Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Full Rating Report

Ratings

Foreign Currency

Long-Term IDR	BBB–
Short-Term IDR	F3

Local Currency

Long-Term IDR	BBB–
Short-Term IDR	F3

National

Long-Term Rating	A+(cl)
Short-Term Rating	N1(cl)

Sovereign Risk

Foreign-Currency, Long-Term IDR	A
Local-Currency, Long-Term IDR	A+

Outlooks

Foreign-Currency, Long-Term IDR	Stable
Sovereign Foreign-Currency, Long-Term IDR	Stable
Sovereign Local-Currency, Long-Term IDR	Stable

Financial Data

Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

(CLP Bil.)	9/30/18	12/31/17
Total Assets (USD Mil.)	2,024.4	1,904.8
Total Assets	1,339.2	1,157.8
Total Equity	279.1	269.5
Operating Income	22.8	25.4
Net Income	20.7	25.3
90-Day Past-Due Loans/Gross Loans (%)	2.49	4.07
Operating ROAA (%)	2.49	2.42
Leverage (x)	2.76	3.35
Unsecured Debt/ Total Debt (%)	100.00	100.00

Related Research

Chile (August 2018)

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Key Rating Drivers

Company Profile: Fitch Ratings views Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.'s (Tanner) business diversification strategy favorably. However, the challenges associated with its relatively smaller size and higher business concentration compared to other universal financial institutions and banks, which expose the company to changes in the economic cycle more than diversified institutions, limit Tanner's IDRs and national ratings.

Favorable Change in Portfolio Mix: In 2016, the company decided to redefine its strategic guidelines and focus on the traditional products in which it has extensive expertise (i.e. factoring and auto loans) and to gradually reduce the weight of corporate lending in its portfolio. The new medium-term target is that factoring and auto loans compose roughly 80% of the total portfolio, and the complementary businesses (leasing and lending), 20%.

Improving Portfolio Quality: Since 2015, Tanner has strengthened its admission and collection processes, which have resulted in consistent improvement in asset quality. As of September 2018, Tanner's 90-day past-due loan (PDL) ratio was 2.49% (4.80% as of December 2015), while chargeoffs have not improved at the same pace, remaining on average at 2.24% over the past four years (2.90% as of Sept. 30, 2018). Fitch expects this positive trend to continue in 2019 given the expected growth and good prospects for the economy.

Low Leverage: Capitalization and leverage levels are sound, sustained by high earnings retention. Total liabilities to equity reached 3.80x as of September 2018, and tangible common equity to tangible assets, 20.84%. Fitch expects capitalization and leverage levels to deteriorate gradually over the next few years as a result of the entity's expansion strategy, although this pressure should be partly compensated with retained earnings; levels are expected to remain commensurate to its rating level, business and client concentrations.

Good Management of Liquidity and Market Risks: Tanner's liquidity is strong, favored by sound asset and liability management, elevated monthly cash flow due to high factoring turnover and relatively ample diversification of funding sources, as well as the greater proportion of long-term debt within total liabilities. Positively, Tanner's funding has been 100% unsecured for many years. Interest rate and foreign-currency risk is low.

Profitability Remains under Pressure: Tanner has historically shown sound profitability metrics (average pretax profit/total assets and ROA of 2.92% and 2.73%, respectively, in 2014–2016), which are consistent with the risk profile of its target segments. However, profitability has been under some pressure since 2014. The company has launched many initiatives aimed at improving profitability, which are starting to bear fruit, although Fitch expects a more significant progress in 2019 as the economy continues to grow at higher rates, thus allowing for faster loan growth and lower loan loss provisions.

Rating Sensitivities

Asset Quality, Profitability and Liquidity: Downward ratings pressure would stem from deterioration in asset quality ratios (PDLs rising and remaining over 5%), which would pressure Tanner's profitability (pretax profit/total assets falling and remaining consistently below 2%), as well as from a considerable decrease in the company's financial flexibility and liquidity.

Company Profile: Considering Tanner's profile, upgrades are not likely in the short term.

Operating Environment

Sound Operating Environment Supports Financial Institutions' Ratings in Chile

Chile has long had the highest sovereign rating in the region. On Aug. 7, 2018, Fitch affirmed Chile´s IDR at 'A', with a Stable Rating Outlook. Chile's ratings are supported by a credible policy framework centered on an inflation-targeting regime, flexible exchange rate and relatively strong sovereign balance sheet, with public debt metrics projected to stabilize at moderate levels. These strengths are counterbalanced by relatively low per-capita income, high commodity dependence and weaker external leverage and liquidity metrics, although the flexible policy framework has served as an effective buffer to terms-of-trade and financing shocks. Chile's economy is on track for a robust recovery in 2018 after years of sluggish growth. Fitch projects real GDP will grow 3.9% in 2018, up from 1.7% on average in 2014–2017, and growth will moderate to 3.5% in 2019 and 3.2% in 2020.

The strong policy framework continues to support macroeconomic stability. Inflation is projected to rise toward the midpoint of the official target (3% +/- 1pp) on the impact of higher energy prices and peso depreciation, from 2.5% as of June 2018. External finances remain sound. Fitch estimates the current account deficit will rise to 2.2% of GDP in 2018 from 1.5% in 2017, as the benefit from higher copper prices is offset by recovering import demand and higher profits accruing to foreign mining companies.

With a Banking System Indicator (BSI) of 'a', the Chilean banking system has the lowest systemic risk in Latin America and emerging markets. Its Macro Prudential Indicator (MPI) remains at '1', suggesting a low risk of macro prudential imbalances that may affect the performance of the financial industry.

Legal Framework

Nonbank financial institutions (NBFIs) in Chile do not have specific regulations or supervision, even when some play an important role in certain credit segments. Issuers of debt in the capital market are supervised by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) in the area corresponding to each. Factoring operations are regulated by Law 19,983 of 2005, which introduced a general transfer system for factoring credits aimed at reducing collection uncertainty by establishing a legal mechanism through which collection is executed, regulating the transfer of credits contained in an invoice and establishing the obligation of the debtor to accept the transfer. Changes introduced in 2016 in the factoring law and regulations have strengthened the payment circuit of factoring operations: digital receivables documents (facturas) have been mandatory since October; the new framework limited the days for confirmation of the document from 30 to eight days for the acceptance of that transfer, and the reasons for rejecting them were limited. In addition, the tax authority created a Public Record of Assignment of Credits and a Registration of Acceptance and Complaint for transparency and control.

Company Profile

Tanner is a comprehensive provider of nonbanking financial services for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The entity's principal business lines are factoring and auto loans, and it also offers, as a complement, loans to companies, leasing and investments. Tanner maintains a leadership position within the factoring market, being Chile's largest nonbanking entity in this business and representing roughly 8% of the country's total lending volume as of March 2018, according to the Asociación Chilena de Empresas de Factoring A.G (Achef). As of March 2018, the company had a total of 63,634 clients that were served through 21 branches throughout the country.

Related Criteria

Non-Bank Financial Institutions Ratings Criteria (October 2018)

National Scale Ratings Criteria (July 2018)

Tanner has several subsidiaries that are directly and indirectly controlled, which complement its lending business, including: Tanner Leasing S.A. (99.99% owned), which is also in charge of loan collection; Tanner Corredores de Seguros S.A. (100%); and Tanner Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A. (99.99%). In 2010, Tanner expanded into the investment banking business, with Tanner Corredores de Bolsa S.A. being the most important vehicle for these operations. In addition, it owns 5.33% of the shares of the Bolsa de Productos de Chile and one share of the Bolsa de Comercio through its subsidiaries.

Tanner is owned 59.6% by Grupo Massu (through Inversiones Bancarias S.A.), 27.0% by The Capital Group (through Inversiones Gables S.L.U. and Inversiones Similan S.L.U.), 7.5% by Jorge Sabag, 2.6% by Ernesto Bertelsen and 1.9% by Mauricio González, with the remaining 1.5% held by former members of the company's management.

Management and Strategy

Fitch believes that Tanner's business diversification strategy reduces its vulnerability to negative business cycles. Tanner's strategic approach consists of providing comprehensive financial services to SMEs by offering lending, leasing, securities brokerage and fund management services, in addition to its traditional factoring and auto loans businesses.

In 2016, Tanner decided to redefine its strategic guidelines and refocus on its traditional products (i.e. factoring and auto loans), in which it has ample expertise, with the other businesses (leasing and lending) being complementary to the factoring business. It also decided that its lending activities would target smaller companies that operate in factoring and are well known by the company and has reduced the weight of uncollateralized lending to larger corporates in its portfolio. At Dec. 31, 2017, the portfolio was broken down to: factoring 21.2% (down from 24% at Dec. 31, 2015), auto loans 32.7% (from 27%), corporate lending 20.2% (from 32%) and leasing 10.8% (from 14.1%). The new medium-term target is that factoring and auto loans together should account for about 80% of the portfolio and the complementary businesses, 20%.

The company´s strategy also seeks to recover its profitability to levels closer to its historical levels via improvements in cost efficiency and productivity. In this sense, Tanner has streamlined its organizational structure, has been reviewing all its processes and is reducing its branch network by fostering digital channels.

Fitch believes that the entity has adequately developed its corporate governance standards, which, in many aspects, go beyond Chile's current regulations for NBFIs and tend to mirror the standards of banks in many aspects. Tanner's board of directors consists of seven members, one of whom is independent, although Chilean regulations do not require such directors. Board members have a long history with Tanner, as well as vast experience in the entity's business areas.

Tanner adequately documents its policies and procedures, which are approved by the board and available to its respective business areas. The board oversees the company's plans and strategies in regular meetings, as well as through various committees with its subsidiaries: finance or assets and liabilities committee (ALCO; monthly, includes seven directors); audit (three directors, chaired by the independent director); credit (five directors); compliance (two directors); and compensation (three directors).

In Fitch's opinion, although several changes seen in top management in the past three years led to some variations in the company's strategy, the process of setting strategic objectives of Tanner has been adequate. Fitch deems as favorable the company's decision to refocus on its traditional businesses in which it has ample expertise. The company has shown the flexibility to adapt its business model to the changing economic environment, although it is still working to improve its profitability, which remains below its historical levels.

After The Capital Group entered the property of the company, Tanner's top management has significantly changed. Since 2014, the position of CEO changed three times, with most management positions also turning over as Tanner aimed to form a more professional team. In Fitch's opinion, this situation limits the management profile, as it prevents consolidation of the management team, although it now appears to be more consolidated and stable. Tanner currently has a professional management team with ample experience in the financial system and the company's businesses.

Loans to related parties represented less than 1% of equity as of Sept. 30, 2018.

Risk Appetite

Risk Management

Tanner's businesses are primarily exposed to credit risk. While the company also faces market risk, the exposure is relatively limited due to the company's reduced maturity mismatch and as it does not engage in complex or sophisticated financial transactions. The entity also faces operational risk, for which it is in the process of implementing best practices.

Fitch believes that Tanner has adequate policies and tools to manage these risks, although there is still room to improve and consolidate the progress achieved so far. Each division has its own risk management area, which is independent of the commercial areas.

In Fitch's opinion, the significant growth in a new business in a short period was evidence of a higher risk appetite than shown by Tanner in the past. In this sense, Fitch deems as favorable the company's decision to refocus on its traditional businesses and gradually reduce its uncollateralized corporate lending unit.

Credit Risk

Tanner has adequate control over the policies and procedures that govern the management and assessment of its clients. The approval process is centralized, with members of the board forming part of the various committees that are in charge of approving credit operations.

Tanner employs various credit-scoring models to approve its factoring, auto loans and leasing operations. The approval of corporate loans is done by hierarchy according to the involved amount. Operations of CLP200 million and above are approved by the credit committee, which consists of five directors, an adviser of the Capital Group, the CEO and the risk and normalization managers. The approval of operations between CLP200 million and CLP150 million is done by a committee composed of the company's top management, while lower amounts have different levels of credit authority. Tanner has recently redefined the strategy for this business line to focus on working capital financing for its main factoring clients, which are largely SMEs, rather than on large corporates, as in the past, and to limit the loan tenors.

Tanner implemented a credit-scoring model in 2013 for auto loans, which is constantly being reviewed and updated. The model is used for the calculation of loan loss provisions based on the expected loss of the portfolio and for the approval of loans. In Fitch's opinion, this has helped to improve the risk of the portfolio, which is relevant when considering the relative importance of used vehicles within the company's auto loan portfolio (about 50% of the total) and the rise in the risk of this business in 2015, which has since gradually decreased, reflecting the corrective measures taken in the loan admission process and to significantly strengthen collections and recoveries in the past three years.

Tanner's financing portfolio has a high level of collateral and, in the case of the factoring portfolio, operations are with recourse or covered by credit insurance or other guarantees, the same as international factoring operations. Auto financing is all made with collateral, in leasing, the assets are all insured, and corporate lending is usually covered by mortgages, pledges or comfort letters.

Operational Risk

Tanner has shown significant improvements in its operational risk management, among which are building an adequate structure and establishing the policies necessary for the efficient management of this type of risk. In addition, the existence of an operational risk unit and a committee that reports directly to the board has helped to develop the operational risk management area.

Tanner has relied on external consulting for the implementation of best practices in the operational risk area. The entity has identified the most critical processes, creating manuals and tutorials that have been used in the training of personnel. Tanner implemented the contingency plans for its various business lines, elaborated key risk indicators for each business line, built a loss database and designated an IT security officer, reducing the gap with international best practices.

Market Risk

Fitch believes that Tanner manages and mitigates its market risks appropriately, and the strategic definition is that the company should not be exposed to market risk. The mismatch between assets and liabilities is positive in all time buckets of up to 12 months, the duration of its liabilities is much longer than that of its assets, and the very short duration of the factoring portfolio lead to a low exposure to interest rate risk. Furthermore, limits for the VAR, currency mismatch and DV01 are very low.

The high share of factoring within the company's operations, which has an average maturity of about 70 days, combined with the issuance of long-term debt, continues to lead to a positive gap between assets and liabilities. Thus, as of March 2018, the average liability tenor was 2.13 years, well above the average of 1.04 years observed for assets; the policy states that the minimum difference between the tenor of liabilities and assets be 0.6 years. Similarly, Tanner matches its foreign-currency operations, and uses derivative instruments to hedge the remaining exposure to currency and interest rate risks arising from its debt issuances.

In addition, the exposure to inflation through the gap in inflation linked assets (CLF) is limited by its internal limit of 30% of capital, which is much lower than that observed in other financial institutions in Chile. As of March 31, 2018, the open position in CLF was equivalent to 26.1% of the company´s equity.

Financial Profile

Asset Quality

For Example: High Impaired Loan Ratios Weigh on Rating

Asset Quality

(%)	9M18	2017	2016	2015
Impaired Loans/Gross Loans	2.49	4.07	4.11	4.8
Growth of Gross Loans	17.09	16.63	0.47	14.11
Reserves for Impaired Loans/Impaired Loans	92.03	62.17	69.03	71.08
Impaired Loans Less Reserves for Impaired Loans/Fitch Core Capital	0.80	5.49	4.18	4.8
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.54	2.76	2.41	3.18

Source: Fitch Ratings, Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Since 2015, Tanner has been strengthening its admission, monitoring and normalization processes, has acquired new software for collective collections and has outsourced the collection of loans to individuals with specialized companies. In 1Q17, Tanner noted an increase in the risk of its credits portfolio so it took further corrective measures to control this. The measures included tightening the admission criteria by requesting higher down payments and higher collateral, and loan monitoring. These improvements have resulted in a consistent improvement of asset quality indicators, with a gradual decline in PDLs and higher collections.

As of Sept. 30, 2018, total PDLs were 2.49% of the total portfolio, showing a marked declining trend (December 2015: 4.80%). Chargeoffs have remained relatively stable at 2%–2.3% since 2014. The company expects PDLs to continue to decline throughout 2018 and to stabilize slightly above 3%, which Fitch deems achievable given the expected growth, the improvements shown in the admission and collection processes, and the good prospects for the economy.

In line with the adoption of IFRS9, Tanner's PDL coverage improved to 92.03% at Sept. 30, 2018 (62.17% as of December 2017) and should stabilize around this level, which Fitch considers acceptable given the high level of collateral and the company's low leverage, which gives it a high loss absorption capacity (the portion of PDLs not covered by reserves represented only 0.80% of the company's equity as of September 2018).

Since Jan. 1, 2018, Tanner has adopted IFRS9, and, therefore, loan loss provisions for all its business lines are now calculated according to the expected loss of the portfolio. Until 2017, for factoring, corporate lending and leasing, provisions were set depending on the number of days past due and, in the auto segment, were based on expected loss. Chargeoffs are now undertaken after 366 days past due for the factoring and auto loans, while for the loans and leasing portfolios after 547 days (except real estate leasing in which it uses 901 days).

Restructured loans represent a small proportion of the total, mainly as these are very rare in the factoring portfolio and the company has tightened its policy for restructuring auto loans. These loans accounted for only 3.1% of total loans as of September 2018, with 100% composed of debtors who were overdue in one installment payment but, thereafter, continued to pay on a regular basis.

Debtor concentration has been decreasing in line with the new strategic guidelines but is still somewhat high. The 20 largest debtors represented 86.8% of equity and 27% of total gross loans as of March 2018 with only two representing more than 10% of equity (12.4% of equity the largest debtor), being two important local conglomerates with interests in various sectors. Notably, loans to large corporates are normally higher in the first quarter of the year, as Tanner provides short-term and low-risk loans to large companies mainly to allocate its higher liquidity due to the cyclicality of the factoring business, which is especially low in the first quarter. Fitch expects the concentration of Tanner's loans to continue to decrease gradually as the company makes progress with its strategy of reducing and changing the type of client for the corporate lending business. None of the 20 largest exposures were past due.

As of March 31, 2018, the corporate loan book was highly concentrated by economic sector, with financial services and holdings accounting for 52% of the total, with the rest well diversified in real estate (14%), construction (13%), retail and wholesale trade (9%), manufacturing (7%), agriculture and fishing (4%) and education (1%).

The company's factoring operations are adequately diversified: the 20 largest debtors represented 32.3% of the total as of March 31, 2018, 30% of equity and 7.7% of total loans. Fitch notes some concentration of the company's factoring operations in certain sectors, although this concentration tends to be common within this business.

The auto loan portfolio has grown strongly since early 2017, in line with the good performance of the automobile sector in Chile, which has shown strong growth since 2016. Auto loans are primarily extended to finance the acquisition of light vehicles, with about 50% new and 50% used (39% new and 61% used as of March 2015). This portfolio is highly atomized.

The leasing portfolio is relatively small within the total (10.8% as of March 2018). Almost all leasing operations are of the financial type. Tanner is mainly focusing on real estate and vendor leasing and reducing the portfolio of equipment and machinery.

Earnings and Profitability

Profitability Remains under Pressure

Profitability

(%)	9M18	2017	2016	2015
Pretax Profit/Average Total Assets	2.57	2.66	2.64	2.35
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	9.49	9.89	10.06	9.59
Non-Interest Expense/Gross Revenues	43.21	43.69	47.32	47.79
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	46.35	48.66	44.89	62.12
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	2.49	2.42	2.48	1.70

Source: Fitch Ratings, Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Fitch notes the consistent and adequate profitability exhibited by Tanner relative to its risks and target segments. However, profitability has been under pressure since 2014 as a consequence of narrower net interest margin (NIM), higher loan loss provisions, slower loan growth and extraordinary expenses related to changes in the company's management. The company has launched many initiatives aimed at improving profitability that mainly include a more active pricing policy, improvements in productivity and cost control, and further diversification of revenue sources, chiefly by expanding the sale of insurance and investment products.

In 2017, Tanner´s pretax profit/total average assets was 2.64% and its ROA was 2.40%, slightly below the company's 2014–2016 average of 2.92% and 2.73%, respectively. In 1Q18, Tanner's results were lower, as the first quarter of the year is usually of lower activity in the factoring business and also affected by a rise in credit costs to raise the loan loss reserve coverage. Fitch expects that Tanner´s profitability should gradually improve toward the end of 2018 given all the measures taken to improve cost efficiency and productivity, and the expected growth in its core businesses with no expected deterioration in asset quality.

On the other hand, the contribution from nonfinancial income continues to be marginal, with this being a weakness relative to other similarly rated NBFIs in Latin America. To address this, the company's strategy is to increase cross-selling using its affiliates to increase revenue diversification.

Tanner's cost efficiency levels are sound, although they have deteriorated in recent years due to revenue pressure and the investments in technology and operating platforms.

Capitalization and Leverage

Capitalization and Leverage

(%)	9M18	2017	2016	2015
Total Liabilities/Equity	3.80	3.35	2.99	3.03
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	20.84	23.00	25.07	24.82
Equity/Total Assets	20.84	23.00	25.07	24.82
Net Income — Paid Dividends/Equity	6.37	5.89	6.41	5.29

Source: Fitch Ratings, Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Tanner's capitalization and leverage were strengthened by the capital increase of USD200 million in November 2013 when The Capital Group joined as a shareholder, and have remained sound aided by relatively high internal capital generation. As of September 2018, the company´s leverage (total liabilities to equity) reached 3.80x and tangible common equity to tangible assets reached 20.84%. Fitch believes that the company's leverage will slowly increase as a result of its growth strategy, although this pressure should partly be compensated with retained earnings.

Tanner has covenants in place for its leverage, which cannot exceed the 7.5x limit, significantly above current levels.

Funding and Liquidity

Funding and Liquidity

(%)	9M18	2017	2016	2015
Unsecured Debt/Total Debt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EBITDA/Interest Expense (x)	1.40	1.80	1.60	1.30
Short-Term Debt/Total Debt	44.90	49.20	33.20	48.10

Source: Fitch Ratings, Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Tanner's funding sources are adequately diversified, and the company has accessed funds from the local and international capital markets in recent years. In addition, Tanner´s funding has been 100% unsecured for many years. In Fitch's opinion, the company's funding mix is efficient, with resources from commercial paper and banking liabilities financing the shorter-term factoring business and longer-term resources from bond issuances and other medium-term liabilities channeled toward the funding of auto loans and leasing operations. This structure has allowed the company to maintain a comfortable maturity profile with no significant concentrations and with an average duration for its liabilities of 2.13 years, which is materially longer than that of its assets (1.04 years); the policy states that the minimum difference between the tenor of liabilities and assets is 0.6 years.

Tanner's financing structure by instrument/source of funding as of March 2018 can be broken down like this: local and international bonds (53% of total funding), bank debt (28%; 45% of which corresponded to foreign institutions including IFC, DEG, Bladex, CII and CAF), commercial paper (13%) and other financial obligations (primarily sales with agreements, forwards and others, 5%). As part of its policy, the entity maintains bank credit lines with significant available credit. In addition, the company has obtained a five-year loan for USD30 million to be settled in August 2018 from BID Invest.

The company maintains a comfortable maturity profile of its debt, with no significant maturity concentrations. In 2019, the company faces maturities for the equivalent of USD300 million, about half of which is bank debt, and USD185 million in 2020, which are very manageable amounts in Fitch's opinion.

The company showed its capacity to manage the very restrictive market conditions in 1H16 faced by NBFIs in Chile for the issuance of local commercial paper and bank financing. Tanner met all its payments with its own liquidity by reducing the factoring portfolio, which, given its very short maturity, is a contingent source of ample liquidity. This situation was also benefited by the absence of significant debt maturities.

In Fitch's opinion, the entity's liquidity management policies are adequate and reflect the significant monthly cash flow that it receives as a result of the high turnover in factoring operations, the availability of unused bank credit lines and the regular issuance of short-term debt, as well as the greater proportion of long-term debt within total liabilities.

Tanner’s treasury department is responsible for managing liquidity levels, estimating the cash needs through projected cash flow and simulating all asset and liability maturities. At March 31, 2018, the company had immediately available funds for a total of USD100 million.

Tanner meets all the covenants established in the commercial paper and bonds contracts, as well as those established in loan contracts with the Inter-American Development Bank and the IFC.

Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. — Income Statement

	Nine Months Third-Quarter 9/30/18[a]			2017[a]		2016[a]		2015[a]		2014[a]	
(Years Ended Dec. 31)	USD Mil. (A/U)[b]	CLP Mil. (A/U)[b]	As % of Earning Assets	CLP Mil. (A/U)[b]	As % of Earning Assets	CLP Mil. (A/U)[b]	As % of Earning Assets	CLP Mil. (A/U)[b]	As % of Earning Assets	CLP Mil. (A/U)[b]	As % of Earning Assets
Interest Income on Loans	136.7	90,428.3	11.00	105,813.8	11.30	102,584.8	12.81	137,850.8	17.40	98,155.0	14.21
Other Interest Income	66.4	43,952.6	5.34	42,873.9	4.58	18,637.1	2.33	14,876.0	1.88	16,806.8	2.43
Dividend Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Gross Interest and Dividend Income	**203.1**	**134,380.9**	**16.34**	**148,687.7**	**15.87**	**121,221.9**	**15.14**	**152,726.8**	**19.28**	**114,961.8**	**16.64**
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Interest Expense	94.5	62,529.4	7.60	64,920.2	6.93	44,385.0	5.54	81,517.8	10.29	41,994.0	6.08
Total Interest Expense	**94.5**	**62,529.4**	**7.60**	**64,920.2**	**6.93**	**44,385.0**	**5.54**	**81,517.8**	**10.29**	**41,994.0**	**6.08**
Net Interest Income	**108.6**	**71,851.5**	**8.74**	**83,767.5**	**8.94**	**76,836.9**	**9.60**	**71,209.0**	**8.99**	**72,967.8**	**10.56**
Net Fees and Commissions	4.7	3,106.6	0.38	3,995.8	0.43	3,703.9	0.46	4,165.9	0.53	3,133.9	0.45
Net Gains (Losses) on Trading and Derivatives	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Net Gains (Losses) on Assets and Liabilities at FV	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Net Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Net Insurance Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Operating Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Non-Interest Operating Income	**4.7**	**3,106.6**	**0.38**	**3,995.8**	**0.43**	**3,703.9**	**0.46**	**4,165.9**	**0.53**	**3,133.9**	**0.45**
Total Operating Income	**113.3**	**74,958.1**	**9.11**	**87,763.3**	**9.37**	**80,540.8**	**10.06**	**75,374.9**	**9.51**	**76,101.7**	**11.02**
Personnel Expenses	49.0	32,390.2	3.94	38,346.4	4.09	38,109.8	4.76	36,021.8	4.55	31,474.3	4.56
Other Operating Expenses	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Non-Interest Expenses	**49.0**	**32,390.2**	**3.94**	**38,346.4**	**4.09**	**38,109.8**	**4.76**	**36,021.8**	**4.55**	**31,474.3**	**4.56**
Equity-Accounted Profit/Loss — Operating	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	**64.4**	**42,567.9**	**5.18**	**49,416.9**	**5.27**	**42,431.0**	**5.30**	**39,353.1**	**4.97**	**44,627.4**	**6.46**
Loan Impairment Charge	29.8	19,728.4	2.40	24,046.6	2.57	19,048.0	2.38	24,444.3	3.09	19,780.9	2.86
Securities and Other Credit	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Operating Profit	**34.5**	**22,839.5**	**2.78**	**25,370.3**	**2.71**	**23,383.0**	**2.92**	**14,908.8**	**1.88**	**24,846.5**	**3.60**
Equity-Accounted Profit/Loss — Non-Operating	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Goodwill Impairment	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Nonrecurring Income	1.7	1,142.3	0.14	2,786.5	0.30	1,694.0	0.21	5,916.9	0.75	3,469.4	0.50
Nonrecurring Expense	0.5	343.6	0.04	257.1	0.03	165.2	0.02	196.9	0.02	185.5	0.03
Change in Fair Value of Own Debt	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Non-Operating Income and Expenses	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Pretax Profit	**35.7**	**23,638.2**	**2.87**	**27,899.7**	**2.98**	**24,911.8**	**3.11**	**20,628.8**	**2.60**	**28,130.4**	**4.07**
Tax Expense	4.4	2,906.5	0.35	2,580.5	0.28	2,564.8	0.32	315.3	0.04	2,041.4	0.30
Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Net Income	**31.3**	**20,731.7**	**2.52**	**25,319.2**	**2.70**	**22,347.0**	**2.79**	**20,313.5**	**2.56**	**26,089.0**	**3.78**
Change in Value of AFS Investments	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Revaluation of Fixed Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Currency Translation Differences	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Remaining OCI Gains/(Losses)	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Fitch Comprehensive Income	**31.3**	**20,731.7**	**2.52**	**25,319.2**	**2.70**	**22,347.0**	**2.79**	**20,313.5**	**2.56**	**26,089.0**	**3.78**
Memo: Profit Allocation to Noncontrolling Interests	0.4	282.2	0.03	701.7	0.07	511.3	0.06	252.3	0.03	265.2	0.04
Memo: Net Income after Allocation to Noncontrolling Interests	30.9	20,449.5	2.49	24,617.5	2.63	21,835.7	2.73	20,061.2	2.53	25,823.8	3.74
Memo: Common Dividends Relating to the Period	N.A.	N.A.	—	9,450.1	1.01	6,261.8	0.78	7,977.1	1.01	3,541.4	0.51
Memo: Preferred Dividends and Interest on Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity Related to the Period	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—

[a]Exchange rate: Third-quarter 2018 – USD1 = CLP661.50; 2017 – USD1 = CLP615.22; 2016 – USD1 = CLP667.29; 2015 – USD1 = CLP707.34; 2014 – USD1= CLP607.38. [b]A/U – Audited — Unqualified. N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. — Balance Sheet

	Nine Months Third-Quarter 9/30/18[a]			2017[a]		2016[a]		2015[a]		2014[a]	
(Years Ended Dec. 31)	USD Mil.	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets
Assets											
Loans											
Residential Mortgage Loans	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Mortgage Loans	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Consumer/Retail Loans	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Corporate & Commercial Loans	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Loans	1,701.2	1,125,340.7	84.03	961,131.1	82.02	824,115.8	82.32	820,341.9	85.76	718,894.1	89.45
Less: Loan Loss Allowances	39.0	25,799.8	1.93	24,315.2	2.07	23,366.9	2.33	27,985.1	2.93	28,010.2	3.49
Net Loans	**1,662.2**	**1,099,540.9**	**82.11**	**936,815.9**	**79.94**	**800,748.9**	**79.99**	**792,356.8**	**82.84**	**690,883.9**	**85.97**
Gross Loans	**1,701.2**	**1,125,340.7**	**84.03**	**961,131.1**	**82.02**	**824,115.8**	**82.32**	**820,341.9**	**85.76**	**718,894.1**	**89.45**
Memo: Impaired Loans Included Above	42.4	28,033.0	2.09	39,108.1	3.34	33,851.6	3.38	39,373.3	4.12	39,019.7	4.86
Memo: Specific Loan Loss Allowances	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Earning Assets											
Loans and Advances to Banks	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Reverse Repos and Securities Borrowing	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Derivatives	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Trading Securities and at FV through Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Available-for-Sale Securities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Held-to-Maturity Securities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Securities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Securities	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**—**	**N.A.**	**—**	**N.A.**	**—**	**N.A.**	**—**	**N.A.**	**—**
Memo: Government Securities Included Above	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Memo: Total Securities Pledged	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Equity Investments in Associates	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Investments in Property	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Insurance Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Earning Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Earning Assets	**1,662.2**	**1,099,540.9**	**82.11**	**936,815.9**	**79.94**	**800,748.9**	**79.99**	**792,356.8**	**82.84**	**690,883.9**	**85.97**
Non-Earning Assets											
Cash and Due from Banks	197.9	130,928.0	9.78	133,756.1	11.41	76,109.9	7.60	60,927.6	6.37	29,213.6	3.63
Memo: Mandatory Reserves Included Above	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Foreclosed Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Fixed Assets	5.0	3,300.4	0.25	3,340.9	0.29	4,545.4	0.45	4,270.7	0.45	7,908.4	0.98
Goodwill	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Intangibles	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Current Tax Assets	17.7	11,728.4	0.88	8,711.3	0.75	16,783.9	1.68	17,719.3	1.85	12,934.6	1.61
Deferred Tax Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Assets	141.6	93,664.8	6.99	75,186.0	6.49	102,869.8	10.28	81,230.8	8.49	62,738.7	7.81
Total Assets	**2,024.4**	**1,339,162.5**	**100.00**	**1,157,810.2**	**100.00**	**1,001,057.9**	**100.00**	**956,505.2**	**100.00**	**803,679.2**	**100.00**

[a]Exchange rate: Third-quarter 2018 – USD1 = CLP661.50; 2017 – USD1 = CLP615.22; 2016 – USD1 = CLP667.29; 2015 – USD1 = CLP707.34; 2014 – USD1= CLP607.38. N.A. – Not applicable. *Continued on next page.*
Source: Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. — Balance Sheet (Continued)

	Nine Months Third-Quarter 9/30/18[a]			2017[a]		2016[a]		2015[a]		2014[a]	
(Years Ended Dec. 31)	USD Mil.	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets	CLP Mil.	As % of Assets
Liabilities and Equity											
Interest-Bearing Liabilities											
Total Customer Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Deposits from Banks	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Repos and Securities Lending	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Commercial Paper and Short-Term Borrowings	572.2	378,534.7	28.27	366,542.1	31.28	193,086.9	19.29	284,410.4	29.73	225,780.4	28.09
Customer Deposits and Short-Term Funding	**572.2**	**378,534.7**	**28.27**	**366,542.1**	**31.28**	**193,086.9**	**19.29**	**284,410.4**	**29.73**	**225,780.4**	**28.09**
Senior Unsecured Debt	883.4	584,401.8	43.64	443,087.6	38.27	495,510.4	49.50	361,651.0	37.81	287,225.6	35.74
Subordinated Borrowing	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Covered Bonds	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Long-Term Funding	139.3	92,141.2	6.88	7,7,897.9	6.73	56,771.5	5.67	65,988.7	6.90	58,878.4	7.33
Total Long-Term Funding	**1,022.7**	**676,543.0**	**50.52**	**520,985.5**	**45.00**	**552,281.9**	**55.17**	**427,639.7**	**44.71**	**346,104.0**	**43.06**
Memo: o/w Matures in Less than One Year	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Trading Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Funding	**1,595.0**	**1,055,077.7**	**78.79**	**887,527.6**	**76.66**	**745,368.8**	**74.46**	**712,050.1**	**74.44**	**571,884.4**	**71.16**
Derivatives	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Funding and Derivatives	**1,595.0**	**1,055,077.7**	**78.79**	**887,527.6**	**76.66**	**745,368.8**	**74.46**	**712,050.1**	**74.44**	**571,884.4**	**71.16**
Non-Interest-Bearing Liabilities											
Fair Value Portion of Debt	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Credit Impairment Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Reserves for Pensions and Other	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Current Tax Liabilities	7.5	4,961.5	0.37	802.1	0.07	4,713.3	0.47	7,076.6	0.74	8,634.3	1.07
Deferred Tax Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Deferred Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Insurance Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Liabilities	**1,602.5**	**1,060,039.2**	**79.16**	**888,329.7**	**76.72**	**750,082.1**	**74.93**	**719,126.7**	**75.18**	**580,518.7**	**72.23**
Hybrid Capital											
Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Debt	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Equity											
Common Equity	419.5	277,512.3	20.72	268,035.7	22.87	249,960.6	24.97	236,968.1	24.77	222,568.4	27.69
Noncontrolling Interest	2.4	1,611.0	0.12	1,444.8	0.12	1,015.2	0.10	410.4	0.04	592.1	0.07
Securities Revaluation Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Fixed Asset Revaluations and Other Accumulated OCI	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Equity	**422.0**	**279,123.3**	**20.84**	**269,480.5**	**23.00**	**250,975.8**	**25.07**	**237,378.5**	**24.82**	**223,160.5**	**27.77**
Memo: Equity plus Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity	422.0	279,123.3	20.84	269,480.5	23.00	250,975.8	25.07	237,378.5	24.82	223,160.5	27.77
Total Liabilities and Equity	**2,024.4**	**1,339,162.5**	**100.00**	**1,157,810.2**	**100.00**	**1,001,057.9**	**100.00**	**956,505.2**	**100.00**	**803,679.2**	**100.00**
Memo: Fitch Core Capital	422.0	279,123.3	20.84	269,480.5	23.00	250,975.8	25.07	237,378.5	24.82	223,160.5	27.77

[a]Exchange rate: Third-quarter 2018 – USD1 = CLP661.50; 2017 – USD1 = CLP615.22; 2016 – USD1 = CLP667.29; 2015 – USD1 = CLP707.34; 2014 – USD1= CLP607.38. N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. — Summary Analytics

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	Nine Months Third-Quarter 9/30/18	2017	2016	2015	2014
Interest Ratios					
Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	17.75	17.56	15.86	20.56	18.48
Interest Income on Loans/Average Gross Loans	11.62	12.15	12.99	17.91	15.16
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/Average Customer Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Interest Expense/Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	8.81	8.29	6.39	12.73	8.01
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	9.49	9.89	10.06	9.59	11.73
Net Interest Income Less Loan Impairment Charges/Average Earning Assets	6.88	7.05	7.56	6.30	8.55
Net Interest Income Less Preferred Stock Dividend/Average Earning Assets	9.49	9.89	10.06	9.59	11.73
Other Operating Profitability Ratios					
Operating Profit/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Non-Interest Expense/Gross Revenues	43.21	43.69	47.32	47.79	41.36
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	46.35	48.66	44.89	62.12	44.32
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	2.49	2.42	2.48	1.70	3.33
Non-Interest Income/Gross Revenues	4.14	4.55	4.60	5.53	4.12
Non-Interest Expense/Average Total Assets	3.53	3.66	4.05	4.11	4.22
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit/Average Equity	20.89	18.94	17.35	17.11	20.74
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	4.64	4.72	4.50	4.49	5.98
Operating Profit/Average Equity	11.21	9.72	9.56	6.48	11.54
Other Profitability Ratios					
Net Income/Average Total Equity	10.17	9.71	9.14	8.83	12.12
Net Income/Average Total Assets	2.26	2.42	2.37	2.32	3.50
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Equity	10.17	9.71	9.14	8.83	12.12
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Assets	2.26	2.42	2.37	2.32	3.50
Taxes/Pretax Profit	12.30	9.25	10.30	1.53	7.26
Net Income/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Capitalization					
FCC/FCC-Adjusted Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	20.84	23.28	25.07	24.82	27.77
Equity/Total Assets	20.84	23.28	25.07	24.82	27.77
Basel Leverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fully Loaded Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Impaired Loans Less Loan (Loss) Allowances/Fitch Core Capital	0.80	5.49	4.18	4.80	4.93
Impaired Loans Less Loan (Loss) Allowances/Equity	0.80	5.49	4.18	4.80	4.93
Cash Dividends Paid & Declared/Net Income	N.A.	37.32	28.02	39.27	13.57
Risk Weighted Assets/Total Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Risk Weighted Assets — Standardized/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Risk Weighted Assets — Advanced Method/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Loan Quality					
Impaired Loans/Gross Loans	2.49	4.07	4.11	4.80	5.43
Growth of Gross Loans	17.09	16.63	0.46	14.11	21.05
Reserves for Impaired Loans/Impaired Loans	92.03	62.17	69.03	71.08	71.78
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.54	2.76	2.41	3.18	3.05
Growth of Total Assets	14.28	17.06	4.66	19.02	11.63
Reserves for Impaired Loans/Gross Loans	2.29	2.53	2.84	3.41	3.90
Net Chargeoffs/Average Gross Loans	2.90	2.47	2.32	2.35	2.22
Impaired Loans + Foreclosed Assets/Gross Loans + Foreclosed Assets	2.49	4.07	4.11	4.80	5.43
Funding and Liquidity					
Loans/Customer Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (Excluding Derivatives)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net Stable Funding Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Growth of Total Customer Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A.

The ratings above were solicited and assigned or maintained at the request of the rated entity/Issuer or a related third party. Any exceptions follow below.