UF 600,000 but less than UF 800,000. For Tier 1 capital, the Bank must consider as minimum requirement a value of 6% and the charge for Pillar 2 that has been defined in this capital level. Lastly, at effective equity level, the Bank must consider 8% of the RWA as minimum requirement. Additional charges for Pillar 2, systemic bank and those indicated in article 51 of the General Banking Law for new banks must be added to this value.
- The capital buffer deficit must be estimated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 21-12 of the RAN. This value defines the restriction on the distribution of dividends if it were positive, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Chapter. For effective equity, the value of the conservation and counter-cyclical buffer in force in accordance with the transitional provisions at the date of the report must be added, the value defined in note a), even when there is a requirement per article 35 bis of the General Banking Law.
- If the Bank has an effective equity requirement in force per article 35 bis of the General Banking Law, it must report its value in this cell in accordance with the transitional provisions.
- Relates to the solvency rating established in article 61 of the General Banking Law.
- Cap of 1.25%, if the bank uses standard methodologies (field T1_8a), or 0.625% if the bank uses internal methodologies (field T1_8b), in estimating the CRWA.
- Subordinated bonds allocated to Tier 2 capital must not exceed 50% of common equity tier 1 (CET1), considering the discounts applied to these instruments in accordance with Chapter 21-1 of the RAN.
- Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital cannot exceed 1/3 of Tier 1 common equity tier (CET1).
- Additional provisions and subordinated bonds allocated to AT1 cannot exceed 0.5% of the RWA beginning on December 1, 2022, in accordance with the transitional provisions of Chapter 21-2 of the RAN.
- In accordance with the transitional provisions, beginning on December 1, 2022, solvency requirements are also made at the local consolidated level, reporting the figures at this level in this column. Banks with no subsidiaries abroad should not fill out these details.

Note 49 Subsequent events

The Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Scotiabank Chile at the Meeting held on January 30, 2025.

On January 17, 2025, the CMF has published the progress of the implementation of Basel III standards, applying the additional capital requirements regulations in accordance with Pillar 2. Following the oversight review and evaluation process performed by the CMF, Scotiabank has been informed of the resolution adopted by the Board regarding the additional minimum effective equity requirements.

The CMF's decision establishes that the Pillar 2 requirement at the consolidated level of 1%, required at 25% beginning in June 2024, decreases to 0.25%. Accordingly, the charge already constituted for this concept in Scotiabank, of 0.25% of risk-weighted assets net of provisions required associated with market risk in the banking book, of which at least 56.3% must be satisfied with Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and the remaining balance using other capital instruments (AT1 or Tier 2), will be maintained. This additional requirement will be evaluated annually through the oversight process.


Note that this decision is based on the evolution of the Δ EVE regulatory measurement, which considers a decrease in the risk level and the strengthening of the capital base in 2024, and also, the prudential view of stability in the application of requirements, considering the upcoming regulatory changes to be released.

The following table shows the minimum CET1 and total capital requirements at the consolidated level effective beginning in December 2024 and December 2025, and Scotiabank's ratios as of December 31, 2024:

	Minimum requirements		Ratio as of 12/31/2024
	December, 2024	December, 2025	
CET 1 (CET1/APR)	8.58%	8.89%	11.29%
Total Capital (PE/APR)	12.19%	12.50%	17.30%

As described in the table, Scotiabank maintains sufficient buffers over the required thresholds, both in CET1 and for total capital.

In the view of the Bank's Management and its subsidiaries, between January 1, 2025 and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, no other subsequent events have occurred that could have a significant effect on the figures presented herein or on the economic and financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries.


OMAR ABUSADA G.
Chief Accountant


LUIS ALVAREZ P.
Finance Division Manager


DIEGO MASOLA
Chief Executive Officer