Annual Report
Sovereign Wealth Funds

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

2023

This publication constitutes the 2023 Annual Report on the Sovereign Wealth Funds maintained by the Ministry of Finance.

The electronic version of this report is available on the Ministry of Finance's web site: https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/annual-report.

Santiago, Chile

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01 FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

One of the main objectives of this administration upon assuming office in 2022 was to stabilize public finances and restore the economic equilibrium disrupted by the social unrest, the pandemic, and the oversized policy responses.

The efforts deployed in 2022 bore fruit, making 2023 the year of macroeconomic normalization: Inflation returned to single digits, approaching the 3% target, the economy avoided a recession, recording a growth of 0.2%, and sustained one of the most significant fiscal consolidations globally. All this while also addressing a series of obligations generated by the previous administration that were not adequately financed, such as the increase in the Universal Guaranteed Pension (PGU), the freezing of transportation fares, the debt with electricity generators, among others.

2024 will be a year of consolidation, with higher economic growth driven by measures aimed at fostering productivity, innovation, and investment, along with job expansion and controlled inflation.

In the fiscal realm, we remain committed to reducing the structural deficit, decreasing it from 2.7% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2023 to 2.2% in 2024, firmly on the path towards convergence to 0.5% in 2026. Additionally, we maintain our commitment to stabilizing the level of gross debt, forecasting that it will remain below 41% of GDP by 2028, consistent with our commitment that it will not exceed 45% of GDP in the medium term. The country risk is at its lowest level since 2018 and the country's rating remains stable, reflecting the valuation of external agents regarding the country's favorable situation.

Chile's Sovereign Wealth Funds have played a fundamental role in strengthening the country's financial position. During 2023, the size of the funds increased by 4.9%, totaling US$ 14,669 million in December, equivalent to 4.6% of GDP. This is explained by the positive returns experienced by the Sovereign Wealth Funds: 11.35% for the Pension Reserve Fund, and 2.36% for the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund.

During 2023, a new strategic asset allocation was implemented for the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund, based on the recommendations of the Finance Committee, an entity responsible for advising the Minister of Finance on how the funds are invested. The main objective of this change was for the Fund's assets to maximize their value in infrequent situations when the government's financing cost increases and coincides with large fiscal deficits.

Regarding the Pension Reserve Fund, in 2023 various alternatives were analyzed to adjust the contribution and withdrawal rules in order to guarantee its long-term sustainability. The National Congress passed, by a wide majority, on 3 July 2024, the bill on Fiscal Responsibility that aims to maintain the real value of the Fund's assets constant in the long term, also contributing to financing the Universal Guaranteed Pension and the Solidarity Pillar for disability.

In line with our efforts to contribute to the global challenge of mitigating climate change, at the end of 2024, 3% of the Pension Reserve Fund will begin to be invested in a global equity portfolio that supports the reduction of the carbon footprint. Based on this experience and if the results are satisfactory, it will be evaluated to gradually increase this percentage.

It is a reality that the demographic and priority changes that Chilean society is undergoing will require greater permanent resources, and therefore the government has prioritized the initiatives contained in the Pact for Economic Growth, Social Progress, and Fiscal Responsibility. This administration will remain committed to a responsible fiscal policy that includes the management of Sovereign Wealth Funds in order to contribute to maintaining sound finances to promote prosperity and improve the quality of life of Chilean women and men.

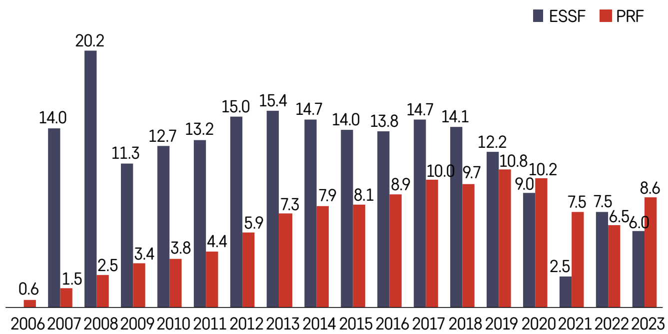
Mario Marcel Cullell
Minister of Finance

02 SUMMARY

As of 31 December 2023, the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (ESSF) and the Pension Reserve Fund (PRF) together had a market value of US$ 14,669 million. The net returns in dollars in the year were 2.36% and 11.35% for the ESSF and PRF, respectively, and 1.47% for the ESSF and 3.21% for the PRF, annualized since their inception.[1]

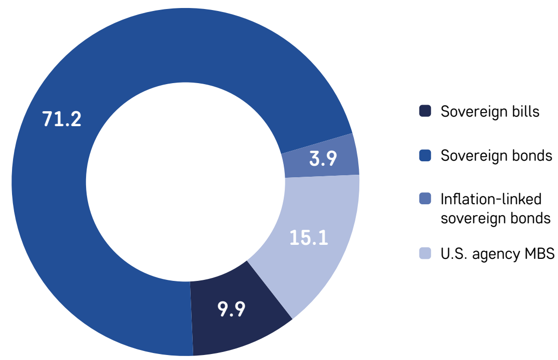
1 The returns published in this report are based on the time-weighted rate of return (TWR) methodology, unless the use of the internal rate of return (IRR) is explicitly identified. Returns for periods of over one year are compound annualized rates. For periods of less than one year, the return corresponds to the change in the given period. Net returns deduct the costs associated with managing the investment portfolios.

F1 Market value (billions of dollars)



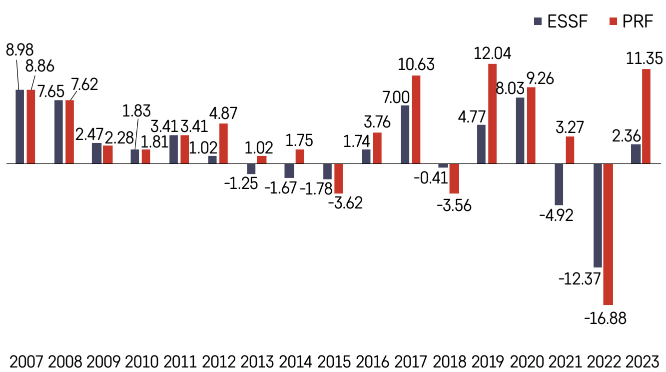
Source: Ministry of Finance

F4 Asset class allocation ESSF as of 31 December 2023 (percent of portfolio)



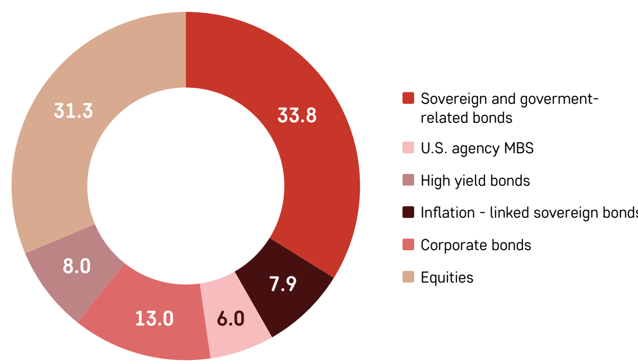
Source: Ministry of Finance

F2 Annual net returns in dollars[2] (percent)



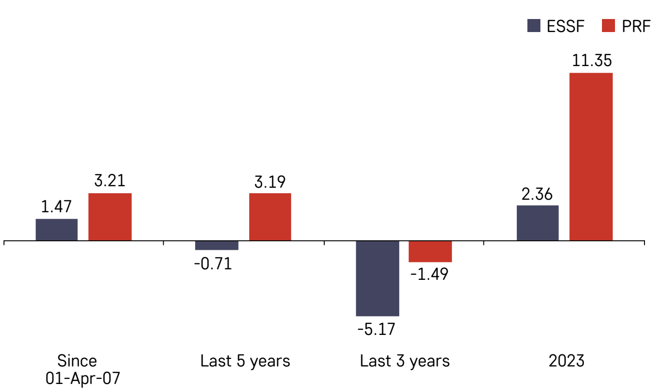
Source: Ministry of Finance

F5 Asset class allocation PRF as of 31 December 2023[3] (percent of portfolio)



Source: Ministry of Finance

F3 Accumulated annual net returns in dollars (percent)



Source: Ministry of Finance

2 The use of the TWR methodology to measure returns dates to 1 April 2007.

3 On 1 October 2020, the PRF was divided into the Long-Term Investment Portfolio and the Short-Term Investment Portfolio. Nonetheless, the Short-Term Investment Portfolio was closed on 8 June 2021 once all the withdrawals for that year were executed. For more information, see Section 8.1.

BOX 1 Subsequent Events

- In April 2024, the Minister of Finance approved the Finance Committee's recommendation to invest 3% of the PRF in a global equity portfolio with a carbon footprint reduction of at least 50% compared to the current stock portfolio. To achieve this, the portfolio will be invested using the MSCI ACWI Low Carbon Leaders Index as a benchmark, which is constructed by excluding the most polluting companies from the currently used stock index (MSCI ACWI).

- In July 2024, Congress approved several amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility Law that will impact the sovereign wealth funds. The main changes affecting the funds are:

PRF

- Contribution Rule: The mandatory annual contribution of 0.2% of the previous year's GDP is eliminated.

- Withdrawal Rule: The withdrawal rule that allowed for an annual withdrawal of up to 0.1% of the previous year's GDP is replaced by: The amount of PRF resources that can be used annually will be determined based on a withdrawal rule defined by the Minister of Finance, which must meet two objectives: i) that the annual amount of withdrawals from the PRF is stable and predictable; and ii) that the value of the fund and contributions is maintained in the long term, adjusted for inflation.

- Termination Rule: The rule for the fund's extinction is modified so that it depends on its size relative to the size of the economy. Specifically, the new rule establishes that the fund would be extinguished by right if the total value of the PRF's assets, valued as of July of each year, does not exceed 0.5% of the previous year's Gross Domestic Product.[1]

ESSF

- ESSF Objective: The fund's primary objective is established as the stability of public finances and the provision of public goods and services over time, in the face of abrupt changes in the economic cycle and extraordinary events.

- Contribution Rule: It is indicated that if the effective surplus is less than the structural balance, the contribution to the ESSF will be optional.

- External Manager Hiring: In April 2024, BlackRock was engaged to manage part of the investment-grade corporate bond portfolio in the PRF. This company was selected through a process conducted by the Central Bank of Chile, with the assistance of the consulting firm Mercer, and with the support of the Ministry of Finance.

- PRF Contribution and ESSF Withdrawal: On 17 June 2024, a contribution of US$ 607 million was made to the PRF, complying with the Fiscal Responsibility Law's requirement to contribute 0.2% of the previous year's GDP in the event of a fiscal deficit. On the same date, a withdrawal of US$ 304 million was made from the fund, equivalent to 0.1% of GDP. It should be noted that the contribution to the PRF was entirely financed by the ESSF.

1 The previous termination rule, as modified by Law No. 21.419, which created the Universal Guaranteed Pension, established that the fund would be automatically extinguished if, fifteen years after the entry into force of the Fiscal Responsibility Law, the withdrawals to be made in a calendar year did not exceed five percent of the sum of the expenditure on the Universal Guaranteed Pension, the basic solidarity pension for disability, and the solidarity pension contribution for disability as established in the Budget Law of that year.

03 SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUNDS

Chile has two sovereign wealth funds, the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (ESSF) and the Pension Reserve Fund (PRF). Both funds were created through the Fiscal Responsibility Law of 2006, which established the regulations and institutional framework for the accumulation, management and operation of the fiscal savings generated from the application of the structural balance rule (see Box 2). This law stipulated the creation of the PRF, which received its first contribution on 28 December 2006, and the ESSF, which received its first contribution on 6 March 2007. The ESSF was officially formed by combining into a single fund the resources saved in accordance with Decree Law Nº 3,653 of 1981 and the Copper Revenue Compensation Fund, as specified in Ministry of Finance Statutory Decree Nº1 (DFL Nº 1) of 2006.

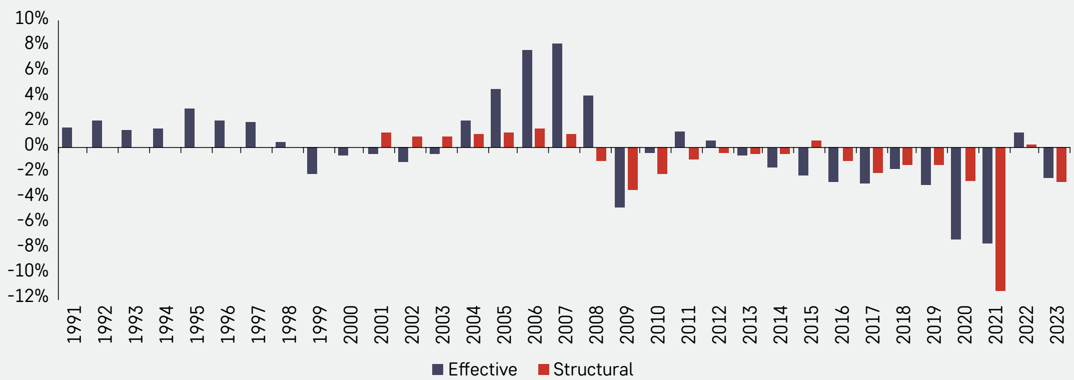
BOX 2 The Structural Balance Rule

Chile implemented a structural balance rule in 2001 with the objective of establishing an annual fiscal spending level consistent with the central government's structural income. Through this rule, fiscal spending is detached from the cyclical fluctuations of economic activity and the price of copper. This is especially important for a country like Chile, where part of the volatility of fiscal revenue comes from variations in the price of copper. This allows the government to save in boom times, thereby avoiding drastic adjustments to fiscal expenditures during unfavorable economic periods. At the same time, when fiscal policy is credible and sustainable, monetary policy can be used as the main policy instrument for boosting or slowing down economic activity as needed.

Initially, the structural balance rule was a commitment adopted by the Government which was reflected each year in the corresponding budget law, but after several years of application, it was formalized in the legislation. Thus, Law N° 20,128 on Fiscal Responsibility was passed in the second half of 2006, requiring each Presidential Administration to announce its objective for the structural balance rule in its first year. The law further established the regulations and institutional framework for the accumulation, management and operation of fiscal savings. It created the PRF and authorized the President of the Republic to create the ESSF, which was officially founded in February 2007.

The structural balance target has changed over time. In 2001, the target was initially set at a structural surplus of 1 per cent of GDP. Subsequently, in the 2008 budget, it was reduced to 0.5% of GDP, taking into account that considerable resources were being accumulated in sovereign wealth funds.[1] Then, in 2009, the structural deficit for that year reached 3.4% to face the crisis that existed at that time. Since then, only structural deficits have been experienced. It should be noted that in 2021 a structural deficit of 11.4% was experienced, the largest since the beginning of the use of the structural balance rule, and was due to the higher fiscal expenditures that were required to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, in 2022 there was a structural surplus of 0.2% and the first effective surplus since 2012, which was 1.1%. Finally, the structural and effective deficits were 2.7% and 2.4%, respectively, in 2023.

B2 Effective and structural fiscal balance[2] (percent of GDP)



Source: Ministry of Finance

1 In 2008, there was finally a structural deficit of 1% of GDP.

2 The methodology for calculating the balance target has also undergone modifications over time. Information on methodologies used in the past is available at www.dipres.cl/598/w3-propertyvalue-16156.html

3.1 Purpose of the Sovereign Wealth Funds

The initial objective of the ESSF was to support the financing of fiscal deficits originating in periods of low growth and/or low copper prices. However, based on the work carried out by the Finance Committee, in 2022 the objective of the fund was further specified so that its resources are used mainly when "macro" tail risks occur that produce significant and infrequent fiscal deficits compared to the regular cycle and that may affect the cost and financing capacity of the Fisco. Notwithstanding the foregoing, current legislation allows the ESSF to finance the payments of public debt and recognition bonds as well as the regular contribution to the PRF, as established by DFL N° 1 of 2006 of the Ministry of Finance (Ministry).

The PRF aims to complement the financing of fiscal obligations in the area of pensions and social welfare. Specifically, the fund's resources can be used to support the Universal Guaranteed Pension and basic disability pensions as well as solidarity disability pension contributions, responsibilities arising from the 2008 pension reform, which was modified with the approval of the Universal Guaranteed Pension in 2022.[4]

4 Law N° 21,419, which created the Universal Guaranteed Pension, modified the objective of the PRF in the Fiscal Responsibility Law in January 2022. Prior to this reform, the objective of the fund was to support the financing of the fiscal obligations arising from the 2008 Pension Reform, specifically, basic solidarity pensions for old age and disability, as well as solidarity pension contributions for old age and disability.

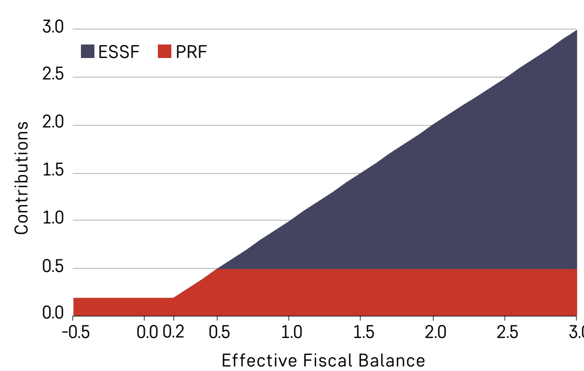
3.2 Rules on Contributions and Withdrawals

The Fiscal Responsibility Law of 2006 establishes the rules on fund contributions. The rules on withdrawals and the use of the funds are established in the same law and DFL Nº 1 for the ESSF.

According to the Fiscal Responsibility Law, the PRF must receive a minimum annual contribution of 0.2% of the previous year's gross domestic product (GDP). If the effective fiscal surplus exceeds that amount, the contributions can be increased up to the amount of the surplus, with a maximum of 0.5% of the previous year's GDP.[5] The transfer must occur in the first half of the year. This policy will be in place until the PRF reaches a balance equivalent to 900 million UFs *(unidad de fomento)*.[6]

In the case of the ESSF, the fund must receive any positive balance remaining after subtracting the PRF contributions from the effective surplus, less the amortization of public debt and estimated contributions that were made in advance the previous year (see Figure 6).[7]

F6 Fund contribution rules (percent of GDP)



Source: Ministry of Finance

5 It should be noted that, within the framework of the Covid health emergency, Law N° 21,225, which established measures to support families and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises due to the impact of the COVID-19 disease, in its fourth article suspended contributions to the PRF in the years 2020 and 2021.

6 The PRF reached a market value of UF 208 million at the end of 2023.

7 The current legislation allows a fiscal surplus in the current year, which must be transferred to the ESSF in the following year, to be used for the amortization of public debt or for estimated (advance) contributions to the fund.

Consistent with the objectives described above, and as stated above, the current legislation allows the resources of the ESSF to be used at any time with the aim of supplementing the tax revenues necessary to finance authorized public expenditure in the event of a fiscal deficit. However, the most important withdrawals are expected to be when "macro" tail risks occur that produce significant and infrequent fiscal deficits. In addition, they can be used for the regular or extraordinary amortization of public debt (including Recognition Bonds) and to finance the annual contribution to the PRF when so ordered by the Minister of Finance.

PRF resources can only be used in accordance with the above-mentioned objectives; namely, to complement the payments of the Universal Guaranteed Pension and the Solidarity Pillar of disability. Based on the amendments made to the Fiscal Responsibility Law that created the Universal Guaranteed Pension, as of 2022 a maximum of 0.1% of the previous year's GDP can be withdrawn from the fund.[8]

After September 2021, the PRF will cease to exist if the transfers to be made in a calendar year do not exceed 5% of the sum of the expenditure on the Universal Guaranteed Pension, basic solidarity disability pension and solidarity disability pension contribution consulted in the Budget Law of that year.[9]

Contributions to and withdrawals from the ESSF and PRF are formalized through the Ministry of Finance decree.

8 Until the end of 2015, it was possible to make annual withdrawals from the PRF for a maximum equivalent to the return generated by the fund in the previous year. As of 2016, resources could be used annually for a maximum amount equivalent to one-third of the difference between the respective year's pension obligation expenditure and the inflation-adjusted 2008 pension obligation expenditure. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the context of the pandemic, Law N° 21,227, which authorizes access to unemployment insurance benefits under Law N° 19,728, in exceptional circumstances, established in Article 19 that, without prejudice to the provisions of Article Eight of the Fiscal Responsibility Law, the amount of resources withdrawn from the PRF during the years 2020 and 2021 would correspond to the totality of the difference between the respective year's pension obligation expenditure and the inflation-adjusted 2008 pension obligation expenditure. Thus, in 2020 and 2021, US$ 1,576 million and US$ 2,960 million, respectively, were withdrawn from the PRF, amounts much higher than the average withdrawn between 2017 and 2019 (US$ 472 million).

9 The modifications introduced to the Fiscal Responsibility Law when the Universal Guaranteed Pension was created had the unintended consequence of potentially triggering the PRF's extinction clause in 2023 due to the small amount of annual withdrawals from the PRF relative to the annual obligations associated with the Universal Guaranteed Pension. To address this, the 2024 Budget Law established that the fund would not be extinguished until the end of that year. In parallel, amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility Law were sent to Congress (see Box 1) which correct the fund's extinction criterion.

04 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutional framework of the sovereign wealth funds is designed to facilitate decision making, performance execution, risk monitoring, and investment policy oversight. This provides an adequate separation of roles and responsibilities, which allows for accountability and operational independence in fund management. The entities that make up the institutional framework of the funds are the Ministry of Finance (Ministry or MoF) and its dependent bodies, the Financial Committee, the Central Bank of Chile, the external portfolio managers, the General Treasury of Chile, and the custodian (see *Figure 7*).

4.1 Ministry of Finance and Dependent Bodies

The Fiscal Responsibility Law establishes that the sovereign wealth funds are the property of the Fisco of Chile and that the General Treasury of Chile (GTC) holds the legal title to the resources. The law authorizes the Finance Minister to make decisions on investing and managing the resources in the sovereign wealth funds, and it grants the Minister the authority to decide whether the operational management of the investment of the funds will be carried out directly through the GTC or delegated to the Central Bank of Chile or other external managers. Additionally, the Finance Minister created the Sovereign Wealth Funds Unit within the Ministry to support the activities associated with investing the funds. The Unit's functions include monitoring the performance of the fund managers, acting as Technical Secretariat for the Financial Committee, and preparing monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on the state of the sovereign wealth funds for submission to the National Congress and the general public.

The GTC is responsible for the fund accounting, for preparing the audited financial statements, and for monitoring compliance with investment limits. The Budget Office is responsible for budgetary issues related to the funds.

4.2 Financial Committee

The Financial Committee is an external advisory board, whose members have a vast experience in economic and financial areas. The Financial Committee was officially created through Decree Nº 621, issued by the Ministry of Finance in 2007, to advise the Minister on the analysis and design of the sovereign wealth fund investment strategy, in compliance with Article 13 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law.

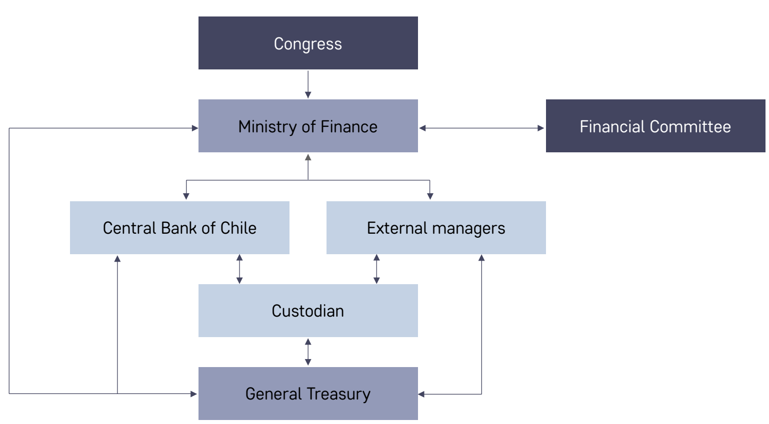
The main functions and powers of the Financial Committee are as follows:

> To advise the Finance Minister, when requested, on the long-term investment policy of the sovereign wealth funds, including the selection of asset classes, benchmarks, the acceptable range of deviation, eligible investments, and the inclusion new investment alternatives;

> To make recommendations to the Finance Minister regarding specific instructions on investment and custody, tender processes, the selection of fund managers, and the structure and content of reports;

> To provide an assessment, when requested by the Finance Minister, of the structure and content of the reports submitted to the Ministry of Finance by the agencies entrusted with the management and custody of the funds and to express an opinion on the quality of management and compliance with established investment policies;

F7 Institutional framework of the sovereign wealth funds



Source: Ministry of Finance

- To provide an assessment of the structure and content of the quarterly reports prepared by the Ministry of Finance; and

- To advise the Finance Minister, when requested, on all matters relating to the investment of the funds.

In 2023 the Committee was composed of Juan Andrés Fontaine Talavera (President), Macarena Pérez Ojeda (Vice President), Nicolás Eyzaguirre Guzmán, Pablo Castañeda Navarrete, Jennifer Soto Urra and Marcela Valenzuela Bravo.

For more information on the Finance Committee's activities in 2023, see their Annual Report, which is available online at https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/financial-committee/annual-report.

4.3 Central Bank of Chile

The functions of the Central Bank of Chile (CBC) in the management of the Chilean sovereign wealth funds were established by Executive Decree Nº 1,383, issued by the Finance Ministry in 2006, which was later modified by Decree N° 1,618 of 2012[10] and by Decree N° 334 of 2020[11]. Pursuant to these decrees, the CBC can perform the following functions in relation to the sovereign wealth funds at the request of the Finance Minister:

- To manage portfolios that include instruments that are eligible for the international reserves or other fixed-income instruments acceptable for CBC investments.

- To tender and delegate the management of all or part of the fiscal resources under its management to external managers in the name and on the account of the Fisco. As of 1 January 2014, the CBC can, at the request of the Ministry, carry out tenders for the selection of external managers of portfolios that are not under the management of the CBC.

- To open separate current accounts in the course of performing its role as fiscal agent.

- To maintain a register of transactions and other operations carried out in the management of the fiscal resources and, as of 1 January 2014, to reconcile the nominal daily positions of the portfolios that are not under its management.

- To contract the services of a custodian institution and to manage that contract.

- To supervise and evaluate the performance of appointed custodian institutions and external managers under the CBC's management.

- To report daily on investment positions, prepare monthly, quarterly and annual reports on the management of the portfolios, and to prepare an annual report on the services provided by the custodian.

- To make payments as needed in the performance of its role as fiscal agent.

The CBC, as fiscal agent, must comply with the investment guidelines established by the Ministry of Finance. These guidelines identify eligible assets, specify the strategic portfolio allocation, define the benchmarks for performance evaluation, and set investment limits and restrictions to control the sovereign wealth funds' risk exposure.

On the instruction of the Finance Ministry, the CBC contracted J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. (J.P. Morgan) to serve as international custodian of the sovereign wealth fund investments. J.P. Morgan is also responsible for calculating the funds' returns, reporting on the investment portfolios and portfolio risk, monitoring compliance with investment limits, and performing some other middle office functions, which are complemented by Finance Ministry and GTC personnel.

10 Finance Ministry Decree 1,618, of 2012, established that the CBC will only manage asset classes that are also eligible for investment under the CBC's international reserve management guidelines.

11 Decree 330 of 2020, issued by the Ministry, primarily integrates the Strategic Contingency Fund into the Fiscal Agency of sovereign funds. It should be noted that this fund was established under Article 102 of the Organic Constitutional Law of the Armed Forces. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as of the date of publication of this report, this fund has not yet been capitalized.

4.4 External Portfolio Managers

The external managers are specialized portfolio investment companies that have been contracted to invest some asset classes to which the sovereign wealth funds have exposure. Like the CBC, the external managers must comply with the investment guidelines defined by the Ministry.

These companies are chosen through selection processes carried out by the CBC with support of international consultants and Ministry staff.

Table 1 presents the list of external portfolio managers that are investing part of the sovereign wealth funds as of year-end 2023 (see Box 3).

The Ministry and the GTC[12] are responsible for supervising the managers of the equity portfolio, the investment grade corporate bond portfolio, and the high yield bond portfolio.[13] As of January 2019, the CBC supervises the managers of the U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities (U.S. agency MBS) portfolio.[14]

T1 List of external managers by fund

External Manager	Supervision	PRF
BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. (BlackRock)	MoF/GTC	High yield bonds
BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNP Paribas)	CBC	U.S. agency MBS
Mellon Investments Corporation (Mellon)	MoF/GTC	Equities
Nomura Asset Management (Nomura)	MoF/GTC	High yield bonds
UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. (UBS)	MoF/GTC	Equities Corporate bonds
Western Asset Management Company (Western Asset)	CBC	U.S. agency MBS

Source: Ministry of Finance

12 In 2012, the CBC informed the Ministry that it wanted to reduce its duties with regard to the external portfolio managers of the sovereign wealth fund corporate bond and equity portfolios that supervised at that moment, such that, in the long run, the CBC would operate exclusively as a portfolio manager for the funds it was charged with investing, namely, the sovereign fixed-income and other government-related (semi-sovereign) bond portfolios. Thus, it asked the Ministry to write a new decree that would reduce its responsibility with regard to the external mandates. With the new decree, published in April 2013, the CBC ceased to perform, starting on 1 January 2014, a large share of its activities associated with tracking and monitoring the externally managed corporate bond and equity portfolios. For more information on the functions transferred from the CBC to the Ministry and the Treasury on 1 January 2014, see the 2013 Annual Report of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, available online at https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/annual-report.

13 It includes sovereign and corporate securities that are not investment grade.

14 The CBC supervises the managers of the U.S. agency MBS portfolio because these instruments are eligible for investment of the Bank's international reserves.

BOX 3 External Managers Selection Processes

External managers are selected through a process conducted by the Central Bank of Chile (CBC), with the support of international consulting firms and the Ministry of Finance.

Recent CBC processes have involved the following stages: 1) Defining the universe of external managers; 2) Issuing a Request for Proposal (RFP); 3) Evaluating the proposals received; 4) Conducting interviews; 5) Selecting finalists; 6) Presenting to the Finance Committee; and 7) Evaluating the economic proposal.

The first stage consists of defining the universe of companies that will be invited to participate in the selection process. Based on the CBC's databases, the consulting firm's, and the Ministry of Finance's, the bank compiles a list applying initial filters to exclude companies with strategies that differ significantly from the desired objectives. Companies that pass this initial filter are invited to express their interest and sign a confidentiality agreement. Interested companies are sent an RFP designed to measure the managers' qualitative and quantitative capabilities.

The CBC, together with the consulting firm, evaluates the proposals and selects a small number of firms to be interviewed by the bank, the consulting firm, and Ministry personnel. Subsequently, the CBC weighs the scores obtained in the RFP and the interview for each company and presents the results to the Finance Committee, indicating the finalist firms. If the Committee has no objections to the process or its results, the CBC proceeds to open the economic bids to select the most economical firms.

It should be noted that, on certain occasions, based on the Finance Committee's recommendations, the decision has been made to use the same managers in one sovereign fund that had already been selected for the other fund when the investment strategies are identical. For example, BNP Paribas and Western Asset were selected by the CBC to manage the U.S. agency MBS mandate in the PRF and have been managing this asset class since 2019. From November 2023, they were requested to manage the same asset class for the ESSF.

05 TRANSPARENCY

The government of Chile is committed to developing and improving all aspects of the management of the sovereign wealth funds, including areas related to the transparency of decisions and access to pertinent information on their administration. Therefore, systematic reports are regularly prepared and published on the funds' investments, contributions, withdrawals and market value. In addition, the web page and press releases are used to inform the public about the main issues covered in all Financial Committee meetings and the resulting recommendations, together with all important decisions made by the Finance Ministry on the management of the sovereign wealth funds.

Although by law the Finance Ministry is only required to prepare monthly and quarterly reports on the activity of the Chilean sovereign wealth funds, since 2008 the Ministry has also released an annual report containing detailed information on the funds' investment policy, performance and risks, as well as other activities associated with funds' management. Starting in 2011, the annual report includes the audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

The quality of the information included in the monthly and quarterly reports has also been improved. For example, since mid-2010 the data frequency on fund performance was increased from quarterly to monthly, and more information on the investment portfolios was made available.

To guarantee public access to all important information on the ESSF and the PRF, many of the reports are published in both Spanish and English and are available on the sovereign wealth funds' website.[15] Also, as of 2018, it is possible to subscribe to receive email notifications on the availability and updating of the monthly, quarterly, and annual reports that are published on the website.

Additionally, every two years the Ministry conducts a self-assessment of how well the Chilean sovereign wealth funds comply with each of the Santiago Principles.[16] The purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate to the public, both nationally and internationally, that the Chilean funds are managed in accordance with international best practices. This report includes in Appendix 1 the eighth self-assessment against the Santiago Principles.[17]

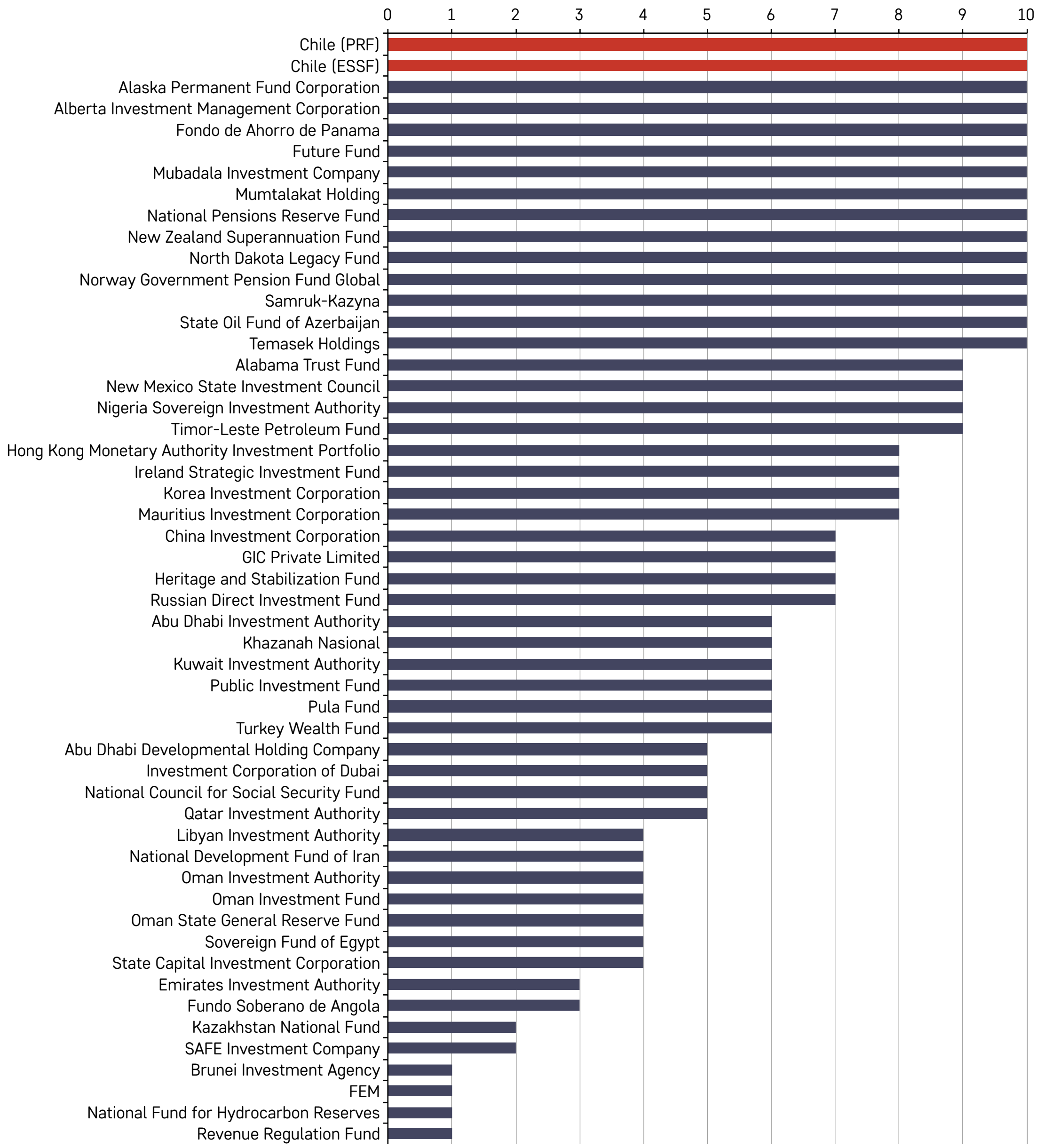
These efforts have been reflected in international recognition of the level of transparency of our funds. From the third quarter of 2009 to date, the Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute has awarded Chile the highest score on its Linaburg - Maduell Transparency Index, which measures the transparency of the main sovereign wealth funds (see Figure 8). In addition, the Chilean sovereign wealth funds are ranked among the most transparent funds in the world by the Peterson Institute for International Economics. The institute's report entitled "Sovereign Wealth Funds are growing more slowly, and governance issues remain" published in February 2021, included a new version of the SWF Scoreboard, which measures the transparency and accountability of the sovereign wealth funds analyzed. On this occasion, the ESSF and the PRF were placed in fourth and eighth place, with 92 and 89 points, respectively. The above represents an improvement in the score obtained by the ESSF and the PRF with respect to the previous version of Scoreboard, published in 2016.

15 https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds.

16 The Santiago Principles are a series of principles and practices that have been accepted by the main countries with sovereign wealth funds. The purpose of the principles is to identify a framework of generally accepted principles and practices that properly reflect appropriate governance and accountability arrangements as well as sound, prudent investment practices by the sovereign wealth funds (source: https://www.ifswf.org/sites/default/files/santiagoprinciples_0_0.pdf).

17 Self-assessments are available online at https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/good-governance-practices-santiago-principles.

F8 Linaburg-Maduell transparency index[18]



Source: Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute

18 Information at fourth quarter of 2023.

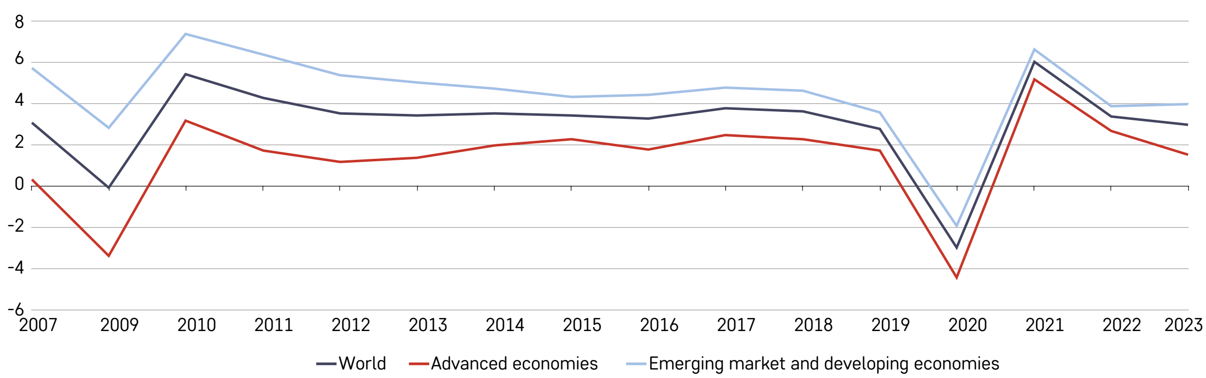
06 ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

To better understand the recent performance of sovereign wealth funds, this section summarizes the main events in the international economy during 2023.

In 2023, the global economy underwent a period of significant transition and challenges, marked by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Inflation emerged as a central concern in various regions, prompting many monetary authorities to adopt more restrictive policies to mitigate it. Throughout the year, inflation showed a downward trend, driven by rising interest rates and declining energy and food prices. However, underlying inflationary pressures persisted, albeit in a more controlled manner. Simultaneously, geopolitical tensions, including the conflict in Ukraine, escalating tensions in the Middle East, and strained relations between major economies such as the U.S. and China, continued to impact international trade and global markets. In this scenario, according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates, the global economy grew by 3.0% in 2023, compared to 3.4% in 2022.

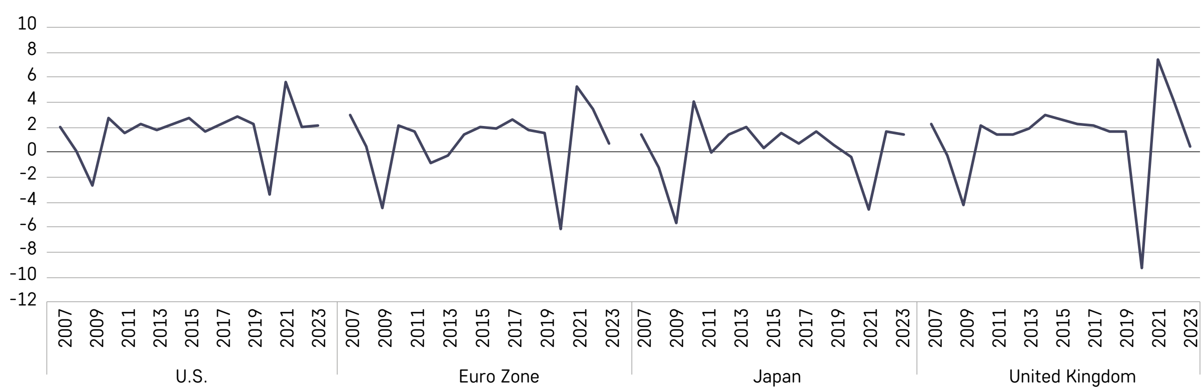
In aggregate and under this economic context, advanced economies grew by 1.5% in 2023, compared to a 2.7% expansion the previous year. On the other hand, emerging market and developing economies registered a growth of 4.0% in 2023, similar to the 3.9% in 2022 (see Figure 9). Among advanced economies, Japan and the U.S. showed relative resilience, with growth of 2.0% and 2.1%, respectively (see Figure 10). In emerging market and developing economies, India stood out with a product growth of 6.3% (see Figure 11).

F9 Real GDP growth, 2007 – 2023 (percent)



Source: International Monetary Fund

F10 Real GDP growth in specific developed economies, 2007–2023 (year-on-year change, percent)

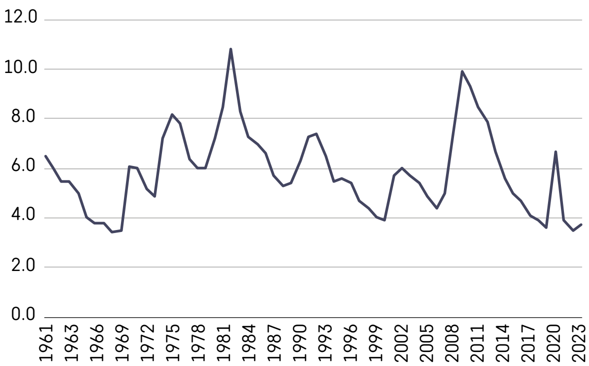


Source: International Monetary Fund

F11 Real GDP growth in specific emerging economies, 2007–2023 (year-on-year change, percent)

Source: International Monetary Fund

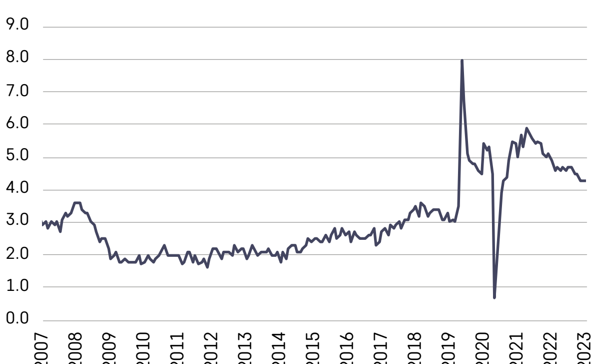
F12 U.S. unemployment rate, 1961 – 2023 (percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

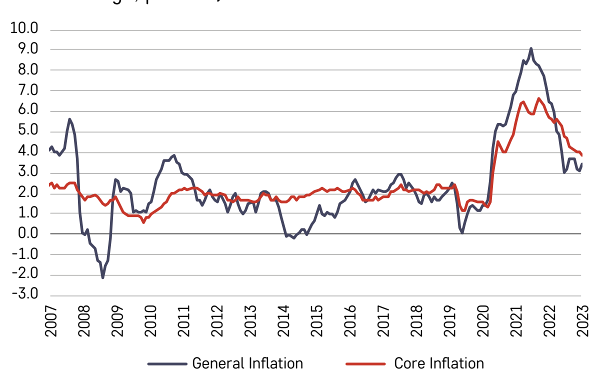
In the US, the unemployment rate stood at 3.7% in December 2023, marking a slight increase from the previous year's 3.5% and aligning closely with pre-pandemic levels (see Figure 12). Meanwhile, hourly nominal wages rose by 4.1% at the end of the year (see Figure 13).[19] Inflation, as measured by the general price index, ended the year at 3.4%, a significant decline from the peak of 9.1% reached in June 2022 but still above the Fed's 2% target. Core inflation, excluding food and energy prices, increased by 3.9% for the year (see Figure 14). The Fed maintained a restrictive monetary policy, raising the federal funds rate until July 2023, when it reached the 5.25% to 5.50% range, where it remained for the rest of the year.

F13 U.S. wage growth, 2007 – 2023 (year-on-year change, percent)



Source: Bloomberg

F14 U.S. consumer price index, 2007 – 2023 (year-on-year change, percent)



Source: Bloomberg

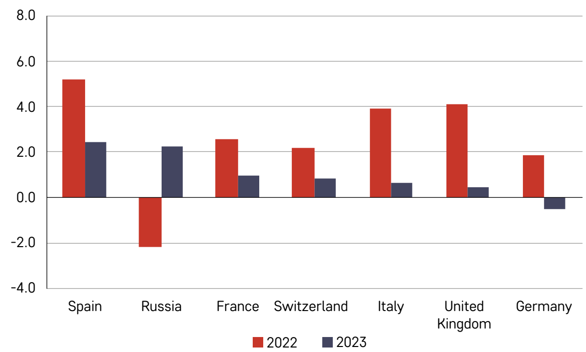
19 The low annual wage growth in April 2021 was primarily due to the high wage base in April of the previous year. Conversely, the wage increase in April 2020 was driven by a sharp decline in low-wage employment due to the pandemic.

The Eurozone underwent a significant economic slowdown, with growth decelerating from 3.5% in 2022 to a modest 0.7% in 2023. Among selected European countries (see Figure 15), Spain and Russia exhibited the best relative performances, recording GDP growth of 2.5% and 2.2%, respectively. Meanwhile, Eurozone inflation eased to 2.9% by year-end, down from 9.2% at the end of 2022 (see Figure 16). The unemployment rate declined throughout the year, reaching 6.6% in December (see Figure 17). To counteract inflationary pressures, the European Central Bank (ECB) tightened monetary policy by raising its key interest rates until September. As a result, the interest rates on main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility, and the deposit facility stood at 4.50%, 4.75%, and 4.0%, respectively, at the end of the year.

Japan experienced a modest recovery in 2023, with GDP growth reaching 2.0%. This was primarily driven by the external sector, supported by a weaker yen. Notably, Japan saw inflation levels not seen since the early 1980s, exceeding the Bank of Japan's 2% target.

China's economy grew by 5.0% in 2023, surpassing the 3.1% growth achieved in 2022 but falling short of initial forecasts of 6.0%. To stimulate the slowing economy, the People's Bank of China cut interest rates and reduced reserve requirements for banks. Despite these measures, the real estate sector continued to weaken, prompting authorities to ease restrictions on home purchases and provide more financing to developers.

F15 Real GDP growth in selected European countries in 2022-2023 (year-on-year change, percent)

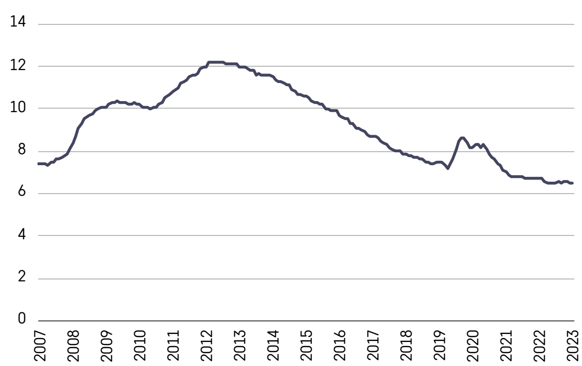


Source: International Monetary Fund. Estimates

F16 Eurozone annual inflation, 2007 – 2023[20] (percent)

Source: Bloomberg

F17 Eurozone unemployment rate, 2007 – 2023 (percent)



Source: Bloomberg

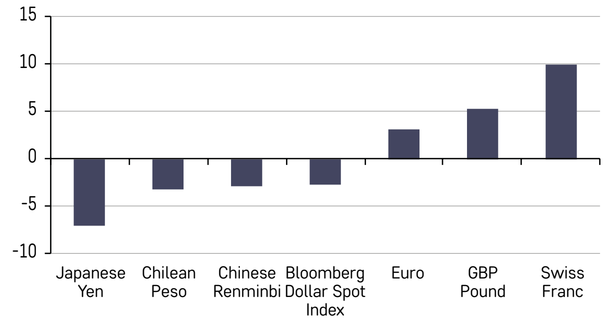
20 The data corresponds to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Globally, the U.S. dollar depreciated by 2.7% against major currencies, a reversal from its 6.7% appreciation in 2022 (see Figure 18).[21] Among the currencies selected, the Japanese yen experienced the most significant depreciation at 7.0%, while the Chilean peso weakened by 2.9%.

Stock markets rebounded in 2023 after significant declines the previous year. Among the selected indices (see Figure 19), Japan, the US, and South Korea led the way with returns, in local currency, of 25.9%, 25.1%, and 23.9%, respectively. In contrast, Hong Kong and China's markets underperformed, posting returns of -17.8% and -13.2%, respectively.

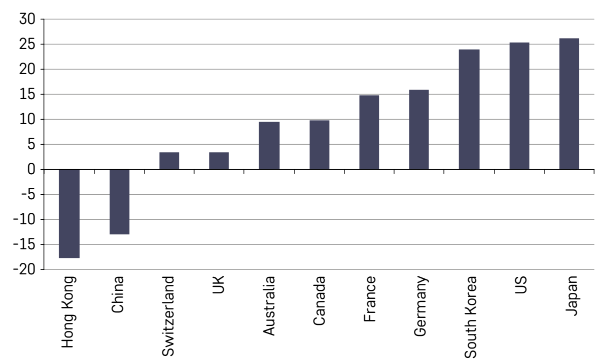
Volatility of the stock market (S&P 500), as measured by the CBOE Volatility Index (VIX), averaged 17 points in 2023, down nearly 9 basis points from the previous year. The VIX peaked in March at 26.5. It should be noted that the average value of the index in 2023 was below the average value of the last 10 years (see Figure 20).

F18 Selected currencies against the U.S. dollar in 2023[22] (year-on-year change, percent)



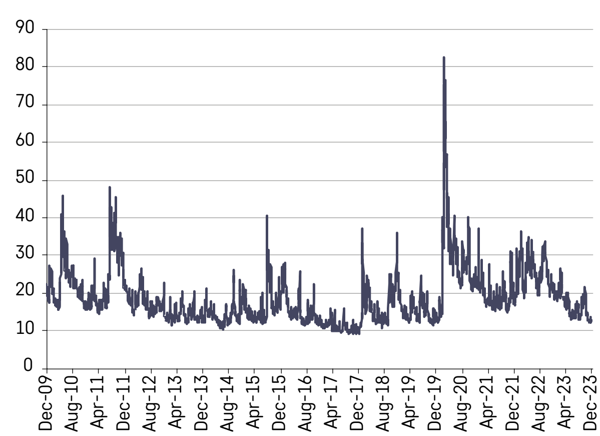
Source: Bloomberg

F19 MSCI equity indices returns in 2023 (percent, measured in local currency)



Source: Bloomberg

F20 Equity market volatility (VIX): S&P 500, 2009–2023 (in levels)



Source: Bloomberg

21 The Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index tracks the value of the dollar against ten major currencies. Positive returns indicate dollar appreciation, while negative returns indicate depreciation.

22 Negative performances indicate depreciation of the currency, while positive performance indicates appreciation.

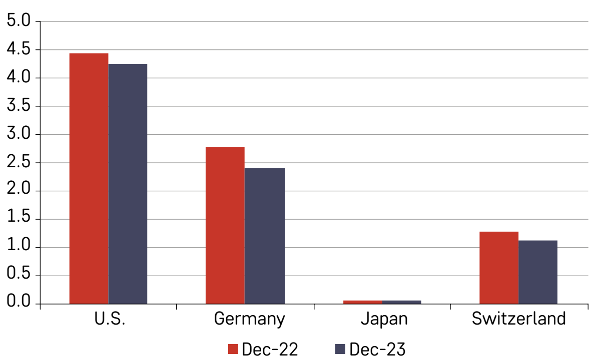
At year-end, two-year and ten-year nominal sovereign interest rates had declined in the U.S., Germany, and Switzerland relative to the levels observed at the end of the previous year. Conversely, in Japan, yields for both maturities had increased (see Figures 21 and 22).

Spreads tightened in the investment-grade corporate market in 2023, with the industrial, utilities, and financial sectors of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate index seeing declines. The industrial sector peaked in May, while utilities and financials peaked in March (see Figure 23). High-yield bonds also experienced spread compression, with the Bloomberg Global High Yield index ending the year at 4.2%, a 122 basis point decline from 2022 (see Figure 24).

Investment-grade sovereign bonds and U.S. agency MBS rebounded in 2023, delivering positive returns after last year's losses. The "Bloomberg Global Aggregate: Treasury Bond Index (hedged)" and the "Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS)" returned 6.7% and 5.1%, respectively (see Figure 25). Investment-grade corporate bonds, as measured by the "Bloomberg Global Aggregate: Corporates Index (hedged)", yielded 9.1%, while high-yield bonds, represented by the "Bloomberg Global High Yield Index (hedged)", returned 13.7% (see Figure 26).

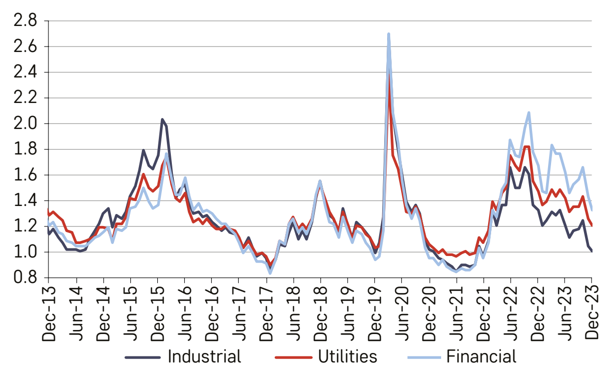
Average commodity prices declined across most sectors in 2023 compared to 2022, with the exception of livestock. Industrial metals and energy experienced the steepest declines, falling 8.9% and 7.2%, respectively. Oil and copper prices also decreased by 2.3% and 3.7%, respectively (see Figure 27)

F21 Internal rate of return (IRR) on two-year bonds in selected countries, 2022–2023 (percent)



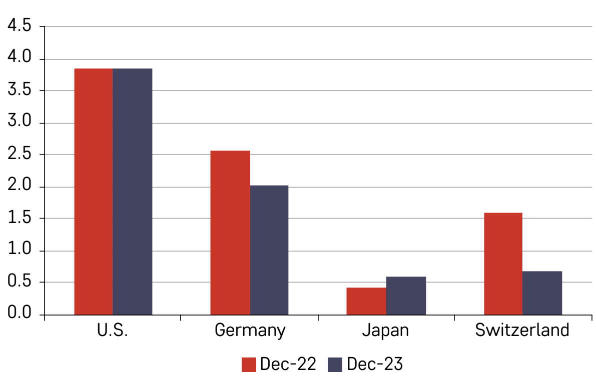
Source: Bloomberg

F23 Investment grade corporate spreads by industry, 2013 – 2023 (percent)



Source: Bloomberg

F22 Internal rate of return (IRR) on ten-year bonds in selected countries, 2022-2023 (percent)

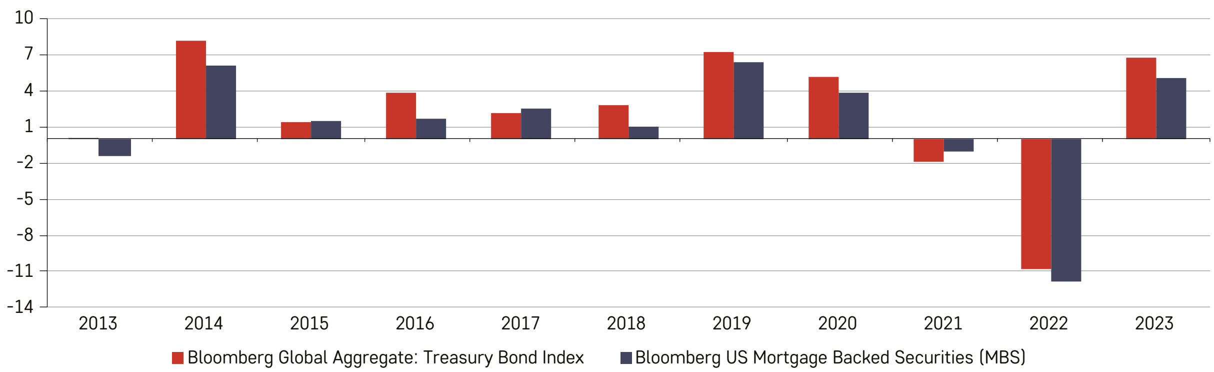


Source: Bloomberg

F24 High yield bonds spreads, 2013 – 2023 (percent)

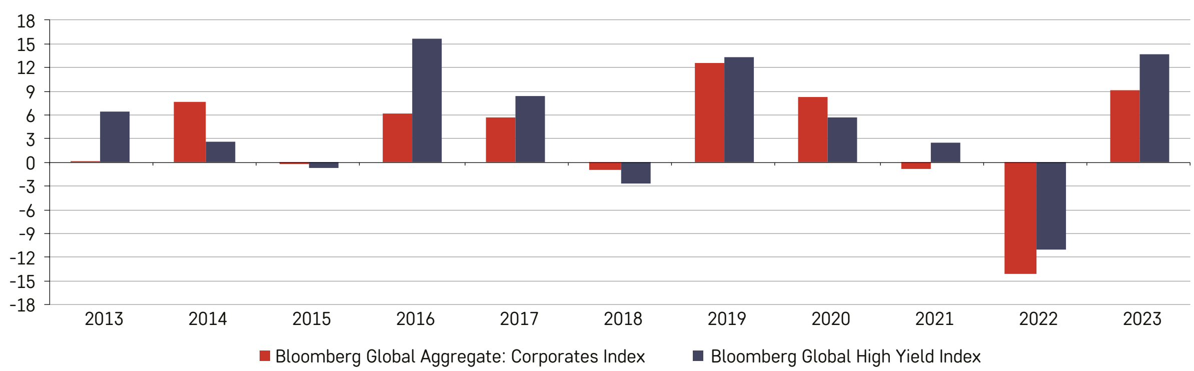
Source: Bloomberg

F25 Bloomberg: Global Aggregate Treasury bonds (hedged) and U.S. MBS (hedged), 2013 – 2023 (percent, measured in local currency)



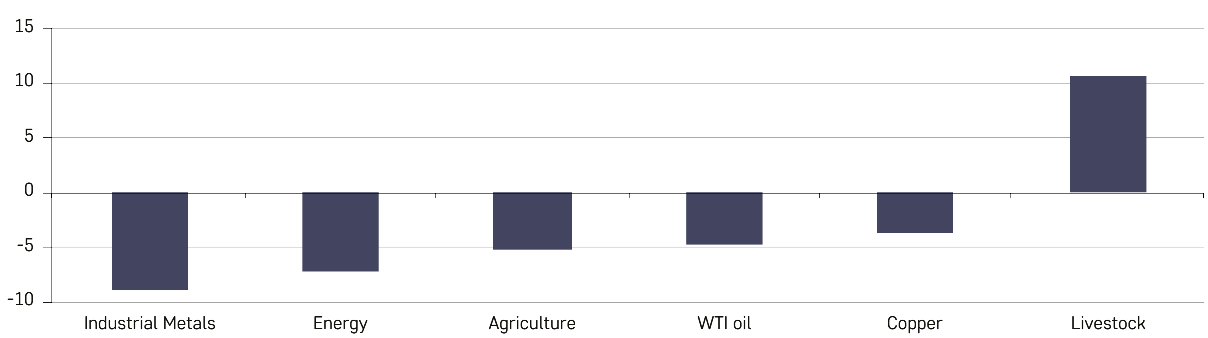
Source: Bloomberg

F26 Bloomberg Global: Aggregate Corporates (hedged) and High Yield (hedged), 2013 – 2023 (percent, measured in local currency)



Source: Bloomberg

F27 Standard & Poor's commodity index in 2023 (year-on-year change, percent)

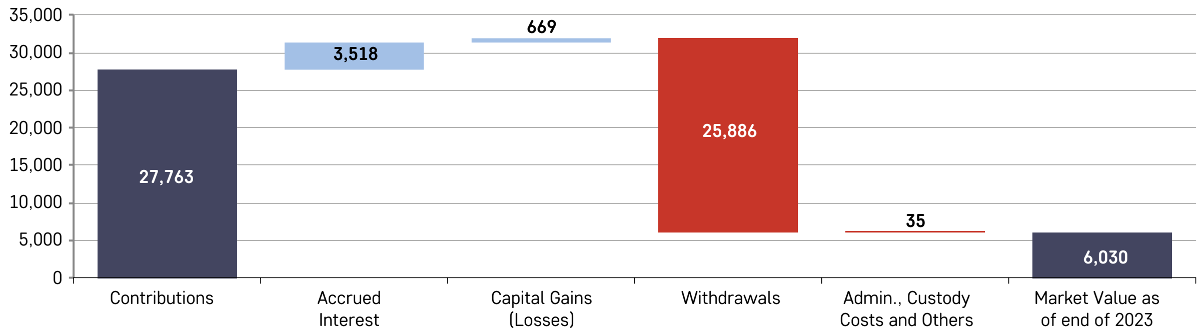


Source: Bloomberg

07 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

The market value of the ESSF at year-end 2023 was US$ 6,030 million. Since its inception on 6 March 2007, the fund has recorded total capital contributions of US$ 27,763 million, withdrawals of US$ 25,886 million, and net investment income of US$ 4,152 million. The latter breaks down into US$ 3,518 million in interest earned, US$ 669 million in capital gains, and US$ 35 million in management and custody costs (see Figure 28). In 2023, the fund's return in dollars (net of management costs) was 2.36%; the equivalent net return in pesos was 5.35%. Since the fund's inception, the annualized net return in dollars has been 1.47%; in pesos, 4.51%. The IRR in dollars was 2.35% in 2023 and 2.12% annualized since the creation of the fund.

F28 Change in market value, March 2007 – December 2023 (millions dollars)



Source: Ministry of Finance

7.1 Investment Policy[23]

The main elements of the ESSF investment policy in force at the end of 2023 are presented below.

Investment objectives: While the fund remains below 5.0% of GDP, a defensive portfolio should be maintained. The primary objective of such a portfolio is to maximize its peso value during periods of financial stress, when government financing through bond issuance may become costly or negatively impact sovereign spreads. Consequently, the economic authority is likely to use the ESSF during such times, so a portfolio that presents a high value in such circumstances should be sought. It is understood, from the above, that such assets must have high liquidity when the Fisco requires it in such situations. If the fund surpasses 5.0% of GDP, a strategic asset allocation review should be conducted to pursue higher long-term returns, particularly for the portion exceeding this threshold.

Strategic asset allocation: The investment strategy allocates 81% of assets to Treasury bills and sovereign bonds, 4% to inflation-linked sovereign bonds, and 15% to U.S. agency MBS. The portfolio is denominated in a mix of currencies, with 69% in USD, 19% in EUR, 9% in JPY, and 3% in CNY.

Portfolio benchmarks: A benchmark has been defined for each component of the strategic asset allocation, using a representative market index (see Table 2).

T2 Strategic asset allocation and benchmarks (percent)

Asset Class	Benchmark	Percentage of Portfolio
U.S. Treasury bills	ICE BofaAML US Treasury Bills Index	10
U.S. sovereign bonds (1-10 years)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate - Treasury: U.S. 1-10 Yrs	40
Europe sovereign bonds AAA/AA (1-10 years)	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate - Treasury: Aaa 1-10 Yrs[1] Bloomberg Euro Aggregate - Treasury: Aa 1-10 Yrs[2]	19[3]
Japan sovereign bonds (1-10 years)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate - Treasury: Japan 1-10 Yrs	9
China sovereign bonds (1-10 years)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate - Treasury: China 1-10 Yrs	3
U.S. Treasury bills and sovereign bonds		**81**
U.S. inflation-linked sovereign bonds (1-10 years)	Bloomberg Global Inflation-Linked: U.S. TIPS 1-10 Yrs	4
Subtotal inflation-linked sovereign bonds		**4**
Subtotal Sovereign Fixed Income		**85**
U.S. agency MBS	Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index	15
Subtotal U.S. agency MBS		**15**
Total		**100**

1 Luxembourg is excluded.
2 Estonia and Ireland are excluded.
3 Each sub-index is aggregated according to its relative market capitalization.

Source: Ministry of Finance

23 Section prepared based on the Annual Report Financial Committee 2023.

Management: The CBC manages the portfolios of Treasury bills, sovereign bonds, and inflation-linked sovereign bonds. The U.S. agency MBS portfolio is managed by external portfolio managers.

Ex-ante tracking error:[24] The sovereign fixed income portfolio has an ex-ante tracking error limit of 25 basis points. For the U.S. agency MBS portfolio, the monthly tracking error average cannot exceed 20 basis points, with a daily maximum of 30 basis points.

Eligible currencies, issuers, and instruments: Only currencies included in the relevant benchmark are eligible for each asset class. Eligible issuers and instruments are mainly those included in the benchmark. However, to provide managers with greater flexibility, certain issuers and instruments not included in the benchmark may be eligible for each asset class. Notable examples include:

- U.S. agency MBS: Debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, interest rate futures, and TBAs.[25]

Leveraging and the use of derivatives: Leveraging is not allowed.[26] Regarding the use of derivatives, the use of forwards and swaps is allowed only for currency hedging, and the use of futures to gain exposure to part of the benchmark or reduce differences with respect to it. The total notional amount in derivatives cannot exceed 10% of the portfolio.

Rebalancing policy: The portfolio must be rebalanced to the strategic asset allocation following a contribution or withdrawal, or if any asset class deviates more than ± 2% from its target weight for 30 consecutive days (see Table 3).

Investment guidelines: The investment guidelines, which are published in Spanish and English and available online at the Ministry of Finance website,[27] provide additional information on the ESSF investment policy, such as special restriction on investment in specific countries and other relevant limits, as well as other aspects of portfolio management.

T3 ESSF rebalancing policy (percent of portfolio)

Asset Class	Strategic Asset Allocation	Allowable Deviation Range
Soverign fixed income	85	83 - 87
U.S. agency MBS	15	13 - 17

Source: Ministry of Finance

7.2 Market Value

The market value of the ESSF at year-end 2023 was US$ 6,030 million, versus US$ 7,514 million at year-end 2022. The change in value of the ESSF was mainly due to withdrawals of US$ 1,641 million and net investment gains of US$ 156 million. Since its inception on 6 March 2007, the ESSF has recorded capital contributions of US$ 27,763 million and withdrawals of US$ 25,886 million and has generated net financial gains of US$ 4,152 million (see Tables 4 and 5).

24 The ex-ante tracking error is an estimate of the standard deviation of the difference between the portfolio and benchmark returns. The lower the ex-ante tracking error, the more passive the portfolio management.

25 TBA, or To Be Announced, refers to forward contracts on MBS. The term 'TBA' comes from the fact that the specific MBS to be delivered in the future isn't identified at the time of the transaction; instead, it's announced 48 hours before the settlement date.

26 Leveraging is the purchase of assets through debt.

27 https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/economic-and-social-stabilization-fund/investment-policy.

T4 Contributions and withdrawals (millions of dollars)

Period	Contributions	Withdrawals
2007	13,100	—
2008	5,000	—
2009	—	9,278[a]
2010	1,362	150[b]
2011	—	—
2012	1,700	—
2013	603	—
2014	—	499[c]
2015	—	464[c]
2016	—	462[c]
2017	—	—
2018	—	542[c]
2019	—	2,564[d]
2020	—	4,090[e]
2021	—	6,197[f]
2022	5,998	0.1[g]
2023	—	1,641[h]
Total	**27,763**	**25,886**

(a) US$ 837 million of the withdrawals were used to finance the full contribution to the PRF. US$ 441 million were used to pay public debt and the rest to finance a fiscal stimulus plan, and the fiscal deficit.

(b) The withdrawal was used to finance part of the contribution to the PRF.

(c) The withdrawal was used to finance the full contribution to the PRF.

(d) US$ 564 million was used to finance the contribution to the PRF, and the rest to finance the fiscal deficit.

(e) US$ 1,090 million was used to pay off the public debt and the rest to finance the fiscal deficit.

(f) US$ 447 million was used to pay off the public debt and the rest to finance the fiscal deficit.

(g) A withdrawal of US$ 50,872 was made, corresponding to a balance of equities that was transferred to the PRF.

(h) The withdrawal was used to finance the full contribution to the PRF.

Source: Ministry of Finance

T5 Decomposition of market value (millions of dollars)

Decomposition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Since inception[a]
Starting market value	14,998	15,419	14,689	13,966	13,772	14,739	14,134	12,233	8,955	2,457	7,514	0
Contributions	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,998	0	27,763
Withdrawals	0	-499	-464	-462	0	-542	-2,564	-4,090	-6,197	-0.1	-1,641	-25,886
Accrued interest	184	188	167	162	153	167	171	95	35	53	122	3,518
Capital gains (losses)	-364	-417	-423	109	817	-228	495	719	-334	-992	36	669
Management, custody and other costs	-2.2	-2.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.8	-2.8	-3.2	-2.9	-2.2	-1.5	-1.4	-34.6
Net financial gains	-182	-231	-259	268	967	-63	663	812	-301	-941	156	4,152
Ending market value	15,419	14,689	13,966	13,772	14,739	14,134	12,233	8,955	2,457	7,514	6,030	6,030

(a) The ESSF was created by combining into a single fund the additional fiscal revenue stabilization resources specified in Decree Law Nº 3,653 of 1981 and the Copper Revenue Compensation Fund; it received its first contribution on 6 March 2007.

Source: Ministry of Finance

7.3 Performance

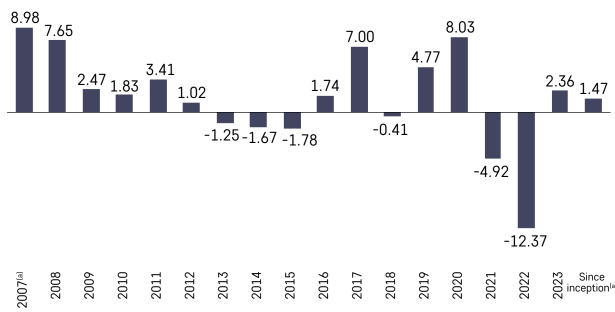
The ESSF net of administration costs in dollars was 2.36%. This return was due to sovereign fixed income returns of 2.08% and U.S. agency MBS returns of 6.58%. On the other hand, the equivalent net return in pesos for the year was 5.35%, explained by the depreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar during the year. As of 1 April 2007, the annualized net return in dollars and pesos was 1.47% and 4.51%, respectively (see Table 6 and Figure 29). In relation to the IRR in dollars, it was 2.35% in 2023 and 2.12% annualized since the creation of the fund.

T6 Net returns[28] (percent)

Returns	2023	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Sovereign fixed income	2.08	-5.53	-1.25	1.14	01-Apr-07
U.S. agency MBS[(a)]	6.58	-	-	6.58	02-Nov-23
Return in USD	**2.36**	**-5.17**	**-0.71**	**1.47**	**01-Apr-07**
Exchange rate return, CLP	2.92	7.54	4.92	3.00	01-Apr-07
Return in CLP	**5.35**	**1.98**	**4.18**	**4.51**	**01-Apr-07**

(a) The returns that are presented are from 2 November 2023.
Source: Ministry of Finance

F29 Annual net returns in dollars (percent)



(a) Calculated since 1 April 2007.
Source: Ministry of Finance

BOX 4 Main Asset Class Results in 2023

Asset class returns were strongly impacted by interest rate hikes associated with higher inflation caused by the pandemic, which was exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine war that led to higher gas, oil and food prices. This affected growth expectations, which had an impact on the perceived risk towards companies.

Table B4 presents the returns experienced by various asset classes in 2023. All of them, except the MBS of U.S. agencies, are global, i.e., they include all instruments in the world that meet the inclusion criteria used to compile the market index representing each asset class[1]. All asset classes exhibited positive returns, with equities leading at 22.43%, followed by high-yield bonds at 13.96% and investment-grade corporate bonds at 9.65%.

B4 Asset classes returns in dollars (percent)

Asset Class	2023
Investment grade sovereign and government-related bonds (global)	4.20
Investment grade inflation-linked sovereign bonds (global)	5.63
U.S. agency MBS	5.06
Investment grade corporate bonds (global)	9.65
High yield bonds (global)	13.96
Equities (global)	22.43

1 Each asset class is represented by a market index. For example, for equities (global) the MSCI ACWI is used.

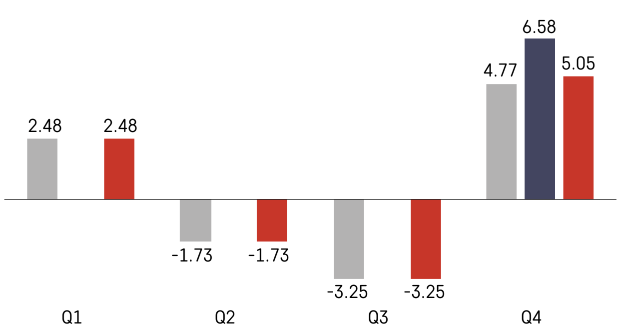
28 Returns are presented in dollars unless otherwise indicated. In the report, returns for periods longer than one year are annualized and compounded. For periods of less than one year, the return corresponds to the change in the indicated period.

Figure 30 presents the quarterly net returns in dollars of the fund for the year 2023, with a breakdown of returns by asset class. The fund delivered a return of 2.48% in the first quarter, followed by negative returns of -1.73% and -3.25% in the second and third quarters, respectively. The fourth quarter saw the highest return of the year at 5.05%, driven by the performance of U.S. agency MBS, which returned 6.58%, and sovereign fixed income, which contributed 4.77%.

The fund's investment performance can be illustrated using an index of the portfolio's daily returns. Taking a starting value of 100 on 31 March 2007, the index reached 127.6 at year-end 2023 (see Figure 31).

In 2023, the performance of the ESSF, measured as the difference between the portfolio and the benchmark return, was -4 basis points. Since 1 April 2007, the annualized return of the ESSF was 4 basis points below the benchmark (see Figure 32 and Table 7).

F30 Net quarterly returns in 2023 (percent)



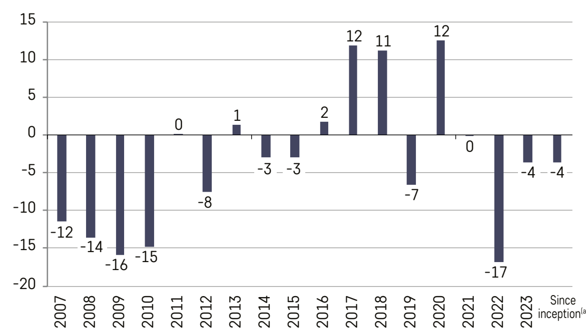
(a) The U.S. agency MBS portfolio began on 2 November 2023.

Source: Ministry of Finance

F31 Return index in dollars (31 March 2007 = 100)

Source: Ministry of Finance

F32 Net returns against the benchmark (basis points)



(a) Calculated from 1 April 2007.

Source: Ministry of Finance

T7 Net returns against the benchmark[29] (basis points)

Asset Class	2023	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Data
Total portfolio	-4	-7	-4	-4	01-Apr-07

Source: Ministry of Finance

29 The total excess return of the portfolio is calculated as the difference between the weighted average of the returns of each asset class of the portfolio and the benchmark.

7.4. Portfolio Allocation

As of 31 December 2023, the ESSF portfolio was allocated as follows: US$ 4,886 million in Treasury bills and sovereign bonds, US$ 234 million in inflation-linked sovereign bonds, and US $911 million in U.S. agency MBS (see Table 8). The fund's geographic exposure was concentrated in the U.S., accounting for 71.7% of the portfolio, followed by Japan (9.1%), France (8.1%), Germany (6.6%), Belgium (1.5%), the Netherlands (1.3%), Austria (1.1%), and Finland (0.5%).

In percentage terms and relative to the benchmark, the allocation of the fund by asset class at year-end was very close to the benchmark (see Figure 33).

Regarding currency allocation, at year-end the portfolio was aligned with the benchmark (see Figure 34).

The credit quality of the sovereign investments included in the ESSF is directly related to the benchmark allocation. That is, the distribution by credit rating depends on the shares established in the benchmark for the countries in which it invests (see Figure 35).

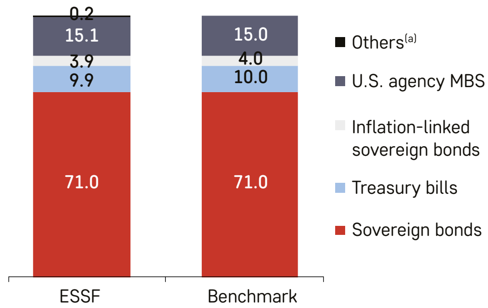
T8 Asset class allocation, 31 December 2023 (millions of dollars and percent of the portfolio)

Exposure	Country	US$ Million	% of Total
Sovereign	United States	3,180.6	52.7
	Japan	546.4	9.1
	France	489.1	8.1
	Germany	395.2	6.6
	Belgium	88.4	1.5
	Netherlands	80.9	1.3
	Austria	63.6	1.1
	Finland	30.3	0.5
	Others[a]	11.0	0.2
	Total	**4,885.5**	**81.0**
Inflation-linked sovereign	United States	233.6	3.9
	Total	**233.6**	**3.9**
U.S. agency MBS	United States	910.9	15.1
	Total	**910.9**	**15.1**
	Total Fund	**6,030.1**	**100.0**

(a) It includes cash, cash equivalent and pending transactions.

Source: Ministry of Finance

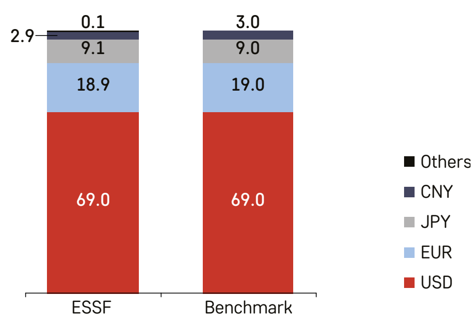
F33 Asset allocation, 31 December 2023 (percent of portfolio)



(a) It includes cash, cash equivalents, and unsettled transactions.

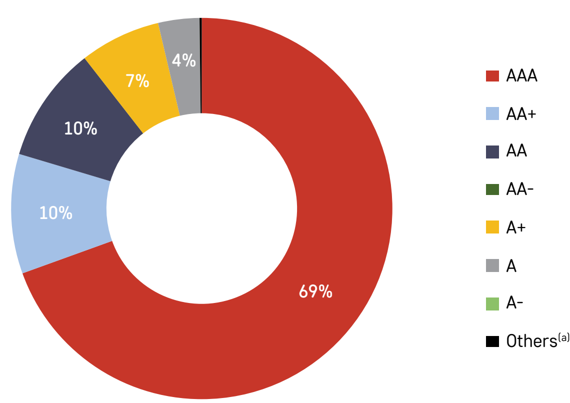
Source: Ministry of Finance

F34 Currency allocation on 31 December 2023 (percent of portfolio)



Source: Ministry of Finance

F35 Credit risk exposure, 31 December 2023 (percent of portfolio)



(a) It includes cash, cash equivalents, and unsettled transactions.

Source: Ministry of Finance

7.5. Management Costs and Income from the Securities Lending Program

The total cost of managing the ESSF in 2023 included US$ 725,477 for custody services and US$ 644,254 for CBC management services. In the year, there were also payments associated with other services for a total of US$ 41,437. Total management costs were equivalent to 2 basis points of the average size of the fund in 2023. Income from the securities lending program was US$ 1,771,932, larger than the total management costs of the ESSF (see Table 9).

7.6. Main Financial Risks

The ESSF is exposed to various types of risks as a result of the fund's investment in different financial instruments, including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Most of these risks are directly related to the asset and currency allocations and the choice of benchmarks, especially given the passive approach of the fund's investment policy. This section describes the risks to which the fund was exposed at the end of the year, together with the control mechanisms set up for controlling them.

7.6.1. Market Risk

The market value of the financial instruments in the ESSF investment portfolio can be exposed to possible losses as a result of changes in market conditions. In the case of the ESSF, the main variables affecting market value are interest rates, exchange rates, and credit spread risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements directly affect the price of fixed-income instruments. A rate increase causes a drop-in market value, while a decrease produces a gain. The parameter that measures a portfolio's sensitivity to a parallel movement of the rate structure is duration: the longer the portfolio duration, the greater the risk of loss in response to an interest rate hike.

In the case of the ESSF, the interest rate risk that is tolerated in the benchmark is defined based on the duration of the individual indexes that make up the benchmark. This risk is monitored controlling that the portfolio duration stays near the benchmark duration. At year-end 2023, the benchmark duration and the actual duration were approximately 3.9 years.

T9 Management and custody costs and income from the securities lending program (dollars)

Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Custody (J.P. Morgan)	1,379,420	1,302,645	1,295,073	1,113,997	1,186,530	1,144,991	1,284,856	1,315,783	864,450	437,413	725,477
Management (CBC)	789,277	802,573	957,404	935,495	932,360	1,153,147	1,189,801	1,101,679	1,139,517	893,283	644,254
External managers	-	581,047	622,359	454,957	613,880	442,031	625,927	385,946	88,552	-	-
Others[(a)]	-	-	-	107,143	71,017	74,988	66,286	60,169	83,766	202,590	41,437
Total costs	**2,168,697**	**2,686,265**	**2,874,836**	**2,611,593**	**2,803,787**	**2,815,156**	**3,166,870**	**2,863,577**	**2,176,285**	**1,533,285**	**1,411,168**
Total costs in basis points[(b)]	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2
Securities lending program	**2,654,248**	**2,332,681**	**2,563,815**	**3,440,007**	**3,743,103**	**2,057,520**	**1,597,618**	**908,754**	**849,936**	**2,370,022**	**1,771,932**

(a) Includes payments for consulting, auditing, tax advisory services, among others.

(b) Calculated based on the average fund's size for the year.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Foreign exchange risk

Because the performance of the ESSF is measured in dollars while a significant share of the portfolio is invested in securities denominated in other currencies, exchange rate fluctuations against the dollar can impact returns. The portfolio at the end of the year was exclusively fixed income denominated in dollars, euros, yen and renminbi.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is associated with securities that allow the premature return of principal by the issuer. The U.S. agency MBS portfolio is exposed to this risk because the underlying assets are mortgage loans, which could be refinanced when mortgage interest rates are low. When a loan is prepaid, the individual borrower who is refinancing the mortgage loan returns the value of the principal owed to the MBS investor, and the investor loses the present value of future interest payments that would otherwise have been received. This risk is monitored by controlling that the prepayment speed in the portfolio of each U.S. agency MBS portfolio manager is similar to the benchmark. At the end of 2023, the benchmark's Constant Prepayment Rate was 7.68%, and that of Western Assets and BNP Paribas was 7.39% and 7.46%, respectively.[30]

Credit spread risk

The market value of the instruments in the ESSF fixed-income portfolio is exposed to changes in the market's perception of the solvency of the issuers of those instruments. In general, if an issuer's solvency worsens, the credit spread on the instruments issued by that entity widens, and the market value of the instruments drops. This risk is low in the ESSF, because the fixed-income portfolio includes mainly sovereign issues from the United States, Japan, Germany, and China, for which the lowest credit rating is A+ (Japan). Finally, the portfolio also includes bonds issued by institutions with an explicit government guarantee, agencies, and supranational entities with a high credit rating.

Volatility, VaR, and tracking error

Some indicators that are commonly used to monitor market risk in absolute terms are return volatility,[31] the minimum and maximum returns, and the Value-at-Risk (VaR). In the case of the ESSF, the annual volatility of the fund was 7.49% in 2023, versus 5.46% since 1 April 2007. Since the fund's inception, the highest monthly return was 5.44% (in December 2008), while the lowest was -4.87% in April 2022. The highest quarterly return was 7.31% in the first quarter of 2008; the lowest was -6.59% in the second quarter of 2022 (see Table 10). At year-end 2023, the VaR, which quantifies potential losses in a given period with a given probability, was 7.66% at a one-year horizon, with a 95% confidence level.[32]

Volatility can also be measured relative to the benchmark in order to assess how close the portfolio is to the stipulated benchmark. At the close of 2023, the ex-ante tracking error of the ESSF was 8 basis points, while the ex-post tracking error was 16 basis points,[33] consistent with a passive management strategy.

T10 Historical minimum and maximum returns (percent)

Range	Month	Quarter
Highest return	5.44 (Dec-08)	7.31 (I 08)
Lowest return	-4.87 (Apr-22)	-6.59 (II 22)

Source: Ministry of Finance

30 The Constant Prepayment Rate represents the percentage of the outstanding balance of mortgage loans that is estimated to be prepaid in a year.

31 Volatility is the standard deviation of the returns; it indicates the degree of dispersion of returns around the average. For this indicator a range of 3 years of data is taken.

32 This means that 95% of the time, the losses in the fund over a horizon of one year would not exceed 7.66% of its nominal value in dollars.

33 The ex-post tracking error is the standard deviation of the historical monthly excess returns recorded from 31 December 2020 through 31 December 2023.

7.6.2. Credit Risk

The issuer of a fixed-rate instrument could enter into default if a liquidity or capital shortage makes it unable to meet its financial obligations. The funds' credit risk thus rises in response to an increase in the default probability of any of their host institutions or governments. In the case of the ESSF, investments are only allowed in sovereign securities issued by the United States, Germany, Japan, and China, all of which have a sovereign rating of A+ or higher. For bank exposure, associated with cash investments and forward and swap transactions, this risk is limited through minimum credit quality and maximum exposure requirements for counterparties: counterparties must have a minimum rating of A– from at least two international rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's), and investment in a given counterparty is capped at a maximum of 1% of the fund in issuers with a minimum rating of AA– and 0.5% of the fund in issuers with an average rating between A– and A+. Additionally, forwards, swaps and futures cannot exceed 10% of the size of the fund.

The risk arising from the execution of a transaction—that is, the losses that could occur if the counterparty does not deliver the securities purchased or pay for the securities sold—is mitigated through the use of delivery versus payment (DVP) transactional or post-transactional systems, in which payment is conditional on simultaneous delivery. Finally, the risk of holding the funds' securities at a custodian institution is addressed by registering them in the name of the Fisco and keeping them in separate accounts.

7.6.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the losses that would occur from the early sales of securities in order to cover cash-flow needs. This risk is exacerbated during times of economic uncertainty, when some investments could be substantially discounted due to lack of demand or market depth.

In the ESSF, this risk is mitigated by maintaining a percentage of liquid short-term assets. As of 31 December 2023, money market instruments accounted for 10%, which is in line the current strategic allocation. Liquid assets include Treasury bills which are less sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the market for Treasury bills allows for quick sales without heavy penalization.

7.6.4. Operational Risk

Operational risk arises from the losses that would occur from mistakes in internal processes and systems, external events or human error. Examples of operational risk include transaction errors, fraud, failure to comply with legal obligations (contracts), etc.

This risk has been mitigated by delegating a large share of the operational management of the funds to the CBC, thereby taking advantage of the infrastructure that the CBC uses to manage its international reserves. The CBC has also set up a series of controls, including the division of responsibilities and functions, software in line with market quality standards, backup systems to ensure the operational continuity of the funds and internal and external auditing processes to assess the effectiveness of the existing controls.

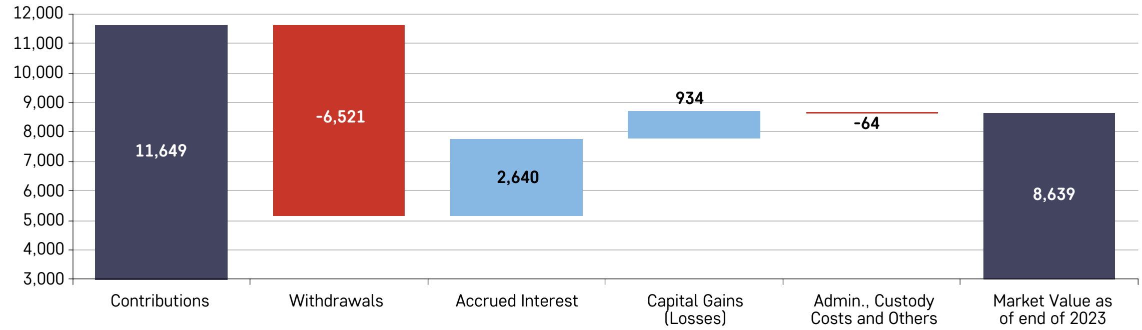
When external portfolio managers are used, operational risk has been mitigated by contracting managers with vast experience in the field, a strong reputation in the market and robust management systems. Furthermore, the managers' performance is monitored, and the contract can be terminated in the event of dissatisfaction with some aspects of the services provided. Starting in 2015, support for monitoring is provided by an international consulting firm.[34]

34 In 2015, the firm Verus was contracted to provide consulting services for the sovereign wealth funds through April 2018. Starting in May 2018 and following a selection process carried out by the CBC, RVK was contracted to serve as the funds' international consultant. In 2023, a new selection process was carried out and the consulting firm Mercer was hired.

08 PENSION RESERVE FUND

The market value of the PRF on 31 December 2023 was US$ 8,639 million. Since its inception on 28 December 2006, the fund has recorded total capital contributions of US$ 11,649 million, withdrawals of US$ 6,521 million, and net investment income of US$ 3,510 million, which breaks down into US$ 2,640 million in accrued interest, US$ 934 million in capital gains, and US$ 64 million in management and custody costs (see Figure 36). In 2023, the return in dollars, net of management costs, was 11.35%; the equivalent net return in pesos in the same period was 14.60%. Since the fund's inception, the annualized net return in dollars was 3.21%; the equivalent in pesos, 6.30%. The IRR in dollars was 11.35% in 2023 and 3.19% annualized since the creation of the fund.

F36 Change in market value, March 2007 – December 2023 (millions of dollars)



Source: Ministry of Finance

8.1 Investment Policy[35]

In 2020, the PRF investment policy was modified to incorporate the impact of some legal reforms on the expected size of the fund and on current disbursements for that year and those projected for 2021. These reforms were approved by Congress as part of the social agenda implemented in late 2019 and as a funding source for the fiscal policy response to the pandemic in 2020 (see Box 5).

Based on recommendations by the Financial Committee, the Ministry of Finance broke-down the fund in two investment portfolios: the short-term investment portfolio (STIP) and the long-term investment portfolio (LTIP).[36] The STIP was implemented on 1 October 2020 and closed on 8 June 2021, the date of the last PRF withdrawal for that year.

Below are only the main features of the LTIP's investment policy, considering that the STIP has remained without resources since mid-2021:

Long-term investment portfolio

Investment objective: The investment objective is to earn an expected annualized return in pesos of at least 2% over Chilean inflation in a ten-year period, with a probability of at least 60%. The risk tolerance establishes that the probability that the fund's real return will be less than –12%, expressed in pesos, must not be over 5% in any given year%.[37]

Strategic asset allocation: The portfolio allocation is 31% equities, 34% sovereign and government-related bonds, 13% corporate bonds, 8% high-yield bonds, 6% U.S. agency MBS, and 8% inflation-linked bonds.[38]

Benchmarks: A benchmark has been established for each component of the strategic asset allocation, using a representative market index (see Table 11).

Management: The sovereign and government-related bonds portfolio and the inflation-linked bond portfolio are managed directly by the CBC. The equity, corporate bond, high yield, and U.S. agency MBS portfolios are managed by external portfolio managers. All these managers were selected by the CBC.

Ex-ante tracking error: The ex-ante tracking error has been set at 50 basis points for the aggregate portfolio of sovereign and government-related bonds and inflation-linked sovereign bonds, 60 basis points for the equity portfolio, 50 basis points for the corporate bond portfolio, and 150 basis points for the high yield bond portfolio. For the U.S. agency MBS portfolio, the monthly tracking error average cannot exceed 20 basis points, with a daily maximum of 30 basis points.

35 This section was prepared based on the Annual Report Financial Committee 2021.

36 In 2020, the Financial Committee recommended dividing the PRF portfolio into two sub-portfolios. The STIP would hold expected disbursements in 2020 and 2021; the LTIP would hold resources that would not be withdrawn in the short term, in order to invest the funds at a medium- to long-term investment horizon. For more information on the amendments to the PRF investment policy and the STIP investment policy, see Box 6 and Section 8.1 of the 2021 Sovereign Wealth Funds Annual Report, respectively.

37 This objective was defined in the investment policy approved by the Minister of Finance in late 2017 but it must be revised considering the Minister's decision to stop convergence to the strategic asset allocation of said policy.

38 This strategic asset allocation has been in place for the fund since January 2020; the Finance Minister instructed to maintain this allocation when the decision to stop convergence to the investment policy defined in late 2017, was made.

BOX 5 Legal Reforms that Affected the PRF in 2019–2020

In 2019 and 2020, a series of legal reforms were passed that had an impact on the future evolution of the PRF. These include the following:

- The law on the Solidarity Pension System, passed in December 2019, introduced a 50% increase in the basic solidarity pension (PBS) and the maximum solidarity pension contribution (PMAS), defined in Articles 7 and 13 of Law N° 20,255. Additionally, it standardized the calculation rule for the old-age solidarity pension contribution (APS) for new beneficiaries; created a new rule on the use of capitalization account resources for funding the APS, using individual funds first; and incorporated a benefit for people who have a self-funded reference pension (PAFE) that is higher than the PMAS, but whose scheduled withdrawal potentially falls below the value of the PBS.
- In the framework of the pandemic, Law N° 21,225, passed in March 2020, which establishes support measures for families and micro, small, and medium-sized businesses to address the impact of COVID-19, suspends contributions to the PRF in 2020 and 2021 (Article 4).
- Law N° 21,227, passed in April 2020, which facilitates access to unemployment insurance under Law N° 19,728, established in Article 19 that under exceptional circumstances, and without prejudice to the provisions of Article 8 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law, the amount of resources that will be withdrawn from the PRF in 2020 and 2021 will be equivalent to the full difference between total expenditures classified as pension expense for each year and total expenditures for that expense item in 2008, adjusted for inflation.

T11 Benchmarks – LTIP (percent of LTIP)

Asset Class	Percent of the LTIP	Benchmarks
Sovereign and government-related bonds [(a)]	34	Bloomberg Global Aggregate: Treasuries Index (USD unhedged) Bloomberg Global Aggregate: Government-Related Index (USD unhedged) [(b)]
Inflation-linked sovereign bonds	8	Bloomberg Global Inflation-Linked Index (USD unhedged)
Corporate bonds	13	Bloomberg Global Aggregate: Corporates Index (USD unhedged)
High yield bonds	8	Bloomberg Global High Yield Index (USD unhedged)
U.S. agency MBS	6	Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index
Equities	31	MSCI All Country World Index (USD unhedged with reinvested dividends) ex Chile
Total	**100**	

(a) The two subindexes of this asset class are added in accordance with their relative capitalization.
(b) Includes other related sovereign issuers such as municipalities, state-owned enterprises, agencies, etc.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Eligible currencies, issuers, and instruments: For each asset class, only currencies that are included in the respective benchmarks are eligible for investment. Eligible issuers and instruments are mainly those included in the benchmark, but each asset class includes some eligible issuers and instruments that are not in the benchmark, so as to give the portfolio managers more flexibility in managing their portfolios. These include the following:

> U.S. agency MBS: debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by MBS issuing agencies, interest rate futures, and TBAs.[39]

> Corporate bonds: market-traded futures and reopened issues that are comparable to the instruments included in the benchmark.

> High yield bonds: futures, reopened issues that are comparable to the instruments included in the benchmark, sovereign instruments, and investment-grade bonds that leave the benchmark.

> Equities: ETFs, mutual funds, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), and futures.

39 To be announced (TBA): MBS forwards.

Leveraging and use of derivatives: The LTIP does not allow leveraging. The use of derivatives is differentiated by portfolio:

> Aggregate portfolio of sovereign and government-related bonds, and inflation-linked sovereign bonds: forwards or swaps can only be contracted for the purpose of currency hedging. The nominal value of forwards or swaps that are contracted with a given eligible counterparty cannot exceed 1.0% of the market value of the portfolio if the counterparty has a credit rating of at least AA– and 0.5% if the credit rating is A– to A+. The use of futures is also allowed to gain exposure to part of the benchmark or to reduce differences with respect to it. The total notional amount in derivatives cannot exceed 10% of the portfolio.

> U.S. agency MBS: Exposure to TBAs cannot exceed 30% of the portfolio. The nominal amounts of U.S. interest rate futures valued at market price and expressed in absolute value cannot exceed 10% of the market value of the portfolio.

> Equities, corporate bond, and high yield bond portfolios: Each manager can only contract forwards or swaps for the purpose of currency hedging; and futures—equities or fixed-income, as indicated—for hedging purposes or to gain exposure to part of the benchmark. The nominal value of the forwards or swaps that are contracted by a given manager with a given eligible counterparty cannot exceed 3% of the market value of the portfolio under management. The aggregate nominal amount of futures, forwards, and swaps cannot exceed 10% of the portfolio of any given manager.

Investment guidelines: The investment guidelines for both, the STIP and LTIP, which are published on the Ministry of Finance's website,[40] provide additional information on the PRF investment policy, including details on the admissible instruments and other key limitations, as well as other issues related to fund management.

40 https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/pension-reserve-fund/investment-policy.

8.2 Market Value

The market value of the PRF on 31 December 2023 was US$ 8,639 million, which represents an increase of US$ 2.163 million relative to year-end 2022. The increase is mainly due to net financial gains of US$ 823 million and a contribution of US$ 1.641 million compensated in part with withdrawals of US$ 300 million (see Table 12).

Since its inception on 28 December 2006, the fund has recorded contributions totaling US$ 11,649 million, withdrawals of US$ 6,521 million, and net investment gains of US$ 3,510 million (see Table 13).

T12 Contributions and withdrawals (millions of dollars)

Period	Contribution	% GDP of Prev. Year	Withdrawal[a]
2006	605	0.5	—
2007	736	0.5	—
2008	909	0.5	—
2009	837	0.5	—
2010	337	0.2	—
2011	443	0.2	—
2012	1,197	0.5	—
2013	1,377	0.5	—
2014	499	0.2	—
2015	464	0.2	—
2016	462	0.2	—
2017	505	0.2	314
2018	542	0.2	525
2019	564	0.2	577
2020[b]	—	0.0	1,576
2021[b]	—	0.0	2,960
2022	532	0.2	269
2023	1,641	0.5	300
Total	**11,649**		**6,521**

(a) For more information about the withdrawal rules of PRF see section 3.2 of this report.

(b) During 2020 and 2021 the contributions to the PRF were suspended, and the Fiscal Responsibility Law was modified to temporarily withdraw, for these two years ,three times more than was authorized before the legal modification.

Source: Ministry of Finance

T13 Decomposition of market value (millions of dollars)

Decomposition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Since inception[(a)]
Starting market value	5,883	7,335	7,944	8,112	8,862	10,011	9,663	10,812	10,157	7,473	6,475	0
Contributions	1,377	499	464	462	505	542	564	0	0	532	1,641	11,649
Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	-314	-525	-577	-1,576	-2,960	-269	-300	-6,521
Accrued interest	174	190	194	197	208	222	265	220	152	156	196	2,640
Capital gains (losses)	-95	-76	-485	94	755	-581	904	709	131	-1,411	632	934
Management, custody and other costs	-4	-5	-4	-4	-5	-5	-7	-8	-6	-6	-6	-64
Net financial gains	75	110	-295	288	958	-364	1,161	921	276	-1,260	823	3,510
Ending market value	**7,335**	**7,944**	**8,112**	**8,862**	**10,011**	**9,663**	**10,812**	**10,157**	**7,473**	**6,475**	**8,639**	**8,639**

(a) The PRF was created on 28 December 2006, with an initial contribution of US$ 604.5 million. 0.09 million were also contributed corresponding to the accrual of interest produced in 2006.

Source: Ministry of Finance

8.3 Performance

The fund's net return on management costs in dollars was 11.35%. A breakdown of PRF returns by asset class shows that portfolios of sovereign and government-related bonds, inflation-linked bonds, U.S. agency MBS, corporate bonds, high-yield bonds, and equities experienced returns of 4.20%, 5.63%, 5.06%, 9.65%, 13.96%, and 22.43%, respectively. Meanwhile, the fund's equivalent net return in pesos in 2023 was 14.60%. On the other hand, the net return in dollars and annualized over the last 3 years -1.49% while in pesos it was 5.93%. As of 1 April 2007, the net annualized return from inception in dollars was 3.21% and in pesos, 6.30% (see Table 14 and Figure 37). In relation to the IRR in dollars, it was 11.35% in 2023 and 3.19% annualized since the creation of the fund.

An analysis of quarterly returns in dollars (see Table 15) reveals that the first, second, and fourth quarters generated positive returns, with the fourth quarter delivering the strongest performance. In contrast, the third quarter experienced negative returns across all asset classes.

The fund's investment performance can be illustrated using an index that adjusts its value according to the daily returns experienced by the portfolio (see Figure 38). At the end of 2023 the index stood at 169.8 from a starting value of 100 on 31 March 2007.

T14 Net returns[41] (percent)

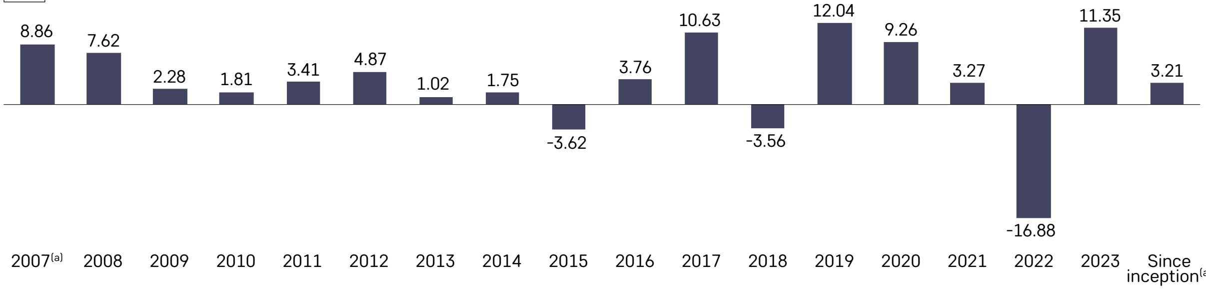
Portfolio	Asset Class	2023	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception
Long-Term	Sovereign and government-related bonds	4.20	-6.30	-0.80	-0.21	01-Jan-12
	Inflation-linked sovereign bonds	5.63	-5.64	0.47	1.24	01-Jan-12
	U.S. agency MBS	5.06	-2.85	0.25	0.25	22-Jan-19
	Corporate bonds	9.65	-3.96	1.75	2.18	17-Jan-12
	High yield bonds	13.96	0.16	3.14	3.14	22-Jan-19
	Equities	22.43	6.00	11.68	9.73	17-Jan-12
	Total	**11.35**	**-1.33**	**3.69**	**3.36**	**01-Apr-07**
Composite	**Total USD**	**11.35**	**-1.49**	**3.19**	**3.21**	**01-Apr-07**
	Exchange rate effect, CLP	2.92	7.54	4.92	3.00	01-Apr-07
	Total CLP [(a)]	**14.60**	**5.93**	**8.27**	**6.30**	**01-Apr-07**

(a) The return in CLP corresponds to the sum of the percentage change in the peso-dollar parity and the return in dollars.

Source: Ministry of Finance

41 Returns are presented in dollars unless otherwise indicated.

F37 Annual net returns in dollars (percent)



(a) Calculated since 1 April 2007.

Source: Ministry of Finance

The performance of the PRF in 2023, measured as the difference between the profitability of the portfolio and that of the benchmark, was negative and 33 basis points, while since 1 April 2007 the annualized performance was -24 basis points (see Figure 39).[42,43]

When analyzing performance by asset class (see Table 16), U.S. agency MBS and corporate bonds outperformed their respective benchmarks in 2023. Conversely, the sovereign bond portfolio underperformed its benchmark by 41 basis points, while high yield bonds lagged by 8 basis points. The underperformance of equities can be primarily attributed to the impact of taxes, which are deducted from the return but do not affect the benchmark. It should be noted that the historical performance of stocks for longer periods is distorted by contributions and withdrawals from previous years. Excluding days when special permissions were granted to external managers to deviate from their benchmark due to the cash they must hold in their portfolios to accommodate contributions and withdrawals, the performance of equities has been -17 basis points, -24 basis points, and -22 basis points for the last 3 and 5 years, and from the beginning, respectively.

T15 Net quarterly returns in dollars in 2023, by asset class (percent)

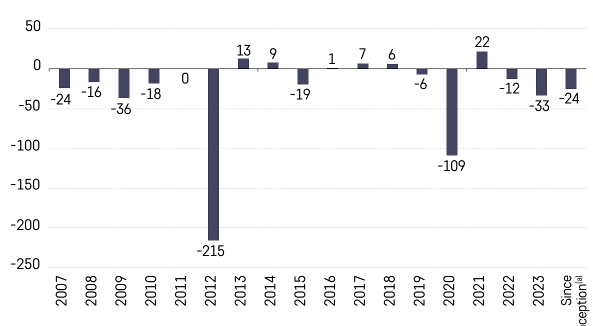
Portfolio	Asset Class	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Long-Term	Sovereign and government-related bonds	2.97	-2.28	-4.12	8.01
	Inflation-linked sovereign bonds	4.52	-1.78	-5.02	8.32
	U.S. agency MBS	2.45	-0.57	-4.09	7.52
	Corporate bonds	3.48	0.12	-2.73	8.81
	High yield bonds	3.36	1.94	-0.26	8.44
	Equities	7.39	6.27	-3.37	11.02
	Total	**4.51**	**1.17**	**-3.46**	**9.10**
Composite	**Total**	**4.51**	**1.17**	**-3.46**	**9.10**

Source: Ministry of Finance

F38 Return index in dollars (31 March 2007 = 100)

Source: Ministry of Finance

F39 Net returns against the benchmark (basis points)



(a) Calculated since 1 April 2007.

Source: Ministry of Finance

42 It is important to note that the -215 basis points performance reported for 2012 was largely due to the implementation of the new investment policy. If the months of January and February 2012 are excluded, corresponding to the investment policy implementation period in which a portfolio other than the strategic composition of assets was maintained, and if the periods with special permits granted to managers are considered of the fund in the year, the performance in 2012 was -3 basis points.

43 The 2020 performance was largely due to the impact of equity losses in the first quarter, which reduced their relative weight in the PRF portfolio while their weight in the benchmark was constant at 31% starting in January 2020. This meant that when the stocks recovered in the second and third quarters of the year, their returns were weighted more strongly in the benchmark than in the PRF. Another factor affecting performance in 2020 was the withdrawal and rebalancing carried out on 1 October 2020 (on 1 October 2020, US$ 1,576 million was withdrawn from the PRF and nearly US$ 2,806 million was transferred from the LTIP to the STIP, when the latter was created) because it was necessary to hold large quantities of cash for several days in different portfolios in order to satisfy liquidity needs, which reduced the PRF returns relative to the benchmark.

T16 Net returns against the benchmark, by asset class[44] (basis points)

Portfolio	Asset Class	2022	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception
Long-Term	Sovereign portfolio [a]	-41	6	13	-6	01-Jan-12
	U.S. agency MBS	1	1	-1	-1	22-Jan-19
	Corporate bonds	5	-2	-1	-20	17-Jan-12
	High yield bonds	-8	-1	-12	-12	22-Jan-19
	Equities	-39	-25	-60	-49	17-Jan-12
	Total	**-33**	**-4**	**-24**	**-24**	**01-Apr-07**
Composite	**Total USD**	**-33**	**-7**	**-26**	**-25**	**01-Apr-07**

(a) The sovereign portfolio represents the aggregate performance of sovereign bonds, government-related bonds and inflation-linked bonds.

Source: Ministry of Finance

8.4 Portfolio Allocation Long-Term Investment Portfolio (LTIP)

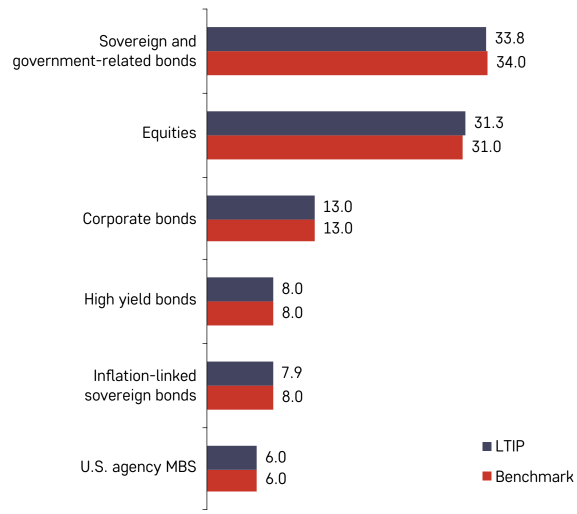
As of December 2023, the asset class composition for the LTIP consisted of US$ 2,923 million in sovereign and government-related bonds, US$ 684 million in inflation-linked bonds, US$ 516 million in U.S. agency MBS, US$ 1,120 million in corporate bonds, US$ 690 million in high yield bonds and US$ 2,705 million in equities. In percentage terms, the fund had an asset class composition relatively similar to its benchmark (see Figure 42). Regarding the composition of currencies, at the end of 2023, the fund was in line with its benchmark concentrating around 86% in dollars, euro, Japanese yen and British pound (see Figure 41).

In terms of credit composition, at the end of the year, 33.5% of the LTIP fixed income portfolio was invested in instruments with a maximum AAA rating, 39.4% between AA + and A-, and 27.1% remaining between BBB+, CCC + and others (see Table 17).

Regarding the geographical composition of the LTIP, it is mainly concentrated in North America, Europe and Asia. Relative to the benchmark, at the end of 2023 the fund was overweight in North America and slightly underweight in the other regions (see Figure 42).

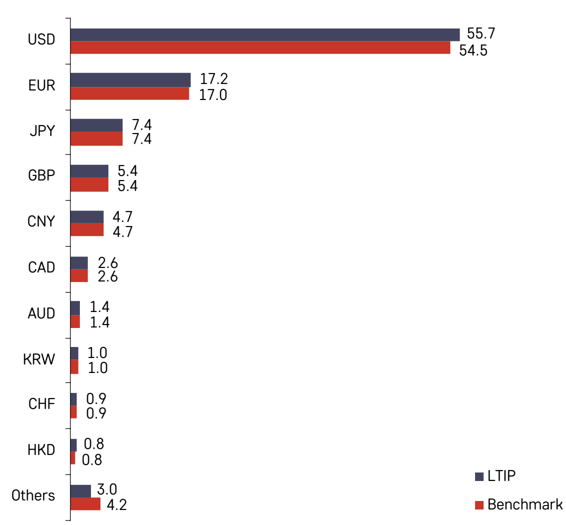
The fund's sector allocation is predominantly concentrated in the Financial sector (including sovereign debt), accounting for over 60% of total assets. Information Technology, Consumer Discretio-

F40 Asset class allocation, 31 December 2023 (percent of LTIP)



Source: Ministry of Finance

F41 Currency allocation, 31 December 2023 (percent of LTIP)



Source: Ministry of Finance

44 The excess return of the total portfolio is calculated as the difference between the weighted average of the returns of each asset class in the portfolio and the benchmark.

T17 Credit risk exposure - LTIP, 31 December 2023 (percent of fixed-income of LTIP)

	Sovereign and government-related bonds	Inflation-linked sovereign bonds	U.S. agency MBS	Corporates bonds	High yield bonds	Total LTIP fixed-income
AAA	18.6	6.1	8.7	0.1	0.0	33.5
AA+ / AA-	7.7	4.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.1
A+ / A-	18.5	0.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	26.3
BBB+ / BBB-	4.3	1.1	0.0	9.3	0.2	14.9
BB+ / BB-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	5.5
B+ / B-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8
CCC+ o lower	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Others[a]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total	**49.3**	**11.5**	**8.7**	**18.9**	**11.6**	**100.0**

(a) It includes cash and cash equivalents.

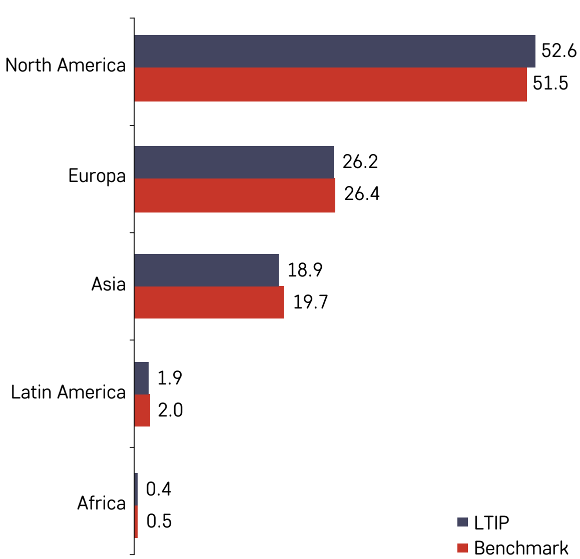
Source: Ministry of Finance

nary, and Industrial sectors follow in terms of weight. When compared to the benchmark, the fund's sector composition at year-end 2023 exhibited a high degree of alignment (see Figure 43).

The exposure of the long-term investment portfolio by country shows a concentration in the U.S., with 49.3% of the total portfolio at the end of 2023, followed by Japan, United Kingdom, China, and France with 7.8%, 6.1%, 5.7%, and 4.8%, respectively. The exposures of the first five countries account for about 74% of the total fund (see Table 18).

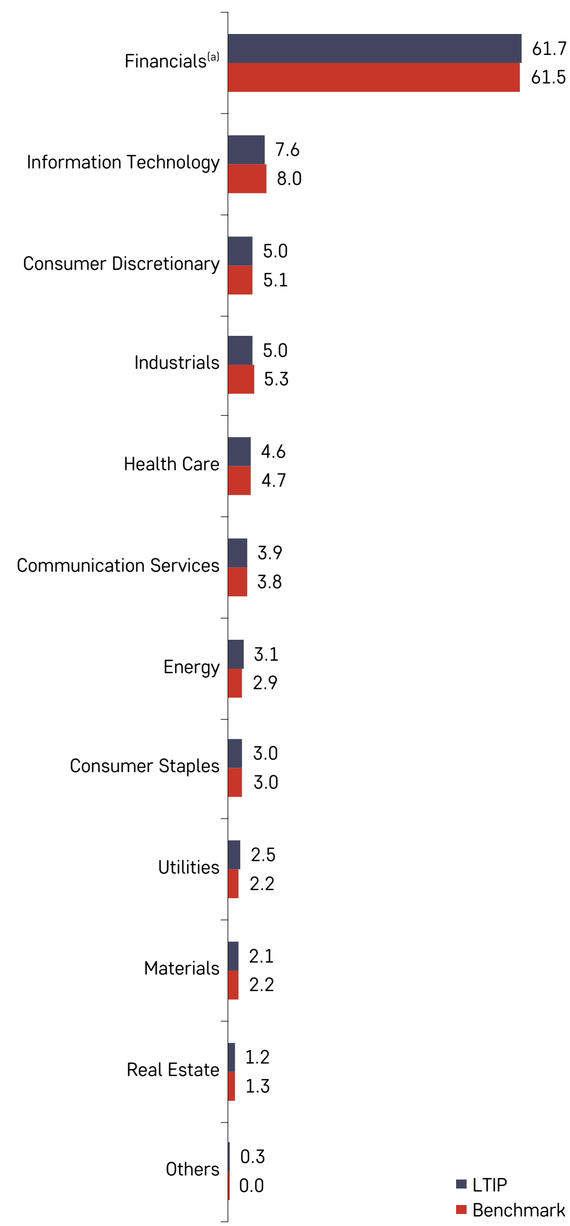
The LTIP is invested in a highly diversified way and the exposure to each issuer depends mainly on its participation in the benchmark of the corresponding asset class. Figures 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 present the main exposures by issuer in each asset class.

F42 Regional allocation, 31 December 2023 (percent of LTIP)



Source: Ministry of Finance

F43 Sector allocation, 31 December 2023 (percent of LTIP)



(a) Includes sovereign.

Source: Ministry of Finance

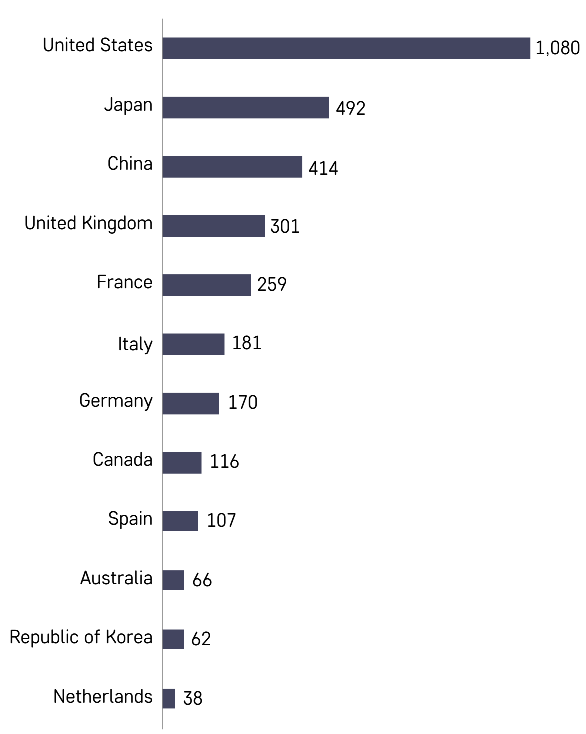
T18 Allocation by country, 31 December 2023 (percent of LTIP)

Country allocation	Sovereign and government-related bonds	Inflation-linked sovereign bonds	U.S. agency MBS	Corporate bonds	High yield bonds	Equities	Total
United States	8.9	3.6	6.0	7.1	3.5	20.1	49.3
Japan	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	7.8
United Kingdom	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	6.1
China	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.7
France	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	4.8
Germany	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	3.3
Canada	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	3.2
Italy	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7
Spain	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.8
Australia	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.6
Netherlands	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.3
Switzerland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2
Republic of Korea	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7
Mexico	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Belgium	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Singapore	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Others[a]	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.3	6.5
Total	**33.8**	**7.9**	**6.0**	**13.0**	**8.0**	**31.3**	**100.0**

(a) It includes cash and cash equivalents.

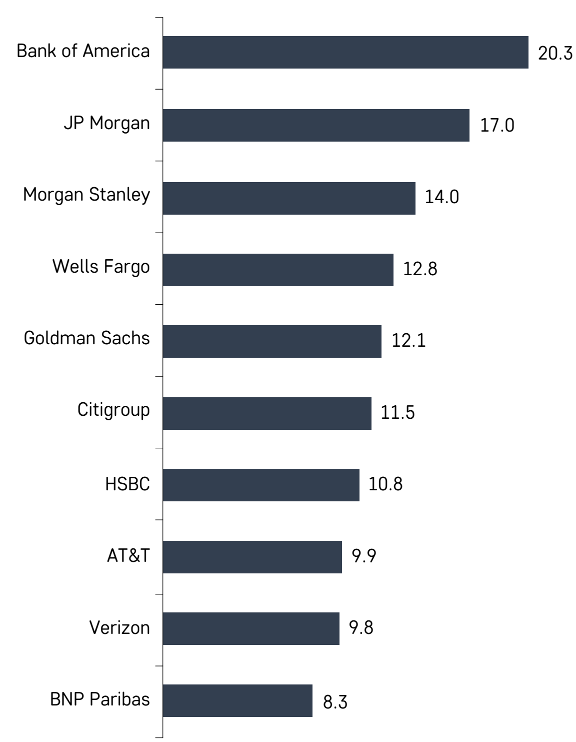
Source: Ministry of Finance

F44 Main exposures to nominal and inflation-linked sovereign and government-related bonds (millions of dollars)



Source: Ministry of Finance

F45 Main exposures to corporate bonds (millions of dollars)

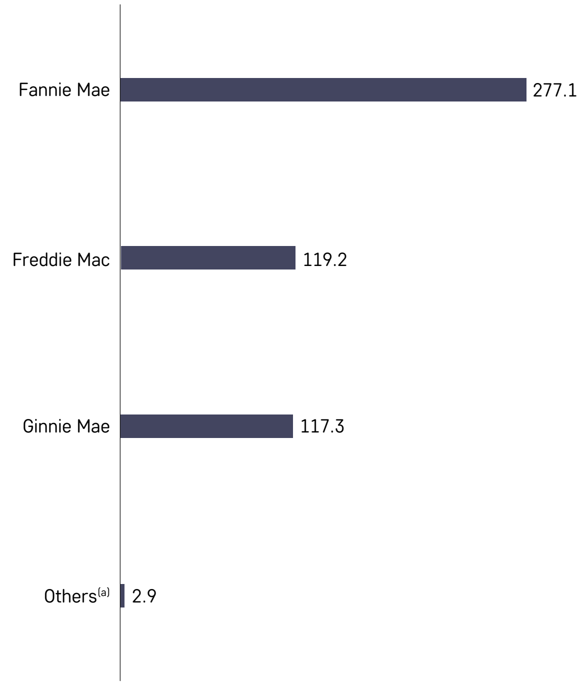


Source: Ministry of Finance

F46 Main exposures to high yield bonds (millions of dollars)

Source: Ministry of Finance

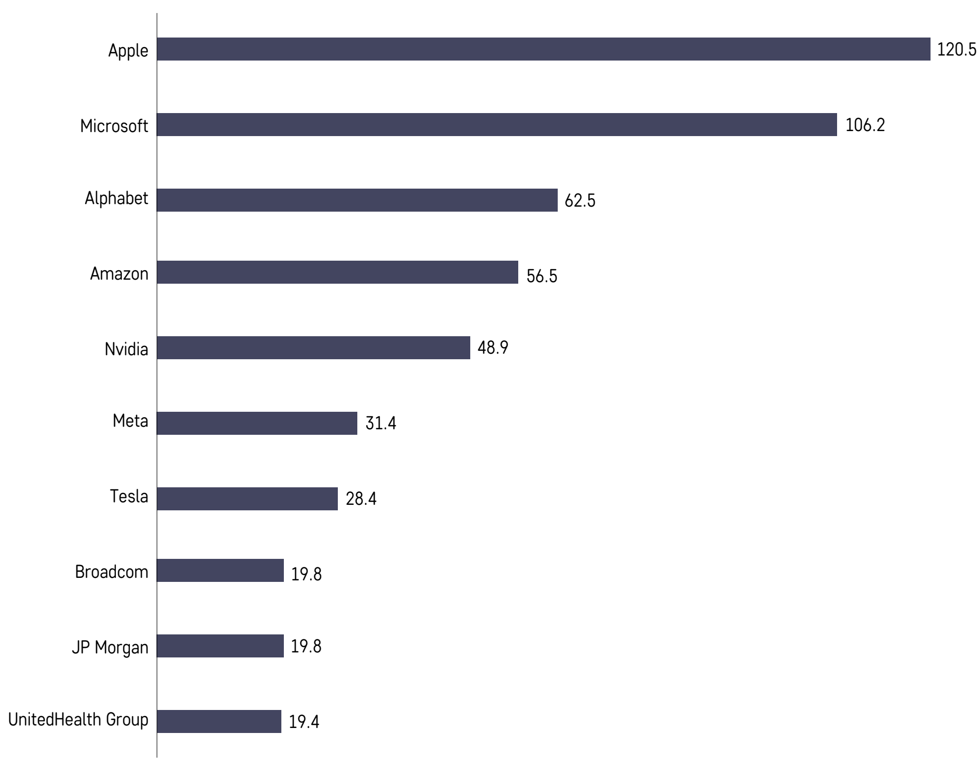
F47 Main Exposures to U.S. agency MBS (millions of dollars)



(a) It includes Treasury bills, cash and cash equivalent, and pending transactions.

Source: Ministry of Finance

F48 Main equities exposures to companies (millions of dollars)



Source: Ministry of Finance

8.5 Management Costs and Income From The Securities Lending Program

The total cost associated with the management of the PRF is broken down into custody services, for US$ 1,837,017, the remuneration associated with the administration of the CBC, for US$ 1,224,195 and that of external managers, for US$ 2,299,942. Additionally, payments for external services and others were made for a total of US$ 311,718. As a whole, the total cost associated with the administration and custody of the PRF represented 7 basis points of the average size of the fund in 2023. On the other hand, the income generated by the securities lending program, US$ 700,430, allowed financing part administration and custody expenses (see Table 19).

8.6 Main Financial Risks[45]

The PRF portfolio is largely exposed to the same risks as the ESSF. However, credit risk is higher in the PRF due to its exposure to a larger number of countries. Moreover, because the fund invests in investment grade and high yield corporate bonds, it is exposed to the idiosyncratic credit risk of the issuing companies. It is also invested in equities, which increases its exposure to the higher volatility of this asset class. As in the case of the ESSF, most of these risks depend directly on the asset class allocation and the chosen benchmarks, given the passive management stipulated in the fund's investment policy.

T19 Management and custody costs and income from the securities lending program (dollars)

Items	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Custody (J.P. Morgan)	1,971,424	2,296,139	1,639,504	1,449,173	1,595,229	1,542,339	2,322,776	2,317,352	2,219,753	1,485,518	1,837,017
Management (CBC)	1,032,599	724,115	947,984	1,003,643	995,777	1,115,871	1,085,958	1,251,219	1,405,412	1,339,528	1,224,195
Management (external)	1,347,401	1,608,982	1,884,965	1,550,659	2,147,271	1,545,941	3,948,867	4,586,013	2,389,353	2,369,170	2,299,942
Other costs[a]	—	—	—	241,507	111,763	537,400	103,264	311,862	341,873	342,075	311,718
Total costs	**4,351,424**	**4,629,236**	**4,472,453**	**4,244,983**	**4,850,040**	**4,741,550**	**7,460,866**	**8,466,446**	**6,356,390**	**5,536,292**	**5,672,872**
Total cost in basis points[b]	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	8	8	8	7
Securities lending program	**242,549**	**567,458**	**278,184**	**307,653**	**338,324**	**394,528**	**833,796**	**912,198**	**511,309**	**764,062**	**700,430**

(a) Includes payments for consulting, auditing, tax advisory services, among others.
(b) Calculated on the average size of the fund in the year.
Source: Ministry of Finance

45 In this section, reference is made indistinctly to the PRF or LTIP since at the end of the year the STIP no longer existed.

8.6.1 Market Risk

The market value of the financial instruments in the PRF portfolio can be exposed to losses as a result of changes in market conditions. As with the ESSF, the fixed-income portfolio is exposed to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and credit spread risk. In addition, the PRF is exposed to equity risk. This section describes these risks in detail, together with the control mechanisms set up for monitoring them.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is mainly a function of the duration of the benchmark and is calculated from the duration of the indices that compose it. Unlike the ESSF, the fixed income portfolio of the PRF is exposed to the interest rate risk of a greater number of countries and it is more sensitive due to its longer duration. This risk is monitored by controlling that the duration of the portfolio is close to that of the benchmark. At the end of 2023, the duration of the fund was 6.63 years and of the benchmark was 6.57 years.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is associated with securities that allow the premature return of principal by the issuer. The U.S. agency MBS portfolio is exposed to this risk because the underlying assets are mortgage loans, which could be refinanced when mortgage interest rates are low. When a loan is prepaid, the individual borrower who is refinancing the mortgage loan returns the value of the principal owed to the MBS investor, and the investor loses the present value of future interest payments that would otherwise have been received. This risk is monitored by controlling that the prepayment speed in the portfolio of each U.S. agency MBS portfolio manager is similar to the benchmark. At the end of 2023, the benchmark's Constant Prepayment Rate was 7.68%, and that of Western Assets and BNP Paribas was 7.59% and 7.57%, respectively.[46]

Foreign exchange risk

As a consequence of the PRF return being measured in dollars, the value of investments in other currencies is also affected by movements in exchange rates. Due to the passive management mandate, the currency exposure that the PRF is willing to tolerate depends on the currency composition of the benchmark. At the end of 2023, approximately 97% of the portfolio was invested in 11 different currencies, including the dollar. Specifically, the fund's currency risk comes mainly from investments denominated in euros (17.16%), yen (7.42%), British pounds (5.38%), Chinese yuan (4.67%), Canadian dollars (2.57%), and Australian dollars (1.37%).

Credit spread risk

The market value of the instruments in the PRF fixed-income portfolio is exposed to changes in the market's perception of the solvency of the issuers of those instruments. The PRF is subject to higher credit spread risk than the ESSF because its fixed-income portfolio includes instruments from many issuers around the world of lower credit quality, such as governments of developed and developing countries with and without investment grade, and other issuers such as public and semi-public agencies, multilateral financial institutions, corporations and so on. In the case of investment grade corporations and sovereigns, credit spread risk is mitigated by having a well-diversified portfolio and investing only in instruments with a rating of BBB– or higher. In the case of high yield bonds, the investment involves instruments that, by definition, have a higher credit risk. To mitigate this risk, the fund has contracted portfolio managers that incorporate credit analysis in their investment process, so as to exclude corporate issuers which could experience a significant worsening of their credit rating, and that construct well-diversified portfolios to eliminate the idiosyncratic risk of a particular issuer.

46 The Constant Prepayment Rate represents the percentage of the outstanding balance of mortgage loans that is estimated to be prepaid in a year.

Equity risk

The PRF is exposed to the risk of losses from a decrease in the price of the equities included in its portfolio. The intrinsic risk of an individual equity is eliminated by investing in a highly diversified portfolio. The fund's tolerance for equity risk is defined as the systemic risk associated with the equity index used as the benchmark (the MSCI ACWI excluding Chile). At the close of 2023, equities accounted for 31.3% of the fund, which is more than the strategic asset allocation (31%) mainly due to the positive return experienced in the year.

Volatility, VaR, and tracking error

The annual volatility of the PRF was 11.32% in 2023. Since the fund's inception, the highest monthly return was 6.39% (in November 2023), while the lowest was de -6.72% (in September 2022). The highest quarterly return was 9.10% in the fourth quarter of 2023; the lowest was -11.35% in the second quarter of 2022 (see Table 20). At year-end 2022, the VaR was 9.55% in a one-year horizon, with a 95% confidence level.[47]

Volatility can also be measured relative to the benchmark. This allows evaluating the degree of closeness of the portfolio with respect to the benchmark used. At the end of 2023, the ex-post tracking error of the PRF was 21 basis points.[48]

8.6.2 redit Risk

In the PRF bond portfolio, exposure to this type of risk is mitigated by having a well-diversified portfolio and investing only in instruments from issuers included in the benchmark. For bank deposits, credit risk is minimal, given that the deposits are very short term and are mainly associated with investing the cash on hand that is necessary for managing the portfolio. There is also a minimum credit rating for eligible banks and limits on the amount that can be deposited in any given bank. The credit risk associated with forwards and swaps is controlled through minimum credit rating requirements for eligible counterparties and limits on exposure to any given counterparty (see Table 21). In addition, forwards and swaps cannot exceed a stipulated percentage of each manager's portfolio. Forwards, swaps and futures cannot exceed 10% of each manager's portfolio.

T20 Historical minimum and maximum returns (percent)

Range	Month	Quarter
Highest return	6.39 (Nov-23)	9.10 (IV 23)
Lowest return	-6.72 (Sep-22)	-11.35 (II 22)

Source: Ministry of Finance

In the case of high yield bonds, the very nature of the asset class implies that there is a higher probability of default since the fund is investing in issuers that do not have an investment grade rating, that is, that have a rating of BB+/Ba1 or less (see Table 17). Of these, around 10% are in the CCC+/C range, which corresponds to higher risk and a higher default probability. As indicated above, to mitigate this risk, the external managers responsible for this asset class construct well-diversified portfolios and carry out a credit analysis to exclude firms that, in their opinion, are more likely to enter default.

The risk arising from the execution of a transaction—that is, the losses that could occur if the counterparty does not deliver the securities purchased or pay for the securities sold—is mitigated through the use of delivery versus payment (DVP) transactional or post-transactional systems, in which payment is conditional on simultaneous delivery. Finally, the risk of holding the funds' securities at a custodian institution is addressed by registering them in the name of the Fisco and keeping them in separate accounts.

47 This means that 95% of the time, the losses in the fund over a horizon of one year would not exceed 9.55% of its nominal value in dollars.

48 The ex-post tracking error corresponds to the annualized standard deviation of the historical monthly excess returns between 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2023.

T21 Credit limits on bank deposits and forwards

Limits		Time Deposits	Forwards
Minimum rating		A-	A-
Maximum per issuer[(a)]	CBC portfolio	1% (above AA-) 0,5% (between A- y A+)	1% (above AA-) 0,5% (between A- y A+)
	Externally managed portfolios	5%	3%

(a) Percent of each manager's portfolio (CBC or a given external manager).

Source: Ministry of Finance

8.6.3 Liquidity Risk

As of 2022, only up to 0.1% of the previous year's GDP can be withdrawn from the fund, which represents about 5% of the fund, so the liquidity risk is low. In addition, it is expected to match the opportunities in which annual contributions to the fund will be made with those of withdrawals, in order to avoid the liquidation of instruments in investment portfolios.

8.6.4 Operational Risk

Operational risk arises from the losses that would occur from mistakes in internal processes and systems, external events or human error. Examples of operational risk include transaction errors, fraud, failure to comply with legal obligations (contracts), etc.

For the portfolio managed by the CBC, this risk has been mitigated because the operational management of the funds is carried out using the same infrastructure that the CBC uses to manage its international reserves. The CBC has also set up a series of controls, including the division of responsibilities and functions, software in line with market quality standards, backup systems to ensure the operational continuity of the funds and internal and external auditing processes to assess the effectiveness of the existing controls.

In the case of the external portfolio managers, operational risk has been mitigated by contracting managers with vast experience in the field, a strong reputation in the market and robust management systems. Furthermore, the managers' performance is monitored, and the contract can be terminated in the event of dissatisfaction with some aspects of the services provided. Starting in the second half of 2015, support for monitoring is provided by an international consulting firm.[49]

49 See footnote 34.

09 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

Financial statements for the years ended on 31 December 2023 and 2022 and the independent auditors' report.[50]

50 The numbering on the pages of this chapter corresponds to the original numbering of the audited financial statements that is independent of the rest of the report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

General Treasury of the Republic
Economic and Social Stabilization Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Economic and Social Stabilization Fund, which comprehensive the statement of financial position at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statement of income, of changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects and its financial performance of Economic and Social Stabilization Fund as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. In accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for our audits of the financial statements we are required to be independent of the Company and comply with other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for least, twelve months after the date of closing of this financial statement, without limiting itself to said period.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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, misrepresentations, or management 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 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 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 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 the Group's 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 financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for least twelve months after the date of closing of this financial statement, without limiting itself to said period.

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

Deloitte.

June 21, 2024
Santiago, Chile

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

ASSETS	**Notes** N°	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalent	11	6,069,112.06	1,813,668.58
Total current assets		6,069,112.06	1,813,668.58
FINANCIAL ASSETS THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Stocks	6	289,206.97	298,708.35
Other capitalization instruments	6	30,465.85	36,287.25
Time deposits	6	4,000.00	261,132,679.78
Government bonds	6	4,290,030,395.84	4,438,437,513.14
Mortgage backed bonds	6	893,148,631.76	-
Indexed bonds	6	233,603,637.72	271,630,367.24
Treasury bills	6	606,459,902.88	2,540,527,747.57
Derivatives	6	502,228.30	776,835.90
Total non-current assets		6,024,068,469.32	7,512,840,139.23
TOTAL ASSETS		6,030,137,581.38	7,514,653,807.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes N°	12.31.2023 US$	12.31.2022 US$
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Derivative Financial Instruments	7	25,945.11	471,274.76
Total current liabilities		25,945.11	471,274.76
NET EQUITY			
Treasury resources		3,518,303,645.54	(2,479,345,482.20)
Treasury withdrawals	8	(1,640,531,754.66)	(50,872.26)
Treasury contributions		-	5,997,700,000.00
Retained earnings		3,995,878,887.51	4,936,542,687.41
Loss for the year		156,460,857.88	(940,663,799.90)
Total equity, net		6,030,111,636.27	7,514,182,533.05
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY		6,030,137,581.38	7,514,653,807.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In US dollars – US$)

	Notes N°	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Income interest	9	119,848,973.33	50,383,031.50
Dividend income	10	1,821,519.69	2,484,125.52
Net realized gain		-	-
Net Unrealized Gain		685,653,595.96	-
OPERATING INCOME		807,324,088.98	52,867,157.02
OPERATING LOSSES			
Net realized from price fluctions on financial instrument price		(649,452,063.55)	(470,571,574.34)
Net unrealized from price fluctions on financial instrument price		-	(521,426,097.11)
Total operating losses		(649,452,063.55)	(991,997,671.45)
Total operating income		157,872,025.43	(939,130,514.43)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Fiscal Agency Expense (Central Bank of Chile)	8	(644,254.00)	(893,283.00)
Custodian and External Managers expenses	8	(725,476.60)	(437,412.66)
Other Custodian Expenses and External Managers	8	(41,436.95)	(202,589.50)
Adjustment JP Morgan		-	(0.31)
Total administration expenses		(1,411,167.55)	(1,533,285.47)
LOSS (PROFIT) FOR THE YEAR		156,460,857.88	(940,663,799.90)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In US dollars – US$)

	12.31.2023 US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Loss for the year	156,460,857.88	(940,663,799.90)
Other comprehensive income classified to profit or loss in later years	-	-
Other comprehensive income not classified to profit or loss in later years	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Comprehensive loss for the year	156,460,857.88	(940,663,799.90)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In US dollars – US$)

	Notes N°	Treasury resources US$	Retained earnings US$	Comprehensive profit or loss for the year US$	Total US$
Opening balance as of January 1st, 2023		3,518,303,645.54	4,936,542,687.41	(940,663,799.90)	7,514,182,533.05
Distribution of profit or loss of the previous year		-	(940,663,799.90)	940,663,799.90	-
Treasury withdrawal	8	(1,640,531,754.66)	-	-	(1,640,531,754.66)
Treasury contributions		-	-	-	
Profit for the year		-	-	156,460,857.88	156,460,857.88
Balance as of December 31, 2023		1,877,771,890.88	3,995,878,887.51	156,460,857.88	6,030,111,636.27

	Notes N°	Treasury resources US$	Retained earnings US$	Comprehensive profit or loss for the year US$	Total US$
Opening balance as of January 1st, 2022		(2,479,345,482.20)	5,237,806,075.21	(301,263,387.80)	2,457,197,205.21
Distribution of profit or loss of the previous year		-	(301,263,387.80)	301,263,387.80	-
Treasury withdrawal	8	(50,872.26)	-	-	(50,872.26)
Profit for the year	8	5,997,700,000.00	-	-	
		-	-	(940,663,799.90)	(940,663,799.90)
Balance as of December 31, 2022		3,518,303,645.54	4,936,542,687.41	(940,663,799.90)	7,514,182,533.05

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND

INDIRECT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In US dollars – US$)

	Notes N°	12.31.2023 US$	12.31.2022 US$
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss (profit) for the year		156,460,857.88	(940,663,799.90)
Net unrealized (profit)		(685,653,595.96)	521,426,097.11
Changes in Administration and Custody Funds		2,173,979,936.22	(5,577,271,539.13)
Cash flows from operating activities		1,644,787,198.14	(5,996,509,241.92)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increases in capital contributions		-	-
Decreases in withdrawals capital	8	(1,640,531,754.66)	5,997,649,127.74
Cash flows from financing activities		(1,640,531,754.66)	5,997,649,127.74
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	11	4,255,443.48	1,139,885.82
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		1,813,668.58	673,782.76
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		6,069,112.06	1,813,668.58

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Economic and Social Stabilization Fund(hereinafter referred as "Fund" or "ESSF") was created by Law No. 20.128 on September 30th, 2006 by the Ministry of Finance of Chile with the purpose of consolidating into a fund the additional stabilization resources of tax revenues referred to in Decree Law No. 3.653 of 1981 and the Compensation Fund for income from copper established under the loan agreement BIRF No. 2.625 CH, as indicated in Decree with Force of Law No. 1 dated December 11th,2006.

The coming into force of this Fund has been regulated by the following instructions given by the Ministry of Finance:

a) Decree No. 1.383 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 17 February 2007, and its amendments, which empowers the Central Bank of Chile as a Tax Agent to administer all or part of the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and instructs the Ministry of Finance and the General Treasury of the Republic to report on the investments.

   Article 15(a) of that decree authorizes the Tax Agent to make, at the request of the Minister of Finance, one or more tenders for the administration of the external managed portfolio and to contract its external administrators, on behalf of and on behalf of the Government. Therefore, as of 2013, the following external administrators have been hired for the Stock asset class, which was terminated in 2022:

   Mellon Investments Corporation
   BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.
   UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.

b) Chilean General Accounting Office Official Letter No. 71.390 of 2009, which instructs on the valuation criteria of the fund.

c) Decree No. 1.492 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 6 March 2015, and its amendments, which regulate the coordination and operation of advisory activities, support for the management and control of the financial assets and liabilities of the Public Treasury, The Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund, and repeals Decree No. 1.636 of 2009.

In Article 4 of the mentioned Decree, it is possible to highlight the following activities related to the General Treasury of the Republic:

- Record investments in Treasury Resources, as well as debt operations, in accordance with the accounting and budgetary standards established by the Chilean General Accounting Office and/or the Budget Directorate, as appropriate.

- Carry out the accounting for the Sovereign Wealth Funds in accordance with international accounting standards or their national equivalent, preparing quarterly and annual financial statements of Sovereign Wealth Funds in accordance with those standards, and commissioning, from the resources of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, Independent audits of the annual financial statements, all subject to the limit set out in Article 7 of this Decree. For that reason, it will select and hire
- Audit firm(s) among those that are authorized to provide professional services to entities audited by the Financial Market Commission.

- Support the Ministry of Finance in the preparation of the Sovereign Wealth Funds reports and the Public Debt Statistics Report.

- Verify that the nominal and valued records investments of sovereign wealth fund managers are consistent with the records of the Custodians. This activity is carried out from January 1st, 2014, for managed portfolios by external administrators and from July 1st of the same year for portfolios managed by the Central Bank of Chile.

- Issue the transfer instructions related to contributions and withdrawals from and to the Sovereign Wealth Funds, pursuant to the instructions given by the Ministry of Finance, validate the payments related to the administration and custody of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, as appropriate, and instruct the Central Bank of Chile the payment of the different services provided by the External Managers or other suppliers.

- Supervise compliance with standards and limits established in the investment policy for Sovereign Wealth Fund by each manager of these funds, and in accordance with the controls established by the Minister of Finance by resolution. This activity is carried out from April 1st, 2014, for managed portfolios by external administrators and from July 1st of the same year for portfolios managed by the Central Bank of Chile.

- Supervise compliance with standards and limits established by the Ministry of Finance for investments in the capital markets of the Public Treasury resources other than the Sovereign Wealth Fund, and periodically send a report on that matter to the Budget Office and to the Ministry of Finance.

- Keep an updated manual of procedures for the execution of all the functions and attributions that are detailed in this article.

- Carry out any other advisory, coordination or management support work necessary for the performance of its duties.

The information provided by the accounting of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, derives from an entity such as the General Treasury of the Republic, whose temporary existence has full force and future projection, so the figures resulting from the accounting process are not referred to estimated realization values.

d) Ordinary Office No. 1.687 of the Ministry of Finance, of 3 October 2023, and its amendments, which communicates the new Custody Guidelines and other matters of the funds.

e) Ordinary Office No. 1.085 of the Ministry of Finance, of 15 June 2023 and its amendments, which communicates the new FES Implementation Guidelines and leaves no previous guidelines. It defines the functions entrusted to the Tax Agent and the Investment Guidelines of the Fund.

f) Decree No. 755 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 29 June 2022, which lays down the bases of fiscal policy, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 20.128 on Fiscal Liability.

g) Decree No. 1.871 of the Ministry of Finance, of 27 October 2022, which communicates the remuneration of the Tax Agent in relation to the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund for the year 2023.

Qualitative characteristics of Fund's financial statements

i. The Relevance Principle, as a category of the Fund's Financial Statements, from which the Materiality and Relative Importance Principle is inferred implies that in accounting, to weight the correct implementation of the principles and rules, it is necessary to always act with practical sense as long as the overall picture of information is not distorted.

ii. Reliability of Information Principle, as a gender category from which the following principles of information are inferred as species: Faithful Representation Principle, Substance over Form Principle, Neutrality Principle, Prudence Principle, and Integrity Principle, within an internal control system mainly based on the Chilean Central Bank verification role of the information prepared by the Custodian Agent, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent.

iii. Comparability principle that constitutes one of the purposes of the Sovereign Wealth Funds' accounting of adhering to the international financial standards, to be consistent with global accounting practices.

iv. Understandability Principle to create financial statements of the Sovereign Wealth Funds prepared for general information purposes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. These policies have been systematically applied to all the activities presented, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the fund have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Fund has applied the IFRS 9, which establish that the debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if and only if: i) The asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and ii) 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. If one of these criteria is not met, the debt instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

However, the Fund may choose to designate at the initial recognition of a debt instrument that meets the criteria of amortized cost to measure it at fair value through profit or loss if at doing it significantly eliminates or reduces an accounting mismatch. In the current period, the Fund has not decided to measure at fair value through profit or loss any debt instruments meeting the amortized cost criteria.

Investments in equity instruments (stocks) are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the equity instrument is not held for negotiations and is designated by the Fund to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. If the equity instrument is designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, all the losses and profits of its valuation, except for the dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 15, are recognized in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial statements are presented in USA dollars and have been prepared from the Sovereign Wealth Fund information that the Central Bank of Chile, as Fiscal Agent, receives from its Custodian Agent J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

The financial statements presented by the General Treasury of the Republic for the Fund are:

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Comprehensive Income x
- Statement of Changes in Net Equity
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements.

2.2 Accounting period

The financial statements consider the years between January 1st and December 31, 2023, and 2022.

2.3 Functional and reporting currency

Items included in the Financial Statement of the Fund are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. Thus, the Fund's values are presented in US dollars, defined as the presentation and functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currency other than the USA dollar are translated into the functional currency by using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Losses and gains in foreign currency resulting from the settlement of these transactions and of the translation at the closing exchange rates of the monetary assets denominated in foreign currency, are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.4 Classification and valuation of investments

Investments of the Sovereign Wealth Funds are liquid assets in foreign currency made by the Central Bank of Chile, as Fiscal Agent, JP Morgan, as Custodian Bank, and External Managers to capitalize fiscal resources, which are immediately available to finance the activities of the Sovereign Wealth Funds.

Financial Assets and liabilities, Classification, and measurement

The Fund has applied the provisions in IFRS 9, which establishes that for the purposes of classification and measurement of its financial assets, the Fund must consider its business model to manage its financial instruments and the characteristics of the contractual flows of those instruments. The Fund has classified its financial assets in the following categories:

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

This category classifies those financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold them to collect contractual cash flows. Likewise, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that correspond to payments of capital and interests.

b) Financial assets as fair value through other comprehensive income

This category classifies those financial instruments that are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling those financial assets. Likewise, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that correspond to payments of capital and interests. Additionally, the Fund may choose to designate investments in equity instruments, as financial assets as fair value through other comprehensive income. In any other case, these are recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value though profit or loss unless they are classified at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Additionally, the Fund can make an irrevocable designation now of initial recognition, as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates accounting mismatch. The Fund adopted the policy of not using hedge accounting.

The purpose of the Fund is to obtain monthly returns like those of benchmark comparator, according to a passive management style, for which are selected investment strategies that allow the achievement of this purpose.

The Fund classifies in this category the following instruments: Government Bonds, Inflation-indexed Bonds, Corporate Bonds, Time Deposits, common and preferred stocks, ADR, GDR, REIT, Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers and Derivative Instruments. The basis of classification within this investment category are that the instruments have a reasonably active secondary market, under normal conditions, and that are consistent with the provisions of ORD. 68 of January 11th, 2019, in which the Execution Guidelines related to the Fund's resources are established. These investments are recorded at their fair value through profit or loss. These investments are recorded at their fair value through profit or loss.

The determination of fair values is made by the Custodian, using the last transaction price of the closing day in the market where these are traded.

Financial liabilities

The Fund classifies all its liabilities at Amortized Cost, except for the following:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, which are subsequently measured at fair value.
- Financial liabilities that arise when an asset transfer does not qualify for derecognition or are recorded under the continuing involvement approach.
- Financial liabilities that arise from financial guaranteed contracts.
- Financial liabilities that arise from commitments to provide loans at a below-market interest rate.
- Financial liabilities from a business combination.

The Fund may, at initial recognition, designate a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, if that eliminates an accounting mismatch or a group of financial instruments is managed and measured at fair value as part of its business model.

Recognition, Write-Off, and Measurement

Purchases and sales of investments on a regular basis are recognized on the date of the transaction, the date on which the Fund agrees to buy or sell the investment. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the income statement, in the case of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and they are registered as part of the initial value of the instrument in the case of assets at amortized cost and other liabilities.

Transaction costs are costs incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities. They include fees, commissions and other items related to the operation paid to agents, advisers, brokers, and operators.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and benefits associated with their ownership.

After initial recognition, all financial assets, and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Profits and losses arising on changes in the fair value of the category “Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income within “Net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in Income under “Dividend income” when the Fund's right to receive payment is established. Interest on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in Income under “Interest and readjustments” based on the effective interest rate.

Financial assets at amortized cost and other liabilities are valued after their initial recognition, based on the effective interest method. Accrued interests and adjustments are recorded in “Interests and adjustments” of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and to assign financial income or expenses in the corresponding period. The effective interest is the rate that discounts the expected future cash inflows or outflows expected over the life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period in respect to the book value of the financial asset or liability. On calculating the type of effective interest, the Fund estimates cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but it does not consider future credit losses.

The calculation includes all the fees and percent points paid or received among the contracting parties that are a comprehensive part of the type of effective interest, transaction costs and all the other premiums or discounts.

Fair value estimate

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as derivatives and investments to negotiate) is based on quoted markets prices on the date of the statement of financial position; quoted market prices used for financial assets maintained by the Fund is the purchase price; the quoted market price appropriate for financial liabilities is the asking price (in case purchase and asking prices are different). When the Fund maintains derivative financial instruments paid through compensation, it uses intermediate market prices as a basis to establish fair values to compensate the risk positions and applies this purchase or asking price to the net open position, as appropriate.

The fair value hierarchy will have the following levels:

a) Quoted prices (without adjustment) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1).

b) Variables other than the quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and

c) Variables used for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable variables) (Level 3).

2.5 Cash

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Fund, a distinction is made between the cash in current account of the General Treasury of the Republic held for the Funds, and the cash held by the Custodian from operations of the Fund's management.

2.6 Administration Funds

These represent securities delivered to the Central Bank of Chile, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent, to J.P. Morgan, as Custodian Bank, and to External Managers for the management of the Fund's resources, securities that can be partially or totally disposed for the entrusted work.

2.7 Fund in custody

These represent securities delivered by the Central Bank of Chile, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent, to J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., and to External Managers providing global custody services of the securities and instruments of the Fund.

2.8 Net equity

The net equity of the Fund is composed by the initial balance of Total Assets at par value plus Fiscal contributions minus Fiscal Withdrawals, including the profit or loss for the year. According to the dispositions in articles No 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Statutory Decree No 1 of September 11th, 2006, the Fund will be constituted and increased with the following contributions:

The additional stabilization resources of fiscal income referred to in Decree Law N° 3.653 of 1981 and the Compensation Fund for Copper Income established in accordance with the Loan Agreement BIRF No 2.625 CH are merged in a single Fund. The new Fund will be called "Economic and Social Stabilization Fund", hereinafter "the Fund".

Additionally, it states that:

a) With those that since the adoption of Decree Law are deposited in the accounts corresponding to the Funds mentioned in Article 1, be hereby refunded.

b) With the resources derived from the application of the transitory second article of the Law N° 19.030.

c) With an annual contribution equivalent to the balance resulting from subtracting the actual surplus, the contribution referred to in letter a) of article 6 and contributions made in use of the power indicated in article 11, both from Law No 20.128, if the balance is positive; and

d) With other extraordinary contributions arranged for the Fund, by a decree from the Ministry of Finance, from the sale of assets or debt issues, as well as the other resources authorized by other laws.

The resources mentioned in the previous letter will be paid through one or more installments until completing the total payment.

The resources of the Fund will be held in one or more special accounts of the Treasury Service.

Despite the dispositions of article, No 2 of the Decree Law. No 1, during the budgetary execution it will be possible to make contributions to the Fund, as advance payments and charged to the determination that will be done in the same budgetary year, or in future budgetary years, in accordance with Article No 20 from the Law No 20,128.

The product of the profitability generated by the investment of Fund's resources, that is, the returns obtained from the financial investment of resources, discounted the costs of that management, will be held as advanced payments made to such Fund.

Nonetheless, if the advances made exceed the amounts to be contributed according to the determination made in the respective budgetary year, the excess will constitute and advance with charge to the determination that must be made in the subsequent budgetary year.

The resources of the Fund can be used for:

a) The financing of the Budget Law, up to the amount established by that law, and included in the Calculation of General Income of the respective Nation.

b) The substitution of income and/or financing higher expense derived from the budgetary execution, in accordance with the authorizations and limitations established in the current law.

c) The amortizations, interests, or other expenses for Public Debt, including those originated from interest and/or exchange rate swap contracts.

d) The amortization, interests, or other expenses due to the payment of Recognition Bonds referred to in provisional article 11 of Decree Law No 3,500 on interest and/or exchange rates.

e) The financing of the contribution referred to in letter a) of Article 6 from the Law 20,128, when stipulated by the Ministry of Finance, and

f) The financing of extraordinary contributions to the Fund referred to in Article No5 from the Law 20.128, when stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, by decree of the Ministry of Finance, it may be provided that, charged to the resources of the Fund, those amounts of fiscal contribution that were destined to payments for the concepts indicated in the preceding letters in the previous year, and that were included in the calculation of the contributions referred to in the final paragraph of Article 20 of Law 20,128.

2.9 Statement of cash flows:

For purposes of preparing the Statement of Cash Flows, the sovereign Wealth Funds has defined the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, time deposits with credit institutions and other highly liquid short-term investments.

- Net cash flows provided by operating activities Cash flow from operating activities includes administrative expenses of the operation of Sovereign Wealth Funds.

- Cash flows provided by financing activities Cash flow from financing activities includes activities producing changes in the size and composition of net equity, such as income from fiscal contributions and expenses due to fiscal withdrawal.

The Fund uses the indirect method to prepare the Statements of Cash Flows, for which purpose the operational net result, formed by costs incurred in the year due to administration expenses, commissions and insurance, and the financing net result due to the difference in fiscal contributions of the year are considered as components of the annual fund variation.

2.10 Net or offset presentation of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are compensated, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right to offset recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 New accounting pronouncements

2.11.1 Standards and amendments to IFRS have been issued but effective yet

At the issuance date of these Financial Statements, new Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations have been issued to the current standards that are not yet effective and the Company has not early adopted any standard or that has been applied when appropriate.

These are mandatory to apply from the dates indicated below:

New IFRS	**Mandatory Effective Date**
IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Amendments to IFRS	**Mandatory Effective Date**
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The management of the Fund estimates that the adoption of these new Standards, Amendments and Interpretations will not have a significant impact on financial statements

2.11.2 The following amendments to the IFRS have been adopted in these financial statements

At the issuance date of these Financial Statements, new Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations have been issued to the current standards that are effective and the Company has early adopted any standard or that has been applied when appropriate.

These are mandatory to apply from the dates indicated below:

Amendments to IFRS	Mandatory Effective Date
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to NIC 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.
Amendments to the SASB standards to enhance their international applicability	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The management of the Fund estimates that the adoption of these new Standards, Amendments and Interpretations will not have a significant impact on financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION FUND (EFFF)

Functions entrusted to the Fiscal Agent

In accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 15 of the Agency Decree, the Fiscal Agent is entrusted with the functions indicated below. For these purposes, two portfolios are distinguished: on the one hand, the portfolio of article 4 of the Agency Decree (hereinafter, the "Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent"), and, on the other hand, the portfolio corresponding to article 15 of the Agency Decree, whose Resources are managed by external managers of the Treasury (hereinafter, the "Portfolio Managed by External Managers").

3.1 Functions related to checking accounts at the Central Bank of Chile

3.1.1. Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent:

a. Open and maintain a checking account at the Central Bank of Chile on behalf of the General Treasury of the Republic (hereinafter, the "Treasury") for the Resources (hereinafter, the "Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF").

b. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF, the sums of money transferred to it by the Treasury, to apply them to the administrative order conferred on the Fiscal Agent.

c. Receive, register and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF, the sums of money that come from the investment or liquidation of the Resources that are going to be transferred to the Treasury, to other portfolios, to the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the ESSF for purposes of payments to third parties corresponding to said portfolio or to whom the Minister of Finance indicates, either during the term of the Fiscal Agency or at its end.

d. For the account and on behalf of the Treasury, make the corresponding payments in relation to the management or custody of the Resources, in the terms provided in subparagraph f) of article No 4 of the Agency Decree.

e. Report daily, by means of electronic communication, to the Minister of Finance and the General Treasurer of the Republic (hereinafter, the "Treasurer"), or to whom they designate, the transfers that this current account has.

3.1.2. Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

a. Open and maintain a checking account at the Central Bank of Chile on behalf of the Treasury for Resources (hereinafter, the "Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the ESSF).

b. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the ESSF, the sums of money transferred to it by the Treasury, to apply them to the administration order conferred on the External Managers.

c. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the ESSF, the sums of money coming from the investment or liquidation of the Resources and that will be transferred to the Treasury, other portfolios or to whom the Minister of Finance indicates, either during the term of the Fiscal Agency or at its end.

d. Make the payments that correspond to the custody of the Resources for and on behalf of the Treasury, in the terms provided in subparagraph e) of article 15 of the Agency Decree.

e. Make payments for and on behalf of the Treasury to the External Managers or other third parties’ prior instruction from the Treasury.

f. Report daily account activity through electronic communication to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate.

3.2 Custody-related functions

3.2.1. Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent

On behalf of the Treasury, hire one or more foreign financial institutions or security depositories, to provide the Treasury with custody services for the securities and instruments acquired by the Resources (hereinafter, the "Custodians"), in accordance with subparagraph (d) of article 4 of the Agency Decree and with the Custody Guidelines that are in force.

Likewise, hire, on behalf of the Treasury, related complementary services, such as tax advisory or international consulting.

3.2.2 Portfolio Managed by External Managers

On behalf of the Treasury, hire one or more foreign financial institutions or security depositories, that provide the Treasury with custody services for the securities and instruments acquired by the Resources, in accordance with subparagraph (c) of article 15 of the Agency Decree and with the Custody Guidelines that are in force. Likewise, hire, on behalf of the Treasury, related complementary services, such as tax advisories or international consulting.

3.3 Management related functions

3.3.1 Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent

a. The Fiscal Agent will manage, in representation and on behalf of the Treasury, all or part of the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Fiscal Agent.

   In the same capacity, the Fiscal Agent will be authorized to delegate to one or more legal persons, national or foreign (hereinafter, the "Delegated Managers"), the portfolio administration of a part or of the total of the Resources administered by the Fiscal Agent.

   The Delegated Managers must be selected, in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's requirements, and hired by the Fiscal Agent on behalf of and representing the Treasury, using its internal procedures and standards, having previously received the approval of the Ministry of Finance, to comply with these guidelines.

   The net effective returns obtained from the Resources investments will be considered additional amounts and will be managed by the Fiscal Agent.

The Minister of Finance may modify at any time the amount of the Resources corresponding to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent. If it increases, the additional resources must be delivered by the Treasury to the Fiscal Agent by means of a cash transfer to the Checking Account of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF. Nevertheless, resources may only be transferred to the Fiscal Agent on business days in the United States of America.

b. To accomplish this (and subject to the objectives, guidelines and restrictions established in this document), the Fiscal Agent will have full authority on behalf of the Treasury to make decisions on its investments, sales and other activities that may apply. The Fiscal Agent will be able to select, buy, sell, maintain, tender, redeem or exchange investment instruments of any nature; subscribe instrument issues; make foreign exchange contracts both spot and forward; instruct the custodian to make the payments associated with the completion of the transactions; collect dividends, interests, repayments and other benefits, and carry out the other operations, acts and contracts that the Fiscal Agent deems appropriate in relation to the administration of the Resources and for the fulfillment of the functions entrusted in this document.

   Likewise, the Fiscal Agent will have the power to execute the acts and contracts referred to in the preceding paragraph through banks, brokers, or any other financial intermediaries.

c. The Fiscal Agent may aggregate transactions carried out for the administration of the Resources with those carried out for the Central Bank of Chile's own portfolio of international reserves, as well as for other fiscal resources administered by the Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent is not entitled to directly acquire for themselves the instruments of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of ESSF that are sold on behalf of the Treasury, nor can they directly acquire for the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF the instruments owned by the Central Bank of Chile that are sold from their own portfolio.

d. For all legal purposes, the Fiscal Agent will hold the funds and investments managed in separate accounts, indicating that they are owned by the treasury of Chile.

3.3.2 Portfolio Managed by External Managers

a. Carry out, at the request of the Minister of Finance, one or more tenders for the complete or partial administration of the Portfolio Managed by External Managers Resources and hire them for and on behalf of the Treasury, in accordance with subparagraph a) of Article 15 of the Agency Decree.

b. The net effective profitability obtained from the investments in this portfolio will be considered additional amounts to be managed by the External Managers.

c. The Minister of Finance may modify at any time the amount of the Resources corresponding to the Portfolio Managed by External Managers. In the event of an increase, the additional resources shall be delivered by the Treasury to the External Managers, through the Fiscal Agent, through a cash transfer to the Current Account Portfolio Managed by External Administrators of ESSF. Despite the above, the resources may only be transferred to the External Managers, through the Fiscal Agent, on business days in the United States of America.

d. The Custodian(s), for all legal purposes, will hold the funds in custody and in separate accounts, indicating that these are the property of the Chilean Treasury.

3.3.3 Contributions, withdrawals, and rebalancing

The Ministry of Finance and/or the Treasury will instruct the Fiscal Agent the contributions, withdrawals and rebalancing with at least 3 business days in advance of the date on which they must materialize according to the calendar of bank holidays in the United States of America and Chile

3.4 Functions related to monitoring and reporting

3.4.1 Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent

a. To oversee the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Fiscal Agent, maintain complete and detailed information on all transactions and other operations carried out, in accordance with subsection g) of Article 4 of the Agency Decree.

b. Carry out the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the Delegated Manager(s) of the Fiscal Agent's performance and the Custodian(s)'s service; establish and clarify, where appropriate, on a daily basis the differences that may arise between the records of the Fiscal Agent, the Delegated Managers and the Custodians, as well as the other discrepancies detected corresponding to the hired services; inform the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, to determine the exercise of legal or administrative actions that are appropriate for the defense or protection of the Resources and to enforce the corresponding civil, criminal and administrative responsibilities, by the damages, crimes or infractions committed by the Delegated Managers or the Custodians.

c. Inform the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, by electronic means, the daily position of the investments made with the Resources, with a delay of no more than three business days from the reported date. The obligation of information provided in this letter shall be deemed fulfilled by sending the respective electronic communication in the formats instructed by the Minister of Finance or whoever they designate, under the sole responsibility of the person in charge. In any case, if there are discrepancies between the information sent by the Fiscal Agent and that received by the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury, the information entered in the Fiscal Agent's records will remain.

d. Inform the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, by electronic means, any change or correction regarding the information in subsection c) above, concerning the daily position of the investments made with the Resources.

e. Deliver to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports concerning the management of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent and an evaluation regarding the Delegated Managers' performance.

f. In addition, a report containing the procedure used by the Custodian(s) and the Fiscal Agent (serving as the basis for preparing management reports) will be delivered annually to the same representatives. Likewise, with the same frequency, both representatives will be provided with a report concerning the Custodian (s) service. These reports will be prepared by comparing the background and information supplied by the Custodian(s), with the records and background maintained by the Fiscal Agent regarding the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent. The monthly reports will include a copy of the payment orders associated with the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF and the corresponding invoices, as well as information about any methodological changes in the preparation of the reports.

g. The Minister of Finance, the Coordinator of International Finance or the Head of the Sovereign Wealth Funds Unit will decide on the quarterly and annual reports referred to in the preceding paragraph, either to approve them or comment on them by email. Any sort of approval or comment will be sent to the Manager of International Markets and to the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile within a period of 30 calendar days from the date the report was submitted. If observations are presented in the terms set forth, which will have to be well-founded and specific, the Fiscal Agent will have a period of 15 calendar days to answer them with the purpose of clarifying or resolve these, as needed. For their part, the Minister of Finance, the Coordinator of International Finance, or the Head of the Sovereign Wealth Funds Unit will decide on the response received, by email, and must approve or reject it with the same requirements previously indicated within 15 calendar days.

h. Write out, maintain, and send to the Ministry of Finance (monthly, at least) the list of eligible banks and places, according to the criteria indicated in the respective investment regulations included in these guidelines.

i. Monthly meetings with staff from the Ministry of Finance to discuss any aspects related to the management of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the ESSF. These meetings will be held within five business days following the delivery of the respective monthly management report prepared by the Fiscal Agent, mentioned in subsection e) above.

Despite the above mentioned, the Ministry of Finance may request additional meetings when deemed appropriate. In coordination with the Fiscal Agent, the Ministry of Finance may participate in organizational instances (telephone calls and meetings) with the Delegated Managers of the Fiscal Agent.

j. As established in Article 7 of the Agency Decree, the Treasury is responsible for the accounting of fiscal resources and the preparation of audited financial statements. However, the administration of the Resources of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent will be supervised when determined by the Fiscal Agent in the terms established in its Organic Constitutional Law. Despite the above-mentioned points, the Fiscal Agent will require from the Custodians the reports issued by the corresponding supervisory bodies and/or by their external auditors regarding operations with the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Agent at least once a year. However, the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, may request from the Fiscal Agent the background on the operations carried out, as well as the processes carried out in the administration of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the Fiscal Agent, upon acceptance by the Ministry of Finance, may consider hiring an external expert advisor to evaluate and monitor the management and processes used in the performance of their duties.

3.4.2 Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

a. Verify, in accordance with the standards that the industry normally applies concerning investments in the same type of assets in question, that the Registers of transactions and other operations issued by the External Manager (s) of fiscal resources are consistent in each daily closing as to its nature, that is, regarding its notional amount, term and date, with those reported at said closing by the Custodian (s). For the purposes of subsection, a), "daily closing" shall mean the closing of the business day of the Fiscal Agent. Despite the above, the Fiscal Agent shall subsequently verify closings recorded on non- working days of the Fiscal Agent that are business days of the Custodian or External Managers. The Fiscal Agent shall report monthly to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, the result of said verification.

   However, the Fiscal Agent shall make reconciliations of notional transactions and positions daily and inform the differences that may arise between their registers and/or the registers informed by the External Managers with which the Custodians maintain, as well as the other discrepancies corresponding to the hired services, which will be informed to the Minister of Finance, or whoever he designates, to determine the exercise of the legal or administrative actions that proceed for the defense or protection of the Resources and to make effective the civil, penal and administrative responsibilities that correspond for the damages, crimes or infractions committed by the External Managers or the Custodians.

b. For the purposes of this section I.4.2., and in all that concerns the Portfolio Managed by External Managers, "Records" shall be understood as the information received from the External Managers and/or the Custodians, to verify that the Custodians have the same notional positions as reported by the External Manager (s).

c. An annual report will be submitted to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, containing the methodology used by the Custodian (s) and the Fiscal Agent. This will serve as the basis for preparing management reports. Likewise, with the same frequency, both representatives will be provided with a report concerning the Custodian (s) service. These reports will be prepared by comparing the background and the information provided by the Custodian(s), with the information submitted by the External Managers in reference to the Portfolio Managed by External Managers. The monthly reports referred to in paragraph a) above will include a copy of the payment orders associated with the Portfolio Managed by External Managers of ESSF and the corresponding invoices, as well as information about any methodological change in the preparation of the reports.

d. The Minister of Finance, the Coordinator of International Finance or the Head of the Sovereign Funds Unit will approve or make observations regarding any matter contained in the reports referred to in paragraphs a) and c) above, by email, which will be sent to the Manager of International Markets of the Central Bank of Chile once they decide on the reports of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent in accordance with the deadlines and procedures indicated in section I.4.1.g.

e. The Fiscal Agent will require, at least once during the year, from the Custodian(s), the reports referring to their operations with the Fiscal Resources issued by the corresponding supervisory bodies and/or by their external auditors. In addition, the Fiscal Agent may consider hiring an external expert advisor to evaluate and follow up on the management and processes used in the performance of their duties by the Custodian(s).

The Fiscal Agent will only perform the functions described in paragraphs a), c) and e) from above in relation to the Custodian(s).

Resource Investment Guidelines

1.1 Management objective

The objective of Resource management is to obtain exposure to the asset classes detailed in section II.3 in accordance with the specific objectives defined in the investment guidelines established for each of them and indicated in section II.4.

1.2 Investment portfolio

For the investment of Resources, an investment portfolio (hereinafter "IP") will be established, made up of the sum of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent and the Portfolio Managed by External Managers, whose guidelines, parameters, and particular rules are contained in the following sections and in the respective investment guidelines.

1.3 Asset types and Benchmarks

The IP's fiscal resources will be invested in four types of assets: 1)) Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds; 2) Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds (all the above corresponding to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent).

The comparator benchmark or Benchmarks (hereinafter, the "Benchmarks") associated with each asset class are those identified in Table 1, together with the composition (%) of the total Resources that each asset class must have (hereinafter, the "Referential Composition").

Table 1: Referential Composition and Benchmarks

Asset type	Benchmark	IP%
Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds	ICE Bofa US Treasury Bills Index	11.9%
	ICE Bofa Germany Treasury Bills Index	14.2%
	ICE Bofa Japan Treasury Bills Index	10.8%
	Treasury bonds	**36.9%**
	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: U.S. 7-10 Yrs.	28.6%
	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Germany 7-10 Yrs.	11.8%
	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Japan 7·10 Yrs	10.8%
	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Switzerland 5-10 Yrs	8.2%
	Sovereign Bonds	**59.4%**
	Total Treasury Bills Sovereign Bonds	**96.3%**
Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global lnflation-Linked: U.S. TIPS 1-10 Yrs.	2.6%
	Bloomberg Barclays Global lnflation-Linked: Germany 1-10 Yrs.	1.1%
	Total Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds	**3.7%**
Total ESSF		**100%**

1.4 Investment Guidelines

The specific investment guidelines for each asset class are contained in the attached documents indicated below:

Appendix A: Investment Guidelines for Bank Assets, Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Bonds Indexed to Inflation.

1.5 Rebalancing policy.

The rebalancing policy for the ESSF requires converging the Referential Composition established in Table 1 in the following situations: i) in the event of a contribution to the ESSF and ii) in the event of a withdrawal from the ESSF Despite the above, the Ministry of Finance will determine the specific date of the rebalancing associated with i) and ii) of this paragraph. If these situations i) and ii) does not occur, the Ministry of Finance will instruct a rebalancing in the ESSF at least once a year.

Nevertheless, when a rebalancing is carried out, the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile may request, by email, that the Coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry of Finance maintain the relative positions of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent in relation to the Benchmark and not having to converge to the Referential Composition established in Table 1. The Coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry must authorize to maintain said positions through email sent to the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile.

APPENDIX A

INVESTMENT GUIDELINE FOR TREASURY BILLS, SOVEREIGN BONDS AND SOVEREIGN BONDS INDEXED TO INFLATION

1. Management purpose

The objective of managing the resources of Bank Assets, Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Bonds Indexed to Inflation from the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (ESSF) is to obtain total monthly return, before fees, like that of benchmark comparators according to a passive management style. The Fiscal Agent will select the necessary investment strategy, within the risk standards established in the guidelines and parameters in section 2 as follows.

2. Guidelines and Parameters

2.1 Benchmark Comparator

The Comparator Benchmark associated with the Portfolio of Bank Assets, Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Bonds Indexed to Inflation are those presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Benchmark Comparator

Asset type		Benchmarks
Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds	US Treasury bills	ICE Bofa US Treasury Bills Index
	German Treasury Bills	ICE Bofa Euro Treasury Bills Index
	Japan Treasury Bills	ICE Bofa Japan Treasury Bills Index
	US sovereign bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: U.s. 7-10 Yrs
	German sovereign bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Germany 7-10 Yrs
	Japan sovereign bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Japan 7-10 Yrs
	Swiss sovereign bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: Switzerland S-ID Yrs.
Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds	US Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds.	Bloomberg Barclays Global Inflation-Linked: U.S. TIPS 1-10 Yrs
	Germany Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Global Inflation-Linked: Germany 1-10 Yrs

2.2 Risk budget

The deviation margins for the Portfolio of Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation-indexed sovereign bonds under management are subject to a risk budget. This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Benchmark. The risk budget is defined in terms of tracking error ex ante that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services. For the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, a risk budget of 50 basis points of annual tracking error (ex ante) is assigned.

2.3 Eligible issuers

2.3.1 Instruments Eligible for Cash

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management. The return obtained in cash must be included in the calculation of the return of the Portfolio of Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds.

Balances in current accounts, overnight deposits, weekend deposits and time deposits with a maximum limit of 15 days in banks with long-term instrument ratings equal to or higher than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's will be eligible as cash. The eligible markets for the investment of cash shall be those of the countries or jurisdictions where the eligible instruments of the respective mandates are listed.

For the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Inflation-Indexed Bonds Portfolio, investments in the same bank issuer are permitted as follows:

a. A maximum of 1% of the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Inflation-Indexed Bonds Portfolio, for issuers with an average rating of at least AA-.

b. A maximum of 0.5% of the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Inflation-Indexed Bonds Portfolio, for issuers with an average rating between A- and A+.

Notwithstanding the above, each time a contribution is made to the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Inflation-Indexed Bonds Portfolio, a maximum amount equivalent to US$80 million may be invested in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the day of the contribution. In addition, when the Fiscal Agent is instructed to generate liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the Fiscal Agent may invest up to US$80 million in the same bank issuer for 10 business days prior to and up to the day of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that there is a difference between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. The end of day cash balances may be held with the Custodian Bank, in the custody account, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit in its custodian role will be maintained.

2.3.2 Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds

In the case of Treasury Bills, the eligible issuers are the United States of America, Germany, and Japan; for Sovereign Bonds, the eligible issuers are the United States of America, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland; and for Inflation-Indexed Bonds, the eligible issuers are the United States of America and Germany.

In addition, the Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee that are eligible for investment in the portfolio of the International Reserves invested by the Central Bank of Chile will be considered as eligible issuers.

To monitor positioning, performance and risk indicators, the instruments issued by Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee with a remaining maturity date of less than one year will be considered as part of the portfolio of Treasury Bills in Table 1. On the other hand, the instruments issued by Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee with a remaining maturity date more or equal to one year will be considered as part of the portfolio of Treasury Bills in Table 1.

2.4 Eligible currencies

Only the currencies that are part of the corresponding Benchmark will be eligible.

2.5 Eligible instruments

The instruments eligible for the Portfolio of Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Sovereign Bonds Indexed to Inflation will be the following:

a) Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation-indexed sovereign bonds: In the case of Sovereign Bonds issued by the United States of America, Germany, and Japan, only instruments with a remaining maturity between 7 and 10 years and one month at the time of purchase are eligible. In the case of Sovereign Bonds issued by Switzerland, only instruments with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase between seven and 10 years and one month are eligible. In the case of inflation-linked Sovereign Bonds, only instruments with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of between 1 year and 10 years and one month are eligible. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it will not be necessary to sell the Sovereign Bonds or Inflation-indexed sovereign bonds, as applicable, that cease to meet the minimum maturity requirement at the time of purchase. In the case of Treasury Bills, there are no restrictions per instrument.

b) Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee: only discounted letters and notes (including Euro Commercial Papers) will be eligible; "Bullet" bonds both "Callable" and not "Callable"; whose remaining maturity date, in all cases, is less than or equal to 10 years.

c) Us sovereign instrument futures traded on the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) futures traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), and interest rate futures on German government bonds traded in euros, traded in Eurex, used only for coverage reasons, which allow to minimize differences from the reference comparator, or which allow to gain exposure to part of it. No leverage ("leverage") will be allowed. In other words, exposure to these futures may not exceed the market value of the share of underlying assets. If the underlying asset is cash, it must be kept in the cash instruments permitted in Section 2.3.1

2.6 Limits on forward or currency swap operations

For the Portfolio managed by the Fiscal Agent, the following regulations are established for the use of exchange hedging mechanisms using *forwards* or currency *swaps*:

a. Forwards or swaps may only be carried out between the eligible currencies.

b. Forward contracts or currency swaps can only be made with bank counterparties that have a risk rating equivalent to at least A- or higher, in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

c. Forward contracts or currency swaps may be in the form of "cash delivery" or compensation.

d. The term of these contracts may not exceed 95 calendar days.

e. The counterparty risk associated with each forward and swap contract will correspond to 100% of its notional value, in equivalent US$. Because of these guidelines, the notional value of the forward or swap shall be understood as the amount associated with the purchase currency in the forward or swap contract. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract.

f. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the counterparty risk associated with each contract that includes a close- out netting clause in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, will correspond to 15% of the notional value of the forward and 30% of the notional value of the swap, in its equivalent in US$.

   Likewise, when hiring a forward or swap that aims to completely or partially close a position associated with another forward or swap, and provided that these contracts include clauses of close-out netting, have the same counterparty, the same maturity date and the same currency pair, the counterparty risk will be measured considering the total net position of different forwards and swaps involved. To measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract. For the purposes of section 2.9, letter h., said renewal will not be considered within the exposure to derivatives.

g. The counterparty risk corresponding to each forward or swap contract will be considered for the purposes of complying with the limits established in Table 2 above.

h. The sum of the notional value of the forwards or swaps that the Fiscal Agent contracts with an eligible counterparty may not exceed the limits per issuer established in letters a) and b) of section 2.3.1 above. However, when there is a renewal of a forward (rolling) contract with the same counterparty and in the same currency pair, although for an amount that may differ from the original, these limits per issuer will double for said counterparty, for two business days, counting from the day the forward is renewed. Likewise, for the purposes of calculating the counterparty risk, this renewal will not be considered for the calculation of the risk limits per issuer established in Table 2 above for two business days from the day the forward is renewed.

2.7 Limits to spot currency operations

The Fiscal Agent may carry out spot currency transactions with counterparties that have long-term instrument risk ratings in a category equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

2.8 Limits to investment in Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee.

The limit that may be invested in instruments issued by Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee with a remaining maturity of less than one year will correspond to a maximum of 3.0% for instruments expressed in US$ and 3.5% for instruments expressed in EUR, both stated as a percentage of the ESSF. Investments in JPY will not be allowed for these instruments.

The maximum limit that may be invested in instruments issued by Supranational Entities, Agencies and Entities with Explicit State Guarantee with a remaining maturity equal or over one year will correspond to 2.65% for instruments in US$, 1.10% for EUR, 1.00% for JPY and 0.75% for CHF, all expressed as a percentage of the ESSF.

2.9 Special Restrictions

No part of the portfolio may be invested in any type of instrument of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

The Fiscal Agent may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an instrument.

The Tax Agent may contract futures, forwards, or swaps of currencies whose notional amounts valued at market price and in absolute value may not exceed 10% of the portfolio it manages in the aggregate.

2.10 External cash movements

External cash movements in the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation-indexed sovereign bonds Portfolio will be instructed by the Ministry of Finance.

When an external cash contribution is made to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, the Fiscal Agent shall be granted a special waiver of 10 banking days, from the day of the contribution, with respect to compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2 and the first and last paragraph of 2.3.1 above. When an external cash withdrawal is made for the Fiscal Agent Managed Portfolio, the Fiscal Agent shall be granted special permission for 10 banking days, prior to and up to the day of the withdrawal, with respect to compliance with the requirements of Sections 1, 2.2 and the first and last paragraph of 2.3.1 above. The special leave may be extended upon request to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for such extension. If between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself there is a period of less than 10 working days, it shall be understood that the special leave shall be for that period.

Nevertheless, when a rebalance is carried out, the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile may request, by email, that the Coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry of Finance maintain the relative positions of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent in relation to the Benchmark and not having to converge to the respective Referential Composition.

The Coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry of Finance must authorize to maintain said positions through email addressed to the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile.

3. Valuation criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of the Custodian Bank. Nevertheless, it is worth stating that the Central Bank of Chile, for internal purposes related to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, may use the same procedure for its own operations corresponding to international reserves, to provide compliance with subsection g) of article 4 of the Agency Decree.

4. Securities loan program

The Fiscal Agent for the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent may agree with the Custodian (s) of the ESSF securities lending programs (hereinafter, "Programs" or "Securities Lending") provided that the Custodians with whom the Administration of said Programs are obliged to meet the operating criteria established in the Custody Guidelines, especially including the obligation to make the restitution of the respective titles or of their market value.

5. Other

Foreign exchange operations will be considered spot operations according to the convention used in each market. However, exchange operations that are related to the purchase or sale of an instrument will be considered a spot when the number of days between the trade date and the settlement date corresponds to the market convention for the instrument's settlement period that is being purchase or sold.

The base currency of the portfolio for the purpose of the Fiscal Agent's performance is the United States dollar.

If at any time of the Instructions described in these guidelines is breached due to fluctuations in market prices, unusual market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the Fiscal Agent, these will not be considered a breach of the guidelines if it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within 7 business days after the situation has been detected. The term applicable to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent may be extended upon request made by the Fiscal Agent to the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, and the reasons for the extension must be justified.

4. JUDGMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

4.1 Critical accounting estimates

Management makes estimates and formulates assumptions about the future.

The resulting accounting estimates rarely tend, by definition, to be equivalent to the actual related results. The estimates and assumptions having a significant risk of causing important adjustments to the accounting values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:

Fair value of instruments that are not listed on an active market, without a stock market presence. The fair value of such values not quoted in an active market cannot be determined using sources of price such as pricing agencies or indicative prices of "Market Markers" for bonds and debts, so they are obtained from the Custodian's information.

The models use observable data, as applicable. However, factors such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require the management to make estimates. Changes in the assumptions about these factors may affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.

Determining what "observable" means requires a significant criterion of the Fund's management. Thus, observable data are those market data that can be readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not private (for exclusive use), and provided by independent sources that participate actively in the relevant market.

4.2 Significant judgments in applying accounting policies

Functional currency

The management considers the US dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of transactions, facts, and underlying conditions. The US dollar is the currency in which the contributions from the Chilean State are received.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The ESSF is exposed to different kind of risks due to its investments in different financial instruments. These risks can be categorized as market, counterparty, liquidity, and operational risk. Most of these risks depend directly on the compositions by asset class and currency, and the selected *benchmarks*, especially given the passive emphasis of the Fund's investment policy. Each of these risks and the mechanisms created for each one of them are described in detail below.

5.1 Market Risk

Market risk refers to possible losses that may occur in the ESSF because of changes in the market conditions that affect the value of instruments of its investment portfolio. In the case of this Fund, the main variables that affect its market value are the interest rates, the rate of exchange, credit risk premium (credit spread risk), and the change in the stocks' value.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate movements directly affect the price of fixed income instruments. Any increase in rates produces a fall in its market value, while the fall of these rates causes a profit. The parameter that measures the sensitivity of a portfolio to a parallel movement of the structure of interest rates is the duration. The longer the duration, the higher the loss risk to which the portfolio is exposed to an increase of interest rates. The ESSF is prepared to tolerate the interest rate risk of the *benchmark*, which depends on the individual durations of the indexes that comprise it.

Exchange Rate Risk

Since the ESSF return is measured in dollars, the value of investments is also affected by the variations in exchange rates. The portfolio includes, mostly, fixed income that is denominated in dollars, euros, yen, and Swiss francs. Moreover, there is a small exposure to other 27 currencies in the equity portfolio.

Premium credit risk

The market value of the fixed income instruments of the ESSF is exposed to changes in the market perception about the solvency of the issuers of these instruments. In general, a worsening in the issuer's solvency is related to a premium credit risk in the instruments issued, which originates the fall of its market value. This risk is limited in the ESSF since its fixed income portfolio only includes the USA, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland as sovereign issuers.

Moreover, since 2015 it is possible to invest in supranational entities, agencies and entities with explicit state guarantees that are eligible to invest in the portfolio of international reserves where the Central Bank of Chile invests, which have a high credit quality.

Equity risk

This risk refers to losses the ESSF may suffer because of falls in stock prices included in its portfolio. The intrinsic risk of an individual stock is eliminated at investing in a highly diversified portfolio and willing to tolerate the systematic risk related to the used equity index (MSCI ACWI ex Chile). The strategic composition of assets considers between 5 to 10% of the total portfolio of stocks. This situation changes as of September 2022 due to a change in the ESSF Investment Guidelines.

5.2 Counterparty Risk

The issuer of a fixed income instrument may come into a situation of default if, due to a lack of liquidity or capital, cannot meet its financial obligations. Therefore, the resources are exposed to a greater counterparty risk to the extent that the probabilities of default of an institution or government that receives the funds' investments increase. In the case of the ESSF, the exposure to this kind of risk is controlled in different ways, depending on whether the exposure is sovereign or bank. In the first case, the investment is only allowed in USA, Germany, Japan and Switzerland, countries whose sovereign risk classification is higher than AA- Moreover, since 2015 it is possible to invest in supranational entities, agencies and entities with explicit state guarantees that are eligible to invest in the portfolio of internationals reserves where the Central Bank of Chile invests, which have a high credit quality. For banks, a minimum of Presentation and Disclosure credit terms and limits to the maximum amount per counterparty have been defined as follows:

For the Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds Portfolio and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds, investments in the same bank issuer are permitted as follows:

a) A maximum of 1% of the Portfolio of Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds, for issuers rated at least AA-.

b) A maximum of 0.5% of the Treasury Bills Portfolio and Sovereign Bonds and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds, for issuers with average ratings between A- and A+.

On the other hand, the risk arising from executing transactions, that is, the losses that may occur in case that the counterparty does not deliver the instruments when they are purchased or the payment when they are sold, is mitigated using transactional or post-transactional structure that allow the delivery of instruments against payment. Finally, the risk of maintaining the investments under a custodian institution is controlled registering the property of the funds in Treasury's name and in segregated accounts.

5.3 Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk comes from losses that can be generated if it is necessary to sell an instrument in advance to satisfy cash needs.

The risk is higher in uncertain situations since some investment may be exposed to significant discounts in their prices because of the lack of demand or market depth.
For ESSF, this risk is mitigated maintaining a high percentage in short-term liquid assets. Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit and Time deposits, among others, are considered as liquid assets. All of them are characterized by a lower sensitivity to rate variations. Treasury bills and certificate of deposits can be traded in a market that allows selling them quickly without significant penalties. For their part, time deposits provide liquidity as they mature.

5.4 Operational Risk

The operational risk refers to losses that may occur because of errors in internal processes, systems, external events, or human failures. Examples of operational risks are transaction errors, frauds, failures in the execution of legal responsibilities (contracts), etc.

In the case of the portfolio managed by the Central Bank of Chile, the operational administration of the Funds will be made using the same infrastructure of the issuer available for the management of international reserves.

The operational management of the Fund lies in the International Investment Management. The Central Bank of Chile ("BCCh") also has control processes that consider an appropriate separation of responsibilities and duties, computer applications according to market quality standards and backup systems to guarantee the operational continuity of the Fund investment. This is in addition to internal and external audit processes performed at the BCCh to assess the efficacy of current controls

On the other hand, in the case of the portfolio managed by External Managers, this risk is reduced hiring Managers who have wide experience in the area, a high reputation in the market and strong management systems. Likewise, the Managers' performance is overseen and if their job is unsatisfactory, the contract will be terminated.

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, investments at fair value amount to US$ 6,024,068,469.32 and US$ 7,251,707,459.45, respectively

Custodian Investment J.P. Morgan	**Fair Value Hierarchy level**	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Stocks	1	289,206.97	298,708.35
Other capitalization instruments	1	30,465.85	36,287.25
Government bonds	1	4,290,030,395.84	4,438,437,513.14
Mortgage backed bonds	1	893,148,631.76	-
Indexed bonds	1	233,603,637.72	271,630,367.24
Treasury bills	1	606,459,902.88	2,540,527,747.57
Derivatives	1	502,228.30	776,835.90
Subtotal		6,024,064,469.32	7,251,707,459.45

Custodian Investment Central Bank of Chile	**Fair Value Hierarchy level**	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Time deposits	1	4,000.00	261,132,679.78
Subtotal		4,000.00	261,132,679.78
Total Inversiones		6,024,068,469.32	7,512,840,139.23

b) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of investments, in accordance with investment currency, is the following:

Original currency	Instrumentos a Valor Razonable JP Morgan			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	US$	% IP	US$	% IP
US dollar	4,323,641,565.83	71.77	2,954,093,947.94	40.74
Euro	1,149,088,403.89	19.07	2,044,533,821.00	28.19
Yen	547,016,697.58	9.08	1,642,911,557.26	22.66
Other	4,317,802.02	0.08	610,168,133.25	8.41
Subtotal	6,024,064,469.32	100.00	7,251,707,459.45	100.00

Original currency	Fair value instruments, Central Bank of Chile			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	US$	% IP	US$	% IP
US dollar	4,000.00	100.00	261,132,679.78	100.00
Euro		-	-	-
Subtotal	4,000.00	100.00	261,132,679.78	100.00
Total	6,024,068,469.32		7,512,840,139.23	

c) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the total value of assets by risk sector is as follows:

Risk sector	Market value			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	Market value US$	Market value %	Market value US$	Market value %
Bank (*)	6,575,340.36	0.11	263,723,184.26	3.51
Bonds	6,023,242,568.20	99.89	7,250,595,627.95	96.49
Capitalization instruments	319,672.82	0.01	334,995.60	0.00
Total	6,030,137,581.38	100.0	7,514,653,807.81	100.0

Asset type	Market value			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	Valor de Mercado US$	Market value %	Valor de Mercado US$	Market value %
Money market (*)	613,035,243.24	10.17	2,804,250,931.83	37.32
Sovereign bonds	4,290,030,395.84	71.14	4,438,437,513.14	59.06
Inflation-indexed bonds	233,603,637.72	3.87	271,630,367.24	3.61
Mortgage backed bonds	893,148,631.76	14.81		
Capitalization instruments	319,672.82	0.01	334,995.60	-
Total	6,030,137,581.38	100	7,514,653,807.81	100.00

(*) Including cash and cash equivalents

7. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss amount US$ 25,945.11 and US$ 471,274.76, respectively.

a) The detail of derivative (liabilities) is as follows:

Investment, Custodian J.P. Morgan	Fair value hierarchy level	12.31.2023 US$	12.31.2022 US$
Derivatives	2	25,945.11	471,274.76
Total		25,945.11	471,274.76

b) The detail of derivative liabilities, by investment currency, is as follows:

Currency	12.31.2023 Market value		12.31.2022 Market value	
	US$	% IP	US$	% IP
US dollar	19,972.56	50.00	124,019.67	26.32
Euro	19,972.55	50.00	111,617.71	23.68
Yen	-	-	136,421.64	28.95
Others	-	-	99,215.74	21.05
Total	39,945.11	100.00	471,274.76	100.00

c) The detail of the liability for derivatives, classified by risk sector, is as follows:

Risk sector	Market value 12.31.2023		Market value 12.31.2022	
	US$	% IP	US$	% IP
Banking	25,945.11	100.00	471,275.00	100.00
Total	25,945.11	100.00	471,275.00	100.00

Liability type	Market value 12.31.2023		Market value 12.31.2022	
	US$	% IP	US$	% IP
Money market	25,945.11	100.00	471,275.00	100.00
Total	25,945.11	100.00	471,275.00	100.00

8. FOUNDATION OF THE FUND

The Fund was founded on September 30th, 2006, designating the Central Bank of Chile to manage it as Fiscal Agent, J.P. Morgan as Custodian Bank, and designating the External Managers. The movements recorded for these entities for the year ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, are as follows:

	31.12.2023								
	Contributions US$	**Withdrawals** US$	**Retribution to BCCh as Fiscal Agent (1)** US$	**Custody of the Portfolio Administrated** US$	**Custody of administrators portfolios** US$	**BlackRock** US$	**Mellon** US$	**Allianz** US$	**Other** US$
January	-	-	-	(214,078.06)	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	(54,153.69)	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	(161,063.50)	(54,134.89)	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	(53,090.29)	-	-	-	-	(12,352.94)
June	-	(1,640,531,754.66)	(161,063.50)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,446.15)
July	-	-	-	(55,757.53)	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	(161,063.50)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,637.86)
October	-	-	-	(54,303.41)	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	(147,734.22)	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	(161,063.50)	(92,224.51)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	(1,640,531,754.66)	(644,254.00)	(725,476.60)	-	-	-	-	(41,436.95)

(1) Oficio Res. No. 1.871 of 27 October 2022 of the Ministry of Finance, which communicates compensation to the Tax Agent in respect of the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund for the year 2023.

	31.12.2022								
	Contributions US$	**Withdrawals** US$	**Retribution to BCCh as Fiscal Agent (1)** US$	**Custody of the Portfolio Administrated** US$	**Custody of administrators portfolios** US$	**BlackRock** US$	**Mellon** US$	**Allianz** US$	**Other** US$
January	4,000,000,000.00	-	-	(30,994.94)	(1,515.91)	-	-	-	(176,470.59)
February	-	-	-	(30,839.96)	-	-	-	-	-
March	1,997,700,000.00	-	(223,320.75)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,294.12)
April	-	-	-	(80,272.63)	(1,310.04)	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	(2,502.55)	-	-	-	-
June	-	(50,872.26)	(223,320.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(797.00)
August	-	-	-	(114,321.31)	(4,552.46)	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	(223,320.75)	(112,042.06)	(2,766.21)	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,361.70)
November	-	-	-	(56,294.59)	-	-	-	-	(666.40)
December	-	-	(223,320.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,997,700,000.00	(50,872.26)	(893,283.00)	(424,765.49)	(12,647.17)	-	-	-	(202,589.81)

(1) Office Ord Nº 2.045 of November 22, 2021 of the Ministry of Finance authorizes remuneration payments for the year 2022, for Portfolio management services and others.

9. EARNED INTEREST

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of income from interest earned on investments in debt securities at fair value with effect on income is as follows:

	12.31.2023	12.31.2022
	US$	US$
Interest earned, Portfolio Art. 4	115,008,281.76	50,383,032.14
Interest earned, Externally managed portfolio	4,840,691.57	(0.64)
Total	119,848,973.33	50,383,031.50

10. DIVIDEND INCOME

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of "Dividend income" is as follows:

Dividend due to investment administrated by	**12.31.2023**	**12.31.2022**
	US$	US$
Fiscal Agent	1,820,811.78	2,847,036.00
UBS Equities	-	(362,910.48)
Western Assets Management Company Llc.	707.92	-
BNP Paribas Asset Management USA Inc.	(0.01)	-
Total	1,821,519.69	2,484,125.52

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

Cash in Custodian's and External Manager's accounts	**12.31.2023**	**12.31.2022**
	US$	US$
Fiscal Agent	746,484.50	1,813,668.58
Western Assets Management Company Llc.	1,555,157.62	-
BNP Paribas Asset Management USA Inc.	3,767,469.94	-
Total	6,069,112.06	1,813,668.58

12. FUND PROFITABILITY

As of the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, the profitability of the Fund has been as follows:

Type of Profitability	Accumulated profitability		
	Current period	Last 12 months	Last 24 months
Nominal	2.83%	2.36%	-5.17%

13. FAIR VALUE

The Fund has applied IFRS 13 to determine the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities, in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) effective January 1, 2013. The application is prospective according to the Standard; however, the Fund has chosen to apply retrospectively for comparability purposes.

The definition of fair value corresponds to the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in a transaction between market participants on the date of measure (that is, an input price). The transaction is made in the main or most advantageous market and it is not forced, that is, it does not consider Fund's specific factors that may be included in the real transaction.

FINANCIAL ASSETS	31.12.2023			31.12.2022		
	Level	Net carrying amount US$	Fair Value US$	Level	Net carrying amount US$	Fair Value US$
Cash and cash equivalent.	1	6,069,112.06	6,069,112.06	1	1,813,668.58	1,813,668.58
Stocks	1	289,206.97	289,206.97	1	298,708.35	298,708.35
Other capitalization instruments	1	30,465.85	30,465.85	1	36,287.25	36,287.25
Time deposits	1	4,000.00	4,000.00	1	261,132,679.78	261,132,679.78
Government bonds	1	4,290,030,395.84	4,290,030,395.84	1	4,428,437,513.14	4,428,437,513.14
	1	893,148,631.76	893,148,631.76	1	-	-
Indexed bonds	1	233,603,637.72	233,603,637.72		271,630,367.24	271,630,367.24
Treasury bills	1	606,459,902.88	606,459,902.88	1	2,540,527,747.57	2,540,527,747.57
Derivatives	1	502,228.30	502,228.30	1	776,835.90	776,835.90
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments		25,945.11	25,945.11		471,274.00	471,274.00

During the years 2023 and 2022, all the assets and liabilities of the Fund have been valued at fair value with effect through profit or loss, using the prices quoted on the stock market (level 1). As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the Fund has not made transfers of fair value hierarchy.

14. LIENS AND PROHIBITIONS

In accordance with the Official Letter No 1.267 of June 4th, 2013, Title II No 5 of the Ministry of Finance of Chile, the Fiscal Agent for the Portfolio, Article 4, may arrange with the Fund Custodian(s), securities lending programs, in accordance with the operational criteria established in the Guidelines on Custody of the Fund, including the obligation to return the respective titles or, otherwise, their market value. The resources obtained or disbursed will be registered on the financial statements of the Sovereign Wealth Fund as results of the year.

As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the Fund has the following instruments as "Securities Lending":

	31.12.2023	
Location	**Nominal Amounts**	**Market value US$**
Europe	134,941,000.00	135,507,151.37
Unitates States of America	316,329,000.00	305,504,862.67
Total	451,270,000.00	441,012,014.04

	31.12.2022	
Location	**Nominal Amounts**	**Market value US$**
Europe	674,550,880.00	597,844,226.47
Unitates States of America	1,050,048,000.00	909,385,431.59
Total	1,724,598,880.00	1,507,229,658.06

15. CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022 the detail of the custody of securities is as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Custoy of securities					
Entities	Custody amount (US$)	National Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by national issuers	% of total asset of the fund	Custody amount (US$)	Foreign Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by foreign issuers	% of total asset of the fund
Other entities (*)	-	-	-	5,130,893,892.45	100.00	99.88%
Total investment portfolio in custody	-	-	-	5,130,893,892.45	100.00	99.88%

These amounts are compensated between financial instruments of asset and liability.

December 31, 2022

	Custoy of securities					
Entities	Custody amount (US$)	National Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by national issuers	% of total asset of the fund	Custody amount (US$)	Foreign Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by foreign issuers	% of total asset of the fund
Other entities (*)	-	-	-	7,512,368,864.47	100.00	99.98%
Total investment portfolio in custody	-	-	-	7,512,368,864.47	100.00	99.98%

These amounts are compensated between financial instruments of asset and liability.

16. RELEVANT EVENTS

As of the closing date of these financial statements, no relevant events have occurred that could significantly affect the balances or interpretations of these financial statements.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between January 1st, 2024 and the date of issuance of these financial statements, no subsequent events have occurred that could significantly affect these financial statements

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10 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: PENSION RESERVE FUND

Financial statements for the years ended on 31 December 2023 and 2022 and the independent auditors' report.[51]

51 The numbering on the pages of this chapter corresponds to the original numbering of the audited financial statements that is independent of the rest of the report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

General Treasury of the Republic
Pension Reserve Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pension Reserve Fund, which comprehensive the statement of financial position at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statement of income, of changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects and its financial performance of Pension Reserve Fund as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. In accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for our audits of the financial statements we are required to be independent of the Company and comply with other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for least, twelve months after the date of closing of this financial statement, without limiting itself to said period.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s 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, misrepresentations, or management 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 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 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 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 the Group’s 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 financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about of the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern for least twelve months after the date of closing of this financial statement, without limiting itself to said period.

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

Deloitte.

June 21, 2024
Santiago, Chile

PENSION RESERVE FUND

CLASSIFIED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

ASSETS	**Notes** N°	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	36,777,785.52	28,314,392.69
Total current assets		36,777,785.52	28,314,392.69
FINANCIAL ASSETS THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Stocks	6	2,690,507,036.94	1,923,816,535.39
Other capitalization instruments	6	3,066,948.08	37,788,736.57
Corporate bonds	6	1,678,064,417.12	1,177,376,203.15
Government bonds	6	3,170,380,019.53	2,379,600,565.81
Mortgage backed securities (MBS)	6	504,834,635.27	385,464,498.65
Indexed bonds	6	544,518,360.39	539,623,317.67
Treasury bills	6	10,383,384.95	3,474,761.78
Derivatives	6	59,787.09	-
Total investment		8,601,814,589.37	6,447,144,619.02
TOTAL ASSETS		8,638,592,374.89	6,475,459,011.71

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**Notes** N°	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
LIABILITIES			
Derivative financial instruments	7	35,931.02	183,461.19
Total liabilities		35,931.02	183,461.19
NET EQUITY			
Fiscal resources	8	3,795,966,044.43	3,533,285,490.08
Retained earnings	8	2,679,309,506.09	3,939,642,122.02
Fiscal contributions	8	1,640,531,754.66	531,598,623.91
Fiscal Withdrawals	8	(299,942,152.88)	(268,918,069.56)
(Loss) profit for the year	8	822,691,291.57	(1,260,332,615.93)
Total net equity		8,638,556,443.87	6,475,275,550.52
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY		8,638,592,374.89	6,475,459,011.71

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

PENSION RESERVE FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

	Notes N°	12.31.2023 US$	12.31.2022 US$
Interest earned	9	145,763,385.31	109,418,351.52
Dividend income	10	50,371,593.74	46,806,758.57
Net realized gain from price changes of financial instruments		-	-
Net unrealized gain from price changes of financial instruments		698,344,245.99	-
OPERATING INCOME, NET		894,479,225.04	156,225,110.09
OPERATING LOSSES			
Net realized loss from sale of financial instruments		(66,115,061.78)	(188,089,365.53)
Net unrealized loss from price changes of financial instruments		-	(1,222,932,068.72)
Total operating losses, net		(66,115,061.78)	(1,411,021,434.25)
Total operating income, net		828,364,163.26	(1,254,796,324.16)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Fiscal agency expense (Central Bank of Chile)	8	(3,524,136.85)	(3,708,698.09)
Custodian and external managers expenses	8	(1,837,016.94)	(1,485,518.30)
Other expenses	8	(311,147.07)	(342,075.38)
J.P. Morgan adjustment	8	(570.83)	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		822,691,291.57	(1,260,332,615.93)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

PENSION RESERVE FUND

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

	12.31.2023 US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Profit for the year	822,691,291.57	(1,260,332,615.93)
Other comprehensive income reclassified to profit and loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income not reclassified to profit and loss	-	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	822,691,291.57	(1,260,332,615.93)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

PENSION RESERVE FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

	Notes N°	Fiscal Resources US$	Retained earnings US$	Comprehensive income for the year US$	Total US$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023		3,795,966,044.43	3,939,642,122.02	(1,260,332,615.93)	6,475,275,550.52
Final dividend distribution		-	(1,260,332,615.93)	1,260,332,615.93	-
Fiscal Contributions	8	1,640,531,754.66	-	-	1,640,531,754.66
Fiscal Withdrawals	8	(299,942,152.88)	-	-	(299,942,152.88)
Profit for the year		-	-	822,691,291.57	822,691,291.57
Balances as of December 31, 2023		5,136,555,646.21	2,679,309,506.09	822,691,291.57	8,638,556,443.87
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022		3,533,285,490.08	3,663,725,505.04	275,916,616.98	7,472,927,612.10
Final dividend distribution		-	275,916,616.98	(275,916,616.98)	-
Fiscal Withdrawals	8	531,598,623.91	-	-	531,598,623.91
Profit for the year	8	(268,918,069.56)	-	-	(268,918,069.56)
		-	-	(1,260,332,615.93)	(1,260,332,615.93)
Balances as of December 31, 2022		3,795,966,044.43	3,939,642,122.02	(1,260,332,615.93)	6,475,275,550.52

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

PENSION RESERVE FUND

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In United States Dollars - US$)

	Notes N°	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		822,691,291.57	(1,260,332,615.93)
Net unrealized (profit) loss		(698,344,245.99)	1,222,932,068.72
Changes in Administration and Custody Funds		(1,456,473,254.53)	(236,915,489.62)
Cash flows provided by operating activities		(1,332,126,208.95)	(274,316,036.83)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	8		
Increases in capital contributions		1,640,531,754.66	531,598,623.91
Decreases in withdrawals capital		(299,942,152.88)	(268,918,069.56)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		1,340,589,601.78	262,680,554.35
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		8,463,392.83	(11,635,482.48)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		28,314,392.69	39,949,875.46
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	11	36,777,785.52	28,314,392.98

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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PENSION RESERVE FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In United States dollars - US$)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Pension Reserve Fund (hereinafter the “Fund” or “FRP”) was set up under the Law Nº 20,128 on September 30th, 2006, of the Chilean Ministry of Finance, for the purpose of complementing the financing of fiscal obligations derived from the state guarantee for minimum old-age, disability and survivor’s pensions, regulated by Decree Law N°3,500 of 1980, and the welfare pensions stipulated in Decree Law N°869 of 1975.

The adoption of this Fund has been regulated by the following instructions, provided by the Ministry of Finance:

a) Decree No. 1.383 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 17 February 2007, and its amendments, which empowers the Central Bank of Chile as a Tax Agent to administer all or part of the Pension Reserve Fund and instructs it to report on the Investments to the Minister of Finance and the Treasury General of the Republic.

b) Decree No. 1.247 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 27 January 2018, which sets out the rules, limits, procedures, and controls for investments in the resources of the Fund.

c) Regular Office No. 1.838 of the Ministry of Finance dated 21 August 2020 and its amendments, by which the Tax Agent is informed of the new implementation guidelines relating to the investment of the resources of the Fund.

d) Comptroller General of the Republic's Official Letter N° 71,390 of 2009, which instructs on the valuation criteria of the Fund.

e) Decree No. 1.492 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 6 March 2015, and its amendments, which regulate the coordination and operation of advisory activities, support for the management and control of the financial assets and liabilities of the Public Treasury, The Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund, and repeals Decree No. 1.636 of 2009.

   In article 4 of the mentioned Decree, it is possible to highlight the following activities related to the General Treasury of the Republic:

   - Account for the investments of the Treasure Resources, as well as the lending operations, in accordance with the accounting and budgetary standards established by the Comptroller General of the Republic and/or the Budget Office, as appropriate.

- Account for the Sovereign Wealth Fund in accordance with international accounting standards or their local equivalent, prepare quarterly and annual financial statements of the Sovereign Wealth Fund in accordance with those standards, and order, charged to the Sovereign Wealth Fund's resources, independent audits of the annual financial statements, all subject to the limit established in Article 7 of this Decree.

  For that purpose, it will select and hire audit firm or firms among those that are authorized to provide their professional services to entities supervised by the Commission of Banks and Financial Institutions.

- Support the Ministry of Finance in the preparation of Sovereign Wealth Fund's reports and the Report on Public Debts Statistics.

- Verify that nominal and valued records of the investments of the Sovereign Wealth Fund are consistent with the Custodians' records. This activity has been carried out since January 1st, 2014, for the portfolios managed by External Managers, and since July 1st, 2014, for the portfolios managed by Central Bank of Chile.

- Issue the transfer instructions related to contributions and withdrawals from and to the Sovereign Wealth Funds, pursuant to the instructions given by the Ministry of Finance, validate the payments related to the administration and custody of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, as appropriate, and instruct the Central Bank of Chile the payment of the different services provided by the External Managers.

- Supervise managers' compliance with the investment policy limits of the Sovereign Wealth Funds, in accordance with the controls defined by the Ministry of Public Treasury through resolutions. This activity has been carried out since April 1st, 2014, for the portfolios managed by External Managers and since July 1st, in the same year for the portfolios managed by the Central Bank of Chile.

- Supervise compliance with standards and limits established by the Ministry of Finance for investments in the capital markets of the Public Treasury resources other than the Sovereign Wealth Fund, and periodically send a report on that matter to the Budget Office and to the Ministry of Finance.

- Keep an updated manual of procedures for the management of all the functions and attributions that are detailed in this article.

- Carry out any other advisory, coordination or management support work necessary for the performance of its duties.

The information provided by the accounting of the Fund, derives from an entity such as the General Treasury of the Republic, whose temporary existence has full force and future projection, so the figures resulting from the accounting process are not referred to estimated realization values.

f) Decree No. 1.687 of the Ministry of Finance, of 3 October 2023, and its amendments, which communicates the new Custody Guidelines and other matters of the funds.

g) Decree No. 1.871 of the Ministry of Finance, of 27 October 2022, which communicates the remuneration of the Tax Agent in relation to the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund for the year 2023.

h) Decree No. 755 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 29 June 2022, laying down the foundations of fiscal policy, In accordance with article 1 of Law No. 20.128 on Fiscal Liability.

Qualitative characteristics of the Fund's financial statements

i) The Relevance Principle, as a category of the Fund’s Financial Statements, from which the Materiality and Relative Importance Principle is inferred implies that in accounting, to weight the correct implementation of the principles and rules, it is necessary to always act with practical sense if the overall picture of information is not distorted.

ii) Reliability of Information Principle, as a gender category from which the following principles of information are inferred as species: Faithful Representation Principle, Substance over Form Principle, Neutrality Principle, Prudence Principle, and Integrity Principle, within an internal control system mainly based on the Chilean Central Bank verification role of the information prepared by the Custodian Agent, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent.

iii) Comparability principle that constitutes one of the purposes of the Sovereign Wealth Funds’ accounting of adhering to the international financial standards, to be consistent with global accounting practices.

iv) Understandability Principle to create financial statements of the Sovereign Wealth Funds prepared for general information purposes.

In accordance with Article N°7, of Law N° 20,128, the Ministry of Finance shall commission an actuarial study every three years to assess the sustainability of the Pension Fund Reserve.

Likewise, this study shall be developed each time a modification to the minimum of welfare pension is proposed, Except for the automatic readjustment of Article 14, of Decree Law N°2,448 of 1979, and Article 10 of Law N°18,611,

The result of these studies shall be included in the records referred to in Article 14 of Constitutional Law N°18,918 of the National Congress.

On August 21, 2020, the Ministry of Finance reported in the Official Letter No. 1,838 the new Investment Guidelines related to the Pension Reserve Fund resources, which replace and invalidate as appropriate the investment guidelines included in the Official Letter No. 2,424 of 2018 of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 15(a) of Decree No. 1.383 of the Ministry of Finance, published on 17 February 2007, entitles the Tax Agent to carry out, at the request of the Minister of Finance, one or more tenders for the administration of the external managed portfolio and to contract with its external administrators, on behalf of the Government. Therefore, as of 2013, the following External Administrators have been hired and managed mandates at different times:

Allianz Global Investors GmbH
Mellon Investments Corporation
BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.
UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.
Credit Suisse Asset Management (Switzerland) Ltd.

In addition, in the above-mentioned decree, the Tax Agent is empowered to carry out, at the request of the Minister of Finance, One or more tenders for the administration of fiscal resources that may be invested in instruments that are eligible for investment in international reserves by the Central Bank of Chile or in fixed income credit securities that are not guaranteed payment Foreign states, except corporate bonds and accepted by the Central Bank of Chile for direct administration and to hire its delegated Administrators, on behalf of the Government. Therefore, beginning in 2018, the services of the following Delegated Administrators were contracted:

BNP Paribas Asset Management USA, Inc.
Western Asset Management Company, LLC

In July 2016 the Microdata Center of the Department of Economics of the University of Chile issued a report of the Actuarial Study on the Sustainability of the Pension Reserve Fund; the development of the expected projection for the Fund was assessed in different scenarios and for the next 20 years. Accordingly, the Pension Reserve Fund showed a sustainable performance in each one of the scenarios.

On November 8, 2022, the Central Bank of Chile reports that the External Administrator Credit Suisse Asset Management (Switzerland) Ltd. terminates Investment Management in respect of the Corporate Bond Mandate of the Pension Reserve Funds on December 13, 2023.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are described below. These policies have been systematically applied to all the activities presented, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

The Fund has applied the provisions of IFRS 9, which establish that debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if and only if: i) The asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and ii) 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.

If one of these criteria is not met, the debt instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Fund may choose to designate at the initial recognition of a debt instrument that meets the criteria of amortized cost to measure it at fair value through profit or loss if at doing it significantly eliminates or reduces an accounting mismatch.

The debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are subject to impairment.

Investments in equity instruments (stocks) are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the equity instrument is not held for negotiations and is designated by the Fund to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. If the equity instrument is designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, all the losses and profits of its valuation, except for the dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 15, are recognized in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial statements are presented in USA dollars and have been prepared from the Sovereign Wealth Fund information that the Central Bank of Chile, as Fiscal Agent, receives from its Custodian Agent J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

The financial statements presented by the General Treasury of the Republic for the Fund are:

- Statement of Financial Position.
- Statement of Comprehensive Income.
- Statement of Changes in Equity.
- Statement of Cash Flows.
- Accounting policies and notes to Financial Statements.

2.2 Accounting period

The Financial statements comprise the years between January 1st and December 31st, 2023, and 2022.

2.3 Presentation and functional currency

Items included in the Financial Statement of the Fund are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. Thus, the Fund's values are presented in US dollars, defined as the presentation and functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies, other than US dollar, are translated to the functional currency at the rate current at the time of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising when monetary items are settled or when monetary items are translated at closing rates are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Classification and valuation of investments

Investments of the Sovereign Wealth Funds are liquid assets in foreign currency made by the Central Bank of Chile, as Fiscal Agent, through eligible intermediaries, such as Banks and Financial Institutions, in order to capitalize fiscal resources, which are immediately available to finance the activities of the Sovereign Wealth Funds.

Financial Assets and liabilities, Classification, and measurement

The Fund has applied the provisions in IFRS 9, which establishes that for the purposes of classification and measurement of its financial assets, the Fund must consider its business model to manage its financial instruments and the characteristics of the contractual flows of those instruments. The Fund has classified its financial assets in the following categories:

Financial assets at amortized cost

This category classifies those financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold them to collect contractual cash flows. Likewise, the contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that correspond to payments of principal and interests.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This category classifies those financial instruments that are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling those financial assets. Likewise, the contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that correspond to payments of principal and interests.

Additionally, the Fund may choose to designate investments in equity instruments, as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. In any other case, they are recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are classified at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Additionally, the Fund can make an irrevocable designation now of initial recognition, as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates accounting mismatch. The Fund adopted the policy of not using hedge accounting.

The purpose of the Fund is to obtain monthly returns like those of benchmark comparator, according to a passive management style, for which investment strategies that allow the achievement of this purpose are selected.

The Fund classifies in this category the following instruments: Government Bonds, Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS), High- Performance Bonds, Inflation-indexed Bonds, Time deposits, Common and Preferred stocks, ADR, GDR, REIT, ETF, RIGHT, Treasury bills, Commercial Papers, and Derivative Instruments. The basis of classification within this investment category are that the instruments have a reasonably active secondary market, under normal conditions, and that are consistent with the provisions of ORD 68 of January 11th, 2019, in which the Execution Guidelines related to the Fund's resources are established. These investments are recorded at their fair value through profit or loss.

The determination of fair values is made by the Custodian, using the last transaction price of the closing day in the market where they are traded.

Financial liabilities

The Fund classifies its liabilities at amortized cost, except:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives which are measured after the fair value.

- Financial liabilities that arise when an asset transfer does not qualify for derecognition or are recorded under the continuing involvement approach.

- Financial liabilities that arise from financial guaranteed contracts.

- Financial liabilities that arise from commitments to provide loans at a below-market interest rate.

- Financial liabilities from a business combination.

The Fund may, at initial recognition, designate a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, if that eliminates an accounting mismatch or a group of financial instruments is managed and measured at fair value as part of its business model.

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Investment purchases and sales in regular basis are recognized on the transaction date when the Fund agrees to buy or sell the investment. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the income statement, in the case of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and they are registered as part of the initial value of the instrument in the case of assets at amortized cost and other liabilities.

Transaction costs are those incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities. They include fees, commissions and other concepts related to the operation paid to agents, advisors, brokers, and operators.

Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the investments has expired or the Fund has significantly transferred all the risks and benefits related to its ownership.

Following the initial recognition, all the financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Profits and losses arising on changes in the fair value of the category “Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” are presented in the Statements of Income.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in results within “Dividend income” when the right of the Fund to receive its payment is established. Interests over debt security at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in income within “Interests and Adjustments” according to the effective interest rate.

Financial assets at amortized cost and other liabilities are valued after their initial recognition, based on the effective interest method. Accrued interests and adjustments are recorded in “Interests earned” of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and to assign financial income or expenses in the corresponding period. The effective interest is the rate that discounts the expected future cash inflows or outflows expected over the life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period in respect to the book value of the financial asset or liability. On calculating the type of effective interest, the Fund estimates cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but it does not consider future credit losses.

The calculation includes all the fees and percent points paid or received among the contracting parties that are a comprehensive part of the type of effective interest, transaction costs and all the other premiums or discounts.

Fair value estimate

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as derivatives and investments held for trading) is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the purchase price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the sale price (if there are different purchase and sale prices). When the Fund maintains derivative financial instruments paid through compensation, it uses intermediate market prices as a basis to establish fair values to compensate the risk positions and applies this purchase or asking price to the net open position, as appropriate.

The fair value hierarchy will have the following levels:

a) Quoted prices (without adjustment) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1).

b) Variables other than the quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and

c) Variables used for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable variables) (Level 3).

2.5 Cash

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Fund, a distinction is made between the cash in current account of the General Treasury of the Republic held for the Funds, and the cash held by the Custodian from operations of the Fund's administration.

2.6 Administration Funds

They represent securities delivered to the Central Bank of Chile, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent, to J.P. Morgan, as Custodian Bank, and to External Managers for the management of the Fund's resources, securities that can be partially or totally disposed for the entrusted work.

2.7 Fund in custody

They represent securities delivered by the Central Bank of Chile, in its capacity as Fiscal Agent, under custody to J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. And to the External Administrators, who provide global custody services for the securities and instruments of the Fund.

2.8 Net equity

The net equity of the Fund is composed by the initial balance of Total Assets at par value plus Fiscal Contributions minus Fiscal Withdrawals, including the profit or loss for the year.

According to the dispositions in articles Nos. 6 and 7 of Law No. 20,128, the Pension Reserve Fund will be constituted and increased with the following contributions:

a) A contribution equivalent to the effective surplus and up to 0.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the previous year. If the resulting amount of the annual contribution mentioned in the previous paragraph was less than 0.2% of the GDP of the previous year, an annual contribution would be paid to reach the 0.2% annual contribution of the GDP of the previous year. The amount referred to in this letter shall be paid to the Pension Reserve Fund within the first semester of each year, through one or more deposits until the total is reached.

b) Through the product of the investment profitability of the resources of the Pension Reserve Fund, and

c) Through the other contribution stated by Law.

In the case of the contribution referred to in letter a), it shall be made only until the year in which the accumulated resources in the Reserve Fund reach an amount equivalent to UF 900,000,000. Once this amount is reached, the obligation shall be deemed to have been fulfilled, and therefore no contribution shall be made under this letter.

The resources of the Fund will have as a single objective to complement the payment of obligations referred to in the objective of the Fund. And they shall be used exclusively for this purpose after ten years Law 20,128 came into effect.

The Pension Reserve Fund will be extinguished in its full right, if after fifteen years Law N°20,128 came into effect, the drafts to be made in a calendar year are below a 5% of the amount of expense in state guarantee for minimum pensions and in welfare pensions as considered in the Budget Law of that year.

2.9 Statements of Cash Flows

To prepare the Statements of Cash Flows, the Sovereign Wealth Fund has defined the following considerations:

- Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, time deposits in credit institutions and other highly liquid short-term investments.

- Cash flow from operating activities: this includes administrative expenses of the operation of Sovereign Wealth Funds.

- Cash flow from financing activities: this includes activities producing changes in the size and composition of net equity, such as income from fiscal contributions and expenses due to fiscal withdrawal.

The Fund uses the indirect method to prepare the Statements of Cash Flows, for which purpose the operational net result, formed by costs incurred in the year due to administration expenses, commissions and insurance, and the financing net result due to the difference in fiscal contributions of the year are considered as components of the annual fund variation.

2.10 Net or offset presentation of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are compensated, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right to offset recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset make and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 New accounting pronouncements

2.11.1 Standards and Amendments to IFRS that have been issued but their application date is not yet effective:

At the issuance date of these Financial Statements, new standards, amendments, and interpretations have been issued to the current standards that are not yet effective and the Company has not adopted early any standard or the Company has applied them when appropriate.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on the dates included below:

New IFRS	**Mandatory Effective Date**
IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Amendments to IFRS	**Mandatory Effective Date**
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to NIC 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

The management of the Fund estimates that the adoption of these new Standards, Improvements, Amendments, and Interpretations will not have a significant impact on financial statements.

2.11.2 The following amendments to the IFRS have been adopted in these financial statements:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on the dates included below:

Amendments to IFRS	Mandatory Effective Date
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Used (Amendments to IAS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The management of the Fund estimates that the adoption of these new Standards, Improvements, Amendments, and Interpretations will not have a significant impact on financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES OF THE PENSION RESERVE FUND

3.1 Functions entrusted to the Fiscal Agent

In accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 15 of the Agency Decree, the Fiscal Agent is entrusted with the functions indicated below. For these purposes, two portfolios are distinguished: on the one hand, the portfolio of article 4 of the Agency Decree (hereinafter, the "Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent"), which is in turn divided into the portfolio where Resources are directly managed by the Fiscal Agent (hereinafter, the “Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent”) and the Portfolio where the resources are managed by delegation of the Fiscal Agent to external delegated managers (hereinafter, the “Portfolio Managed by the Delegated Fiscal Agent”), and, on the other hand, the portfolio corresponding to article 15 of the Agency Decree, whose Resources are managed by external managers of the Treasury (hereinafter, the "Portfolio Managed by External Managers").

3.1.1 Functions related to checking accounts at the Central Bank of Chile

3.1.1.1 Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent:

a. Open and maintain a checking account at the Central Bank of Chile on behalf of the General Treasury of the Republic (hereinafter, the "Treasury") for the Resources (hereinafter, the "Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP").

b. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP, the sums of money transferred to it by the Treasury, in order to apply them to the administrative order conferred on the Fiscal Agent.

   Receive, register and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP, the sums of money that come from the investment or liquidation of the Resources and that are going to be transferred to the Treasury, to other portfolios, to the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP for purposes of payments to third parties corresponding to said portfolio or to whom the Minister of Finance indicates, either during the term of the Fiscal Agency or at its end.

c. For the account and on behalf of the Treasury, make the corresponding payments in relation to the administration or custody of the Resources, in the terms provided in subparagraph f) of article 4 of the Agency Decree.

d. Report daily account activity through electronic communication to the Minister of Finance and the General Treasurer of the Republic (hereinafter, the "Treasurer"), or whoever they designate.

3.1.1.2 Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

a. Open and maintain a checking account at the Central Bank of Chile on behalf of the Treasury for Resources (hereinafter, the "Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP").

b. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP, the sums of money transferred to it by the Treasury, in order to apply them to the administration order conferred on the External Managers.

c. Receive, register, and deposit in the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP, the sums of money coming from the investment or liquidation of the Resources and that will be transferred to the Treasury, other portfolios or to whom the Minister of Finance indicates, either during the term of the Fiscal Agency or at its end.

d. Make the payments that correspond to the custody of the Resources for and on behalf of the Treasury, in the terms provided in subparagraph e) of article 15 of the Agency Decree.

e. Make payments for and on behalf of the Treasury to the External Directors or other third parties' prior instruction from the Treasury.

f. Report daily account activity through electronic communication to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate.

3.2. Custody-related functions

3.2.1. Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent:

On behalf of the Treasury, hire one or more foreign financial institutions or security depositories, to provide the Treasury with custody services for the instruments acquired by the Resources (hereinafter, the "Custodians"), in accordance with subparagraph (d) of article 4 of the Agency Decree and with the Custody Guidelines that are in force.

Likewise, contract, on behalf of and in representation of the Treasury, related supplementary services, such as tax advisory services, international consultancies, or Middle Office services.

3.2.2. Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

On behalf of the Treasury, hire one or more foreign financial institutions or security depositories, that provide the Treasury with custody services for the securities and instruments acquired by the Resources, in accordance with subparagraph (c) of article 15 of the Agency Decree and with the Custody Guidelines that are in force.

Likewise, contract, on behalf of and in representation of the Treasury, related supplementary services, such as tax advisory services, international consultancies, or Middle Office services

3.2.3. In connection with the Securities Loan Program, the custodian shall be responsible for its administration, as stipulated in section I.4 of the Custody Guidelines.

3.3. Administration related functions

3.3.1. Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent:

a. The Fiscal Agent will administer, in representation and on behalf of the Treasury, all or part of the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Fiscal Agent, which may be part of the Short and Long-Term Investment Portfolios mentioned in section II.2 of these guidelines.

In the same capacity, the Fiscal Agent will be authorized to delegate to one or more legal persons, national or foreign (hereinafter, the "Delegated Managers"), the portfolio administration of a part or of the total of the Resources administered by the Fiscal Agent.

The Delegated Managers must be selected, in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's requirements, and hired by the Fiscal Agent on behalf of and representing the Treasury, using its internal procedures and standards, having previously received the approval of the Ministry of Finance, to comply with these guidelines.

The net effective returns obtained from the Resources investments will be considered additional amounts and will be managed by the Fiscal Agent.

The Minister of Finance may modify at any time the amount of the Resources corresponding to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent. If it increases, the additional resources must be delivered by the Treasury to the Fiscal Agent by means of a cash transfer to the Checking Account of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP. Nevertheless, resources may only be transferred to the Fiscal Agent on business days that they are banking days both in Santiago de Chile and in the State of New York of the United States of America.

Likewise, subject to the previous authorization of the Minister of Finance, and based on the provisions of Article 4, letter (f), of Decree Law N°1 of 2006, of the Ministry of Finance, all or part of the contributions to the FRP may come from the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (hereinafter, "FEES"), In such case, the Fiscal Agent will be authorized to determine if the contributions from the FEES, shall be made through direct transfer of financial instruments from the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FEES to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP, as well as through the transfer of the cash resulting from the settlement of those instruments. To value the instruments contributed from the FEES to the FRP the price of the business day before such transfer in accordance with the criteria stated in the corresponding investment guidelines. However, the Treasury shall instruct the contributions and withdrawals at least three business days prior to the date they are disbursed in accordance with the calendar of bank holidays in Santiago de Chile and the State of New York in the United States of America.

b. To accomplish this (and subject to the objectives, guidelines and restrictions established in this document), the Fiscal Agent will have full authority on behalf of the Treasury to make decisions on its investments, sales and other activities that may apply. The Fiscal Agent will be able to select, buy, sell, maintain , tender, redeem or exchange investment instruments of any nature; subscribe instrument issues; make foreign currency contracts both spot and forward; instruct the custodian to make the payments associated with the completion of the transactions; collect mortgages, interests, repayments and other benefits, and carry out the other operations, acts and contracts that the Fiscal Agent deems appropriate in relation to the administration of the Resources and for the fulfillment of the functions entrusted in this ruling.

   Likewise, the Fiscal Agent will have the power to execute the acts and contracts referred to in the preceding paragraph through banks, brokers, or any other financial intermediaries,

c. The Fiscal Agent may add Resources administration transactions to those that are carried out for the own portfolio, corresponding to the international reserves of the Central Bank of Chile, as well as other fiscal resources administered by the Fiscal Agent.

d. The Fiscal Agent is not entitled to directly acquire for themselves the isolated instruments of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FEES on behalf of the Treasury, nor can they directly acquire for the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FEES the isolated instruments owned by the Central Bank of Chile from their own portfolio.

e. For all legal purposes, the fiscal agent will hold the funds and investments managed in separate accounts, indicating that they are property of the treasury of Chile.

3.3.2. Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

a. Carry out, at the request of the Minister of Finance, one or more tenders for the complete or partial administration of the Portfolio Managed by External Managers Resources and hire them for and on behalf of the Treasury, in accordance with subparagraph a) of Article 15 of the Agency Decree.

b. The net effective profitability obtained from the investments in this portfolio will be considered additional amounts to be managed by the External Managers.

c. The Minister of Finance may modify at any time the amount of the Resources corresponding to the Portfolio Managed by External Managers. If the Minister increases them, the additional resources must be delivered by the Treasury to the External Managers, through the Fiscal Agent, by means of cash transfer to the Checking Account Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP. Notwithstanding the foregoing, funds may only be transferred to the External Administrators, through the Fiscal Agent, on days that are banking days both in Santiago, Chile and in the State of New York, United States of America.

d. All in all, the Treasury must instruct contributions and withdrawals at least 3 business days prior according to the calendar of bank holidays banking both in Santiago de Chile and in the State of New York in the United States of America.

e. The Custodian(s), for all legal purposes, will hold the funds in custody and in separate accounts, indicating that they are the property of the Chilean Treasury.

3.3.3. Contributions, withdrawals, and transfers:

The Ministry of Finance and/or the Treasury will instruct the Fiscal Agent the contributions, withdrawals and transfer of resources from the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent to the Portfolio Managed by External Managers, or vice versa, that are required to achieve compliance with the deviation ranges that are established in the respective investment guidelines, with at least 3 business days in advance, according to the calendar of bank holidays in Santiago de Chile and the State of New York of the United States of America.

Likewise, the Fiscal Agent will be empowered to determine whether the contributions to the Short-Term Investment Portfolio may be completed by direct transfer of financial instruments from the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent - Internal and / or through the transfer of the cash resulting from the liquidation of such instruments if the latter were subject to a simultaneous withdrawal.

3.4. Functions related to monitoring and reporting

3.4.1. Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent:

a. To oversee the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Fiscal Agent, maintain complete and detailed information on all transactions and other operations carried out, in accordance with subsection g) of Article 4 of the Agency Decree,

b. Carry out the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the Delegated Manager(s) of the Fiscal Agent's performance and the Custodian(s)'s service; establish and clarify, where appropriate, on a daily basis the differences that may arise between the records of the Fiscal Agent, the Delegated Managers and the Custodians, as well as the other discrepancies detected corresponding to the hired services; inform the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, to determine the exercise of legal or administrative actions that are appropriate for the defense or protection of the Resources and to enforce the corresponding civil, criminal and administrative responsibilities, by the damages, crimes or infractions committed by the Delegated Managers or the Custodians.

c. Inform through electronic means to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, through electronic means, the daily position of the investments made with the Resources, with a delay of no more than three business days from the reported date. The obligation of information provided in this letter shall be deemed fulfilled by sending the respective electronic communication in the formats instructed by the Minister of Finance or whoever they designate, under the sole responsibility of the person in charge.

   In any case, if there are discrepancies between the information sent by the Fiscal Agent and that received by the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury, the information entered in the Fiscal Agent's records will remain,

d. Inform through electronic means to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, through electronic means, any change or correction regarding the information in subsection c) above, concerning the daily position of the investments made with the Resources.

e. Deliver through electronic means to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports concerning the management of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent and an evaluation regarding the Delegated Managers' performance.

f. In addition, and through electronic means, a report containing the methodology used by the Custodian (s), entities that provide Middle Office services and the Fiscal Agent that serves as the basis, will be delivered to those who correspond as indicated in letter e) above, to prepare management reports, as appropriate. Likewise, with the same periodicity, a report on the service provided by the Custodian (s) and / or entities that provide Middle Office services will be provided. These reports will be prepared by comparing the background and information supplied by the Custodian (s), with the records and background maintained by the Fiscal Agent regarding the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent.

The monthly reports will include a copy of the payment orders associated with the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP and the corresponding invoices, as well as information about any methodological changes in the preparation of the reports.

g. The Minister of Finance, the International Finance Coordinator or the Head of the Sovereign Wealth Funds Unit shall issue a decision on the quarterly and annual reports referred to in paragraph e) above, either to approve them or to make observations on any matter, by means of an e-mail, which shall be sent to the Manager of Market Operations and the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile within 30 calendar days from the date of delivery of the respective report. In case observations are presented in the terms set forth, which will have to be well-founded and specific, the Fiscal Agent will have a period of 15 calendar days to answer them with the purpose of clarifying or resolving them, as needed. For their part, the Minister of Finance, the Coordinator of International Finance, or the Head of the Sovereign Funds Unit will decide on the response received, by email, and must approve or reject it with the same requirements previously indicated within 15 calendar days.

h. Write out, maintain, and send through electronic means to the Ministry of Finance, at least monthly, to the Ministry of Finance (monthly, at the least) the list of eligible banks and places, according to the criteria indicated in the respective investment regulations included in these guidelines.

i. Monthly meetings with staff from the Ministry of Finance to discuss aspects related to the administration of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent of the FRP. These meetings will be held within five business days following the delivery of the respective monthly management report prepared by the Fiscal Agent, mentioned in subsection e) above. Notwithstanding the above, the Ministry of Finance may request additional meetings when deemed appropriate. In coordination with the Fiscal Agent, the Ministry of Finance may participate in organizational instances (telephone calls and meetings) with the Delegated Managers of the Fiscal Agent.

j. As established in Article 7 of the Agency Decree, the Treasury is responsible for the accounting of fiscal resources and the preparation of audited financial statements. However, the administration of the Resources of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent will be supervised when determined by the Fiscal Agent in the terms established in its Organic Constitutional Law. Notwithstanding the above, the Fiscal Agent will require from the Custodians the reports issued by the corresponding supervisory bodies and/or by their external auditors regarding operations with the Portfolio Resources Managed by the Agent at least once a year. However, the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, may request from the Fiscal Agent the background on the operations carried out, as well as the processes carried out in the administration of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent.

In addition, the Fiscal Agent, upon acceptance by the Ministry of Finance, may consider hiring an external expert advisor to evaluate and monitor the management and processes used in the performance of their duties.

3.4.2. Portfolio Managed by External Managers:

a. Verify, in accordance with the standards that the industry normally applies concerning investments in the same type of assets in question, that the Registers of transactions and other operations issued by the External Manager (s) of fiscal resources are consistent in each daily closing as to its nature, that is, regarding its notional amount, term and date, with those reported at said closing by the Custodian (s). For the purposes of subsection, a), "daily closing" shall mean the closing of the business day of the Fiscal Agent. The Fiscal Agent shall subsequently verify closings recorded on non-working days of the Fiscal Agent that are business days of the Custodian or External Managers.

   The Fiscal Agent shall report monthly to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, the result of said verification.

   Taking into consideration the previous mentioned points, the Fiscal Agent shall make reconciliations of notional transactions and positions daily and inform the differences that may arise between their Registers and/or the Registers informed by the External Managers with which the Custodians maintain, as well as the other discrepancies corresponding to the hired services, which will be informed to the Minister of Finance, or whoever he designates, to determine the exercise of the legal or administrative actions that proceed for the defense or protection of the Resources and to make effective the civil, penal and administrative responsibilities that correspond for the damages, crimes or infractions committed by the External Managers or the Custodians.

b. For the purposes of this section I.4.2., and in all that concerns the Portfolio Managed by External Managers, "Records" shall be understood as the information received from the External Managers and/or the Custodians, to verify that the Custodians have the same notional positions as reported by the External Manager (s).

c. An annual report will be delivered to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer, or whoever they designate, containing the methodology used by the Custodian (s) the entity that provides Middle Office services and the Fiscal Agent. This will serve as the basis for preparing management reports. Likewise, with the same frequency, both representatives will be provided with a report on the service provided by the Custodian (s). These reports will be prepared by comparing the background and the information provided by the Custodian (s), with the information submitted by the External Managers in reference to the Portfolio Managed by External Managers.

   The monthly reports referred to in paragraph a) above will include a copy of the payment orders associated with the Portfolio Managed by External Managers of the FRP and the corresponding invoices, as well as information about any methodological change in the preparation of the reports.

d. The Minister of Finance, the Coordinator of International Finance or the Head of the Sovereign Funds Unit will approve or make observations regarding any matter contained in the reports referred to in paragraphs a) and c) above, by email, which will be sent to the Manager of International Markets of the Central Bank of Chile once they decide on the reports of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent in accordance with the deadlines and procedures indicated in section 3.4.1.g.

e. The Fiscal Agent will require, at least once during the year, from the Custodians, the reports referring to their operations with the Fiscal Resources issued by the corresponding supervisory bodies and/or by their external auditors. Likewise, the Fiscal Agent may consider hiring an external expert advisor to evaluate and follow up on the management and processes used in the performance of their duties by the Custodian (s).

   The Fiscal Agent will only perform the functions described in paragraphs a), c) and e) above in relation to the Custodian (s),

4. Resource Investment Guidelines

4.1 Management objective

The objective of Resource management is to obtain exposure to the asset classes detailed in section 4.2 in accordance with the specific objectives defined in the investment guidelines established for each of them and indicated in section 4.4.

4.2 Investment portfolio

For the investment of the Resources, a Long-Term Investment Portfolio (hereinafter also "PI LP") and a Short- Term Investment Portfolio (hereinafter also "PI CP") will be established. Both portfolios will be managed in accordance with the guidelines, parameters and rules contained in the respective investment guidelines.

4.2.1 Referential composition and benchmarks of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio

The Resources of the PI LP will be invested in six classes of assets: 1) Sovereign Bonds and other Related Assets; 2) Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds; 3) US Agency Mortgage-Backed Bonds (MBS); 4) Corporate Bonds; 5) High Yield Bonds; and 6) Stocks.

The reference comparators or Benchmarks (hereinafter, the "Reference Comparators") associated with each class of asset are those identified in Table 1, together with the composition (%) of the total Resources that each class of asset must have. (Hereinafter, the "Referential Composition").

Table 1: Referential Composition and Benchmarks Short-Term Investment Portfolio

Referential Composition		
Asset Class	**IP Percentage**	**Benchmarks**
Sovereign Bonds and Other related assets	34%	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate: Treasuries Index (USD unhedged) Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate: Government·Related Index (USD unhedged)
Sovereign Bonds Indexed to Real Inflation	8%	Bloomberg Barclays Global lnflation-linked Index (USD unhedged)
Mortgage Backed Securities from USA Agencies, (MBS)	6%	Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage Backed Securities Index
Corporate Bonds	13%	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate: Corporates Index (USD unhedged)
High-Yield Bonds	8%	Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index (USD unhedged)
Stocks	31%	MSCI AII Country World Index[2] (USD unhedged. Con los dividendos reinvertidos)
Total	100%	

[1] Each sub index of this class of asset is added in accordance with its relative capitalization.
[2] Chile excluded.

Subindexes have not yet been added to the table

4.2.2 Referential composition and reference comparators of the Short-Term Investment Portfolio

The PI CP Resources will be invested in two classes of assets: 1) Sovereign Letters; and 2) Sovereign Bonds.

The Referential Comparators associated with each asset class are those identified in Table 2, together with the Referential Composition.

Table 2: Referential Composition and Benchmarks Short-Term Investment Portfolio

Benchmark Composition		
Asset type	**IP Percentage**	**Benchmarks**
Sovereign letters	93%	ICE BofA US Treasury Bill Index (ticker Bloomberg GoBA)
Sovereign Bonds	7%	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: U.S. 1- 3 Yrs (ticker Bloomberg LT01TRUU)
Total	100%	

1.1 Resource Management

The assets Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio and the assets Sovereign Bills and Sovereign Bonds of the Short-Term Investment Portfolio will be managed by the Fiscal Agent and will constitute the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent.

The assets of the US Agency Mortgage-Backed Bonds (MBS) of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio will be managed by Delegated Administrators and will constitute the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent - Delegated.

The assets Corporate Bonds, High Yield Bonds and Shares of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio will be managed by External Administrators and will constitute the Portfolio Managed by External Administrators.

1.2 Investment Guidelines

The investment guidelines required to administer the FRP by the Fiscal Agent, Delegated Administrators and External Administrators are contained in the attached documents indicated below:

- Appendix A: Investment Guideline for Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Long Term Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds.
- Appendix B: Long-Term Investment Guideline for Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS).
- Appendix C: Long-Term Investment Guideline for Stocks.
- Appendix D: Long-Term Investment Guideline for Corporate Bonds.
- Appendix E: Long-Term Investment Guideline for High-Yield Bonds.
- Appendix F: Short-Term Investment Portfolio Investment Guideline.

1.3 Rebalancing Policy

The Minister of Finance will define the Resources assigned to the Short and Long-Term Investment Portfolios mentioned above.

Likewise, the Minister of Finance must communicate the rebalancing policy that will be used to keep the Long- Term Investment Portfolio aligned with its Referential Composition.

APPENDIX A

LONG-TERM INVESTMENT GUIDELINE FOR SOVEREIGN BONDS AND OTHER RELATED ASSETS, AND INFLATION-INDEXED SOVEREIGN BONDS.

1. Administration objective

The objective of managing the resources of the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds of the Pension Reserve Fund (FRP) is to obtain total monthly return, before fees, like that of benchmark comparators according to a passive management style. The Fiscal Agent will select the necessary investment strategy, within the risk standards established in the guidelines and parameters in section 2 below,

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1. Reference Comparator

The Comparator Benchmark associated with the asset class Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets are Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate: Treasuries Index (USD unhedged), ticker: LGTRTRUU, and Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate: Government-Related Index (USD unhedged), ticker: BGAGTRUU. Each sub index of this asset class is added in accordance with their new relative capitalization.

The Comparator Benchmark associated with the asset class Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds is Bloomberg Barclays Global Inflation-Linked Index (USD unhedged), ticker: LF94TRUU.

The portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds correspond to the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent, which is part of the PI LP.

2.2. Risk budget

The deviation margins for the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and other Related Assets, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds under management are subject to a risk budget.

This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Comparator Benchmark. The risk budget is defined in terms of the ex-ante tracking error that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services.

For the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds Managed by the Fiscal Agent, a risk budget of 50 basis points of annual tracking error (ex ante) is assigned.

2.3. Eligible issuers and currencies

The issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Benchmark will be eligible.

2.4. Eligible Instruments

The instruments eligible for Sovereign bonds and Other Related Assets will be the following:

a. Instruments that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those instruments that are estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark Comparator the next or the following month. If for any reason the instrument estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark comparator is not included as expected, the Fiscal Agent will have 7 business days to sell such instrument.

b. Reopening of instruments, provided that in the prospect of each reopening, is stated in its ISIN that will be homologated to an instrument already included in the Benchmark Comparator. It will be allowed to invest in this instrument during the time necessary for its homologation. If the instrument is not homologated as expected, the Fiscal Agent will have 7 additional business days to sell such instrument.

c. Reg S Instruments, 144ª or SEC registered, if there is one identical in the Benchmark Comparator that is equivalent with the following characteristics: the issuer, coupon, type of coupon (fixed, variable, etc.), maturity, risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's Standard & Poor's, currency, payment priority (subordinated, unsecured, etc.) and type of maturity (callable, puttable, etc.).

d. Instruments that are no longer eligible for the Benchmark Comparator and that are eliminated from that product, their maturity is lower than the minimum requested, provided that the issuer is still part of the index. Likewise, the instruments that were acquired in letter c) above will also continue to be eligible if their equivalent within the Benchmark Comparator is eliminated because their maturity is lower than the minimum requested, and the issuer is still part of the index.

The eligible instruments for Inflation Indexed Bonds are as follows:

a. Instruments that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those instruments that are estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark Comparator the next or the following month. If for any reason the instrument estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark comparator is not included as expected, the Fiscal Agent will have 7 business days to sell such instrument. In addition, instruments that are no longer eligible and are eliminated from the Benchmark Comparator since their maturity is less than the minimum required, as long as the issuer continues to be part of the index, will be eligible.

The following futures are eligible for the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds:

a. Futures of U.S. sovereign instruments traded on the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) futures traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and interest rate futures on German government bonds traded on Eurex used only for hedging reasons that allow to minimize differences from the benchmark comparator, or that allow you to gain exposure to part of it. No leverage ("leverage") will be allowed. In other words, exposure to these futures may not exceed the market value of the share of underlying assets. If the underlying asset is cash, it must be kept in the cash instruments permitted in Section 2.5.

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management.

The income obtained in the cash must be incorporated to the calculation of income of the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds.

Checking account balances, overnight deposits and/or weekend deposits and time deposits with a maximum limit of 15 calendar days in banks with classifications of long-term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- will be eligible as cash in at least two of the international risk classifiers Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The markets eligible for the investment of cash will be those of countries or jurisdictions where the eligible instruments of the respective mandates are listed.

For the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent, it is allowed to have investments in the same issuing bank as follows:

a. A maximum of 1% of the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent, for issuers with an average rating of at least AA-.

b. A maximum of 0.5% of the Portfolio Managed by Internal Fiscal Agent, for issuers with an average rating between A- and A+.

However, each time a contribution is made to the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent, it is allowed to invest in the same banking issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the contribution date for a maximum amount up to US$80 million. Besides, when the Fiscal Agent receives the instruction to produce liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the Fiscal Agent will be able to invest up to US$ 80 million in the same banking issuer for 10 business days before and until the date of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. End-of-day cash balances may be maintained with the Custodian Bank, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Limits on forward or currency swap operations

For the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds Managed by the Fiscal Agent, the following regulations are established for the use of exchange hedging mechanisms using forwards or currency swaps:

a. Forwards or swaps may only be carried out between the eligible currencies.

b. Forward contracts or currency swaps can only be made with bank counterparties that have a risk rating equivalent to at least A- or higher, in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

c. Forward contracts or currency swaps may be in the form of "cash delivery" or for compensation.

d. The term of these contracts may not exceed 95 calendar days.

e. The counterparty risk associated with each forward and swap contract will correspond to 100% of its notional value, in its equivalent in US$. For these guidelines, the notional value of the forward or swap shall be understood as the amount associated with the purchase currency in the forward or swap contract. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ for the entire duration of the contract.

f. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the counterparty risk associated with each contract that includes a close-out netting clause in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, will correspond to 15% of the notional value of the forward and 30% of the notional value of the swap, in its equivalent in US$. Likewise, when entering a forward or swap contract whose objective is to completely or partially close a position associated with another forward or swap, and provided that these contracts include close-out netting clauses, whether they are with the same counterparty, they have the same expiration date and the same currency pair, the counterparty risk will be measured considering the total net position of the different forwards and swaps involved. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ for the entire duration of the contract. For the purposes of section 2.6, letter h, said renewal will also not be considered within the exposure to derivatives.

g. The counterparty risk corresponding to each forward or swap contract will be considered for the purposes of complying with the limits established in Section 2.5 above.

h. The sum of the notional value of the forwards or swaps that the Fiscal Agent hires with an eligible counterparty may not exceed the limits per issuer stated in letters a) and b) of section 2.5 above. However, when there is a renewal of a forward (rolling) contract with the same counterparty and in the same currency pair, although for an amount that may differ from the original, these limits per issuer will double for said counterparty, for two business days, counting from the day the forward is renewed. Likewise, for the purposes of calculating the counterparty risk, this renewal will not be considered for the calculation of the risk limits per issuer established in letters a) and b) of section 2.5 above for two business days from the day the forward is renewed.

2.7. Limits of Sovereign Bonds Assets and Other Related Assets, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds.

The investment limits by risk classification of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds as a percentage (%) of the Portfolio Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent is detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Limits by risk classification of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds.

Risk Classification	Maximum Percentage of the portfolio managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent
AAA	100%
AA+	
AA	
AA-	
A+	60%
A	
A-	
BBB+	40%
BBB	
BBB-	

In order to monitor the above-mentioned limits, the median credit risk classification given to the long-term instruments by the international rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. If there are only two risk classifications, the lowest will prevail. If there is only one risk classification, that one will be selected.

2.8. Limits to spot currency operations

The Fiscal Agent may carry out spot currency transactions with counterparties that have long-term instrument risk ratings in a category equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

2.9. Special restrictions

No part of the portfolio may be invested in any type of instrument of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

The Fiscal Agent may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an Instrument.

The Tax Agent may contract futures, forwards, or swaps of currencies whose notional amounts valued at market price and in absolute value may not exceed 10% of the portfolio it manages in the aggregate.

2.10. External Cash Movements

The external cash movements in the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds will be instructed by the Ministry of Finance.

When an external cash contribution is made for the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, the Fiscal Agent will be granted a special permit (waiver) of 10 bank business days, from the day of the contribution, regarding the fulfillment of the requirements of the sections 1, 2.2 and the first and last paragraph of 2.5. When an external cash withdrawal is made for the Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets Portfolio, and Inflation-Indexed Sovereign Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall be granted a special permission of 10 banking business days, prior to and up to the day of the withdrawal, with respect to compliance with the requirements of Sections 1, 2.2 and the first and last paragraph of 2.5. The special permit may be extended at the request of the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for said extension. If between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself there is a period of less than 10 business days, it will be understood that the special permit will correspond to that term.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, when a rebalance is carried out, the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile may request, by email, the Coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry of Finance to maintain the relative positions of the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent in relation to the Benchmark Comparator and not having to converge to the respective Reference Composition.
The coordinator of International Finance of the Ministry of Finance must authorize maintaining these positions through email addressed to the Manager of the Financial Markets Division of the Central Bank of Chile.

3. Valuation criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of the Custodian Bank or the entity that provides Middle Office services. Nevertheless, it is worth stating that the Central Bank of Chile, for internal purposes related to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, may use the same procedure for its own operations corresponding to international reserves, to provide compliance with subsection g) of article 4 of the Agency Decree.

4. Securities loan program

The Fiscal Agent for the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds Managed by the Internal Fiscal Agent may agree with the Custodian (s) of the FRP securities lending programs (hereinafter, "Programs" or "Securities Lending") provided that the Custodians with whom the Administration of said Programs are obligated to meet the operating criteria established in the Custody Guidelines, especially including the obligation to make the restitution of the respective titles or their market value.

5. Others

Foreign exchange operations will be considered spot operations according to the convention used in each market. However, exchange operations related to the purchase or sale of an instrument will be considered a spot when the number of days between the trade date and the settlement date corresponds to the market convention for the settlement period of the instrument that is being bought or sold.

The base currency of the portfolio for the purpose of the Fiscal Agent's performance is the United States dollar.

If at any time any of the Instructions described in these guidelines is breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the Fiscal Agent, they will not be considered a breach of the guidelines as long as it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within 7 business days after the situation has been detected. The term applicable to the Portfolio of Sovereign Bonds and Other Related Assets, and Inflation Indexed Sovereign Bonds Managed by the Fiscal Agent may be extended upon request made by the Fiscal Agent to the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, and the reasons for the extension must be justified.

APPENDIX B

INVESTMENT GUIDELINE FOR MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES FROM USA AGENCIES (MBS)

1. Administration objective

The objective of the resource administration for the Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS) of the Pension Reserve Fund (FRP) is to obtain total monthly return, before fees, similar to that of the Benchmark Comparator according to a passive administration style, within the standards of risk established in the relevant guidelines and parameters of section 2 below.

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1. Reference Comparator

The Benchmark Comparator associated with the Portfolio of Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS) is Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Index, ticker: LUMSTRUU.

2.2. Risk budget

a. The deviation margins for the Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS) under management are subject to a risk budget. This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Comparator Benchmark. The risk budget is defined in terms of the ex-ante tracking error that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services.

   For the Portfolio of Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS) the risk budget is defined as a monthly average of 20 basis points of annual tracking error (ex ante) annualized as long as the maximum value does not exceed 30 basis points.

b. The deviation of the effective duration of the total portfolio in relation to the Reference Comparator cannot exceed +/- 0.5 years.

2.3. Eligible Issuers and Currencies

The issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Reference Comparator are eligible.

2.4. Eligible Instruments

The eligible instruments for the Portfolio of Mortgaged Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS)
are the following:

a. Pass-Through Mortgage-Backed Securities with fixed rate secured by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC that are part of the programs included in the Benchmark Comparator.

b. Debt instruments nominated in dollars that are issued or secured by the USA Government or by the Agencies (FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB y GNMA).

c. To Be Announced (TBAs): The underlying pools for the TBA transactions must derive from eligible MBS, Leverage is not allowed. This means that the Delegated Manager must hold, always, at least an amount of cash equal to the exposure of the TBA's. The instruments eligible as cash are detailed in section 2.5 below.

d. Futures of sovereign instruments of USA traded in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) or Eurodollar futures traded in the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), only used for hedging purposes, that allow to minimize the differences with respect to the Benchmark Comparator, or that allow to improve exposure to part of it. Leverage is not allowed. In other words, the exposure to these futures may not exceed the market value of the portion of the underlying assets. If the underlying asset is effective, it must be held in the instruments allowed in section 2.5 below.

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

a. The cash held in excess to TBA requirements cannot exceed 5% of the portfolio value under management. The return obtained in cash must be incorporated into the return calculation of the portfolio under management.

b. Checking account balances, overnight deposits and/or weekend deposits and time deposits with a maximum limit of 15 calendar days in banks with classifications of long-term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- will be eligible as cash in at least two of the international risk classifiers Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. USA Treasury Bills are considered as cash and cash equivalents.

c. The maximum exposure to an eligible bank issuer is equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio based on its market value at the end of the previous quarter. Nevertheless, each time the Delegated Manager receives a contribution in cash, he may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the date of the contribution. Furthermore, when the Delegated Manager receives the instruction to produce liquidity for a cash withdrawal, he may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for 10 business days before and until the date of the cash withdrawal.

d. It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as financial intermediary. The end of day cash balances may be held with the Custodian Bank, in the custody account, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. USA Treasury Bills are not considered as part of this limit. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Limits on TBAs

The restrictions for TBAs are the following:

a. The exposure to TBA's cannot exceed 30% of the portfolio.

b. The maturity date of any TBA must be less than 90 days.

c. TBA short positions are not allowed. Nonetheless, it is allowed to sell TBA current positions.

d. TBA underlying securities are not allowed.

e. TBA must be traded only with US Primary Dealers or eligible banks with classification of long-term instruments in categories equal or higher than A- in at least, two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

f. All TBA transactions must be conducted through clearing agencies registered in the USA Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) or must be traded under a Master Securities Forwards Transaction Agreement (MSFTA) that complies with FINRA Rule 4210.

2.7. Special restrictions

a. The External Manager may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

b. Future notional amounts with USA interest rates in USA at market value and expressed in absolute value, cannot exceed 10% of the market value of the portfolio.

c. The maturity date of a future of interest rate or Eurodollar future must be less than 110 days.

d. It is not allowed to submit or receive the underlying securities in futures of USA sovereign instruments.

e. It is not allowed to invest more than 20% of the market value of the portfolio in the instruments allowed in letter b) of Section 2.4 above.

f. Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an Instrument.

2.8. External Cash Movements

External cash movements in the Portfolio of Mortgage-Backed Securities from USA Agencies (MBS) will result from the application of the rebalancing policy to converge the Strategic Composition of Assets of the FRP or withdrawals from the fund.

The rebalancing policy of the FRP will take place in the following situations:

a. When an asset class exceeds the deviation range for that asset class, or

b. In case of a contribution to the FRP.

Every time a rebalance or withdrawal occurs from the FRP, the Ministry of Finance will instruct the amounts to transfer to/from and/or between the External Managers, if applicable. When an external cash contribution is made, the Delegated Manager shall be granted a special waiver of 10 banking days, from the day of the contribution, with respect to compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, 2.5 a) and 2.5 d). When an external cash withdrawal is made, the Delegated Manager will be granted a special permit of 10 bank business days, before and until the day of the withdrawal, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, 2.5 a) y 2.5 d). The special permit may be extended at the request of any of them to the Fiscal Agent, justifying the reasons for said extension. If there is a term of less than 10 business days between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself, it will be understood that the special permit will be of that term.

3. Valuation criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of Custodian Bank.

4. Securities loan program

The Delegated Manager cannot make or agree on securities loan programs.

5. Others

The base currency of the portfolio for the purposes of the performance of the External Manager is the US$.

If at any time any of the instructions described in these guidelines are breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the Delegated Manager, the latter will not be considered in default of the guidelines if it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within seven business days after the situation has been detected. This period may be extended from a request made by the External Manager to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reason for the extension.

APPENDIX C

LONG-TERM STOCKS INVESTMENT GUIDELINE

1. Administration objective

The objective of the Pension Reserve Fund Stocks Portfolio (FRP) resource administration is to obtain total monthly result, before fees, like that of the Benchmark Comparator according to a passive administration style, within the standards of risk established in the relevant guidelines and parameters of section 2 below.

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1 Benchmark Comparator

The Benchmark Comparator associated with the Stock Portfolio is MSCI ALL Country World/Index Ex-Chile (unhedged with the dividends re-invested) index.

For the purposes of calculating performance and tracking error, the Benchmark will be used before taxes.

2.2. Risk budget

The deviation margins for the Portfolio of Stocks under management are subject to a risk budget. This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Comparator Benchmark. The risk budget is defined in terms of the ex-ante tracking error that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services.

For the Portfolio of Shares, a risk budget of 60 basis points of annual tracking error (ex-ante) is assigned,

2.3. Eligible issuers and currencies

Only the issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Benchmark Comparator are eligible.

2.4. Instruments eligible for Stocks

The instruments eligible for the Portfolio of Stocks are the following:

a. Instruments that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those that will be incorporated into the Benchmark Comparator from the moment their inclusion is formally communicated by the supplier of the Benchmark Comparator. If for any reason the instruments are not added to the Benchmark as expected, the External Manager will have 7 business days in the local market to sell said instruments from the date their incorporation was expected.

b. The Ministry of Finance will generate, maintain, and communicate to the Fiscal Agent a list of eligible Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), which may also include ETFs advised, under-advised, or managed by a subsidiary of the External Manager. The ministry of Finance may modify such list on a regular basis in writing with the External Manager. The External Manager will still be subject to instructions until he is notified otherwise by the Ministry of Finance.

c. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and other Depositary Receipts traded on the stock exchange, of the stocks that constitute the Benchmark, provided they do not require the use of tax agents in the country of the issuer of the underlying instrument.

d. Futures traded on stock exchange indexes used for hedging reasons that allow minimizing differences with respect to the Benchmark or that allow gaining exposure to part of it. No leverage will be allowed. In other words, the exposure to these derivatives may not exceed the market value of the portion of the underlying assets.

   If the underlying asset is effective, it must be held in the instruments allowed in section 2.5 below.

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management.

The return obtained in cash must be incorporated into the return calculation of the portfolio under management. Checking account balances, overnight deposits and/or weekend deposits in banks with classifications of long- term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- will be eligible as cash in at least two of the international risk classifiers Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The markets eligible for the investment of cash will be those of countries or jurisdictions where the eligible instruments of the respective mandates are listed.

The maximum exposure to an eligible bank issuer is equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio based on its market value at the end of the previous quarter. Nevertheless, each time the External Manager receives a contribution in cash, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the day of the contribution. Furthermore, when the External Manager receives the instruction to produce liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for 10 business days before and until the date of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. The end of day cash balances may be held with the Custodian Bank, in the custody account, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Limits on currency forward or swap operations

The External Manager may enter forward or swap contracts to minimize the differences with respect to the currency composition of the Benchmark Comparator.

The following regulations are established for the use of currency hedging mechanisms using forwards or currency swaps:

a. Forwards or swaps may only be carried out between the eligible currencies.

b. Forward contracts or currency swaps can only be made with counterparties that have long-term instruments with a risk rating equivalent to at least A- or higher in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

c. Forward contracts or currency swaps may be in the form of "cash delivery" or for compensation.

d. The term of these contracts may not exceed 95 calendar days.

e. The counterparty risk associated with each forward and swap contract will correspond to 100% of its notional value, in its equivalent in US$. For these guidelines, the notional value of the forward or swap shall be understood as the amount associated with the purchase currency in the forward or swap contract. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ for the entire duration of the contract.

f. However, the counterparty risk associated with each contract that includes a close-out netting clause in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, will correspond to 15% of the notional value of the forward and 30% of the notional value of the swap, in its equivalent in US$. Likewise, when entering a forward or swap contract whose objective is to completely or partially close a position associated with another forward or swap, and provided that these contracts include close-out netting clauses, whether they are with the same counterparty, they have the same expiration date and the same currency pair, the counterparty risk will be measured considering the total net position of the different forwards and swaps involved. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract for the purpose of measuring counterparty risk.

g. The counterparty risk corresponding to each forward and swap contract will be considered for the purposes of complying with the limits established in section 2.5.

h. The notional value of the forwards or swaps that the External Manager contracts with an eligible counterparty may not exceed 3% of the market value of the portfolio managed by him. However, when there is a renewal of a forward (rolling) contract with the same counterparty and in the same currency pair, although for an amount that may differ from the original, this limit per issuer will increase to 6% for said counterparty, for two business days, from the day the forward is renewed. Likewise, for the purposes of calculating counterparty risk, this renewal will not be considered for the calculation of the risk limits per issuer established in section 2.5 for two business days, counting from the day the forward is renewed. For the purposes of the third paragraph of section 2.8, said renewal shall also not be considered within the exposure to derivatives.

2.7. Limits to spot currency operations

The External Manager may execute spot currency transactions with counterparties that have long-term instrument risk classifications equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk classifiers Fitch, Moody’s, and Standard & Poor’s.

2.8.Special restrictions

It is not allowed to invest in any type of instruments of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

The External Manager may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

The External Manager may enter future contract, forwards or currency swap whose notional values at market value and absolute values may not in the aggregate be above the 10% of the portfolio under management.

Mutual funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), taken together, may not represent, from the External Manager's portfolio, more than the aggregated shares of Egypt, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Thailand, Taiwan, and Turkey in the Benchmark comparator applicable to Stocks plus 2%.

The External Manager may not invest in the local markets of Chile, Egypt, the Philippines, India, Peru, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Thailand, Taiwan, and Turkey. Investments in China may only be made through the Hong Kong exchange or any other exchange in which the stocks of the Benchmark are traded, excluding the local markets of China, provided that the External Manager is authorized to invest in the respective local markets.

The External Stocks Manager may not invest in its own stocks or its affiliates.

Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an Instrument.

2.9. External Cash Movements

External cash movements in the Portfolio of Stocks will result from the application of the rebalancing policy to converge the Strategic Composition of Assets of the FRP or withdrawals from the fund.

The rebalancing policy of the FRP will take place in the following situations:

a. When an asset class exceeds the deviation range for that asset class, or

b. In the event of a contribution to the FRP.

Every time a rebalance or withdrawal occurs from the FRP, the Ministry of Finance will instruct the amounts to transfer to/from and/or between the External Managers, if applicable.

When an external cash contribution is made, the External Manager will be granted a special waiver of 10 bank business days, from the day of the contribution, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. When an external cash withdrawal is made, the External Manager will be granted a special permit of 10 bank business days, before and until the day of the withdrawal, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. The special permit may be extended at the request of any of them to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for said extension. If there is a term of less than 10 business days between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself, it will be understood that the special permit will be of that term.

Also, sporadically, the Portfolio managed by the External Administrator may be subject to contributions or withdrawals of resources in assets, through the receipt and delivery of financial instruments in custody, respectively. In the event of receiving non-tradable financial instruments, these will be treated by default as eligible for investment, if they maintain such non-tradable status. Contributions and withdrawals in goods will be valued in both local currency and the equivalent in United States dollars, according to the sources of prices of the custodian of the previous business day.

3. Valuation Criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of Custodian Bank.

4. Securities loan program

The External Manager may not carry out or agree on securities lending programs. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Finance understands and accepts that the FRP portfolio may be exposed to a securities lending program through the investment of the ETFs authorized in these guidelines. In addition, the Central Bank of Chile, in its role as Fiscal Agent, may agree with the Custodian (s) of the FRP securities lending programs for the Portfolio of Stocks (hereinafter, "Programs" or "Securities Lending") provided that the Custodians with whom the administration of said Programs are obliged to comply with the operating criteria established in the Custody Guidelines, especially including the obligation to make the restitution of the respective titles or of their market value.

5. Others

Foreign exchange operations will be considered spot operations according to the convention used in each market. However, exchange operations related to the purchase or sale of an instrument will be considered a spot when the number of days between the trade date and the settlement date corresponds to the market convention for the settlement period of the instrument that is being bought or sold.

The base currency of the portfolio for the purposes of the performance of the External Manager is the US$.

If at any time any of the instructions described in these guidelines are breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the External Manager, the latter will not be considered in default of the guidelines if it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within seven business days after the situation has been detected. This period may be extended from a request made by the External Manager to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reason for the extension.

However, the External Manager may temporarily hold received ineligible instruments due to corporate events. The External Manager will have 30 calendar days from the corporate event to sell said instruments. If the above is not possible, the External Manager must notify the Treasury and communicate an action plan for the liquidation of those instruments. In the case of entitlements, preferred stocks, rights, warrants or other equivalent instruments received as a result of corporate events that grant the right to buy, exchange for eligible stocks or receive cash, these may be held in the portfolio until their expiration.

The External Manager is expressly authorized to carry out internal cross operations.

APPENDIX D

LONG-TERM INVESTMENT GUIDELINE FOR CORPORATE BONDS

1. Administration objective

The objective of managing the resources of the Portfolio of the Corporate bonds of the Pension Reserve Fund (FRP) is to obtain total monthly return, before fees, like that of Benchmark Comparators according to a passive management style, within the risk standards established in the guidelines and parameters in section 2 below.

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1. Benchmark Comparator

The Benchmark Comparator associated with the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds is Bloomberg's Barclays Global Aggregate: Corporates Index (unhedged), ticker: LGCPTRUU.

2.2. Risk budget

The deviation margins for the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds under management are subject to a risk budget. This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Benchmark Comparator. The risk budget is defined in terms of the ex-ante tracking error that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services.

For the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds, a risk budget of 50 basis points of annual tracking error (ex ante) is assigned.

2.3. Eligible issuers and currencies

Only the issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Benchmark Comparator are eligible.

2.4. Eligible Instruments

The instruments eligible for the Portfolio of Corporate bonds are the following:

a. Instruments that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those instruments that are estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark Comparator the next or the following month. If for any reason the instrument estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark comparator is not included as expected, the Fiscal Agent will have 7 business days to sell such instrument.

b. Futures traded in the stock exchange about instruments or fixed income index, only used for hedging purposes, that allow to minimize the differences with respect to the Benchmark Comparator, or that allow to improve exposure to part of it. No leverage will be allowed. In other words, the exposure to these derivatives may not exceed the market value of the portion of the underlying assets. If the underlying asset is effective, it must be held in the instruments allowed in section 2.5 below.

c. Instruments that are no longer eligible for the Benchmark Comparator and that are eliminated from that product, their maturity is lower than the minimum requested, provided that the issuer is still part of the index. Likewise, the instruments that were acquired in letter e) of this section will also continue to be eligible if their equivalent within the Benchmark Comparator is eliminated because their maturity is lower than the minimum requested, and the issuer is still part of the Benchmark Comparator.

d. Reopening of instruments, provided that in the prospect of each reopening, is stated in its ISIN that will be homologated to an instrument already included in the Benchmark Comparator. It will be allowed to invest in this instrument during the time necessary for its homologation. If the instrument is not homologated as expected, the External Manager will have a month to sell such instrument.

e. Reg S Instruments, 144ª or SEC registered, if there is one identical in the Benchmark Comparator that is equivalent with the following characteristics: the issuer, coupon, type of coupon (fixed, variable, etc.), maturity, risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's Standard & Poor's, currency, payment priority (subordinated, unsecured, etc.) and type of maturity (callable, puttable, etc.).

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management. The return obtained in cash must be incorporated into the return calculation of the portfolio under management.

Checking account balances, overnight deposits and/or weekend deposits in banks with classifications of long- term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- will be eligible as cash in at least two of the international risk classifiers Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The markets eligible for the investment of cash will be those of countries or jurisdictions where the eligible instruments of the respective mandates are listed.

The maximum exposure to an eligible bank issuer is equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio based on its market value at the end of the previous quarter. Nevertheless, each time the External Manager receives a contribution in cash, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the day of the contribution. Furthermore, when the External Manager receives the instruction to produce liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for 10 business days before and until the date of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. The end of day cash balances may be held with the Custodian Bank, in the custody account, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Limits on currency forward or swap operations

The External Manager may enter forward or swap contracts to minimize the differences with respect to the currency composition of the Benchmark Comparator.

The following regulations are established for the use of currency hedging mechanisms using forwards or currency swaps:

a. Forwards or swaps may only be carried out between the eligible currencies.

b. Forward contracts or currency swaps can only be made with counterparties that have long-term instruments with a risk rating equivalent to at least A- or higher in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

c. Forward contracts or currency swaps may be in the form of "cash delivery" or for compensation.

d. The term of these contracts may not exceed 95 calendar days.

e. The counterparty risk associated with each forward and swap contract will correspond to 100% of its notional value, in its equivalent in US$.

For these guidelines, the notional value of the forward or swap shall be understood as the amount associated with the purchase currency in the forward or swap contract. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ for the entire duration of the contract.

f. However, the counterparty risk associated with each contract that includes a close-out netting clause in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, will correspond to 15% of the notional value of the forward and 30% of the notional value of the swap, in its equivalent in US$. Likewise, when entering a forward or swap contract whose objective is to completely or partially close a position associated with another forward or swap, and provided that these contracts include close-out netting clauses, whether they are with the same counterparty, they have the same expiration date and the same currency pair, the counterparty risk will be measured considering the total net position of the different forwards and swaps involved. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract for the purpose of measuring counterparty risk.

g. The counterparty risk corresponding to each forward and swap contract will be considered for the purposes of complying with the limits established in section 2.5,

h. The sum of notional value of the forwards or swaps that the External Manager contracts with an eligible counterparty may not exceed 3% of the market value of the portfolio managed by him. However, when there is a renewal of a forward (rolling) contract with the same counterparty and in the same currency pair, although for an amount that may differ from the original, this limit per issuer will increase to 6% for said counterparty, for two business days, from the day the forward is renewed. Likewise, for the purposes of calculating counterparty risk, this renewal will not be considered for the calculation of the risk limits per issuer established in section 2.5 for two business days, counting from the day the forward is renewed. For the purposes of the third paragraph of section 2.10, said renewal shall also not be considered within the exposure to derivatives.

2.7. Limits by issuer of the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds

The limit by issuer of the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds as percentage (%) of the portfolio managed by each External Manager will be set in Table 1 below, in accordance with its risk classification:

Table 1: Limits for risk rating by corporate bonds issuer,

Risk Classification	Issuer limit
AAA	15%
AA+	10%
AA	10%
AA-	10%
A+	5%
A	5%
A-	5%
BBB+	5%
BBB	5%
BBB-	5%

2.8. Limits by risk classification of the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds

The investment limit by risk classification in Corporate Bonds, as percentage (%) of the portfolio managed by each External Manager, will be set in Table 2.

Table 2: Limits by risk classification of Corporate Bonds

Risk Classification	Maximum % of Portafolio Externally Managed
AAA AA+ AA AA-	100%
A+ A A-	60%
BBB+ BBB BBB-	55%

To monitor the limits, set by the Ministry of Finance, mentioned in sections 2.7 and 2.8, the median credit risk classification given to the long-term instruments by the international rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. If there are only two risk classifications, the lowest will prevail. If there is only one risk classification, that one will be selected.

2.9. Limits to spot currency operations

The External Manager may execute spot currency transactions with counterparties that have long-term instrument risk classifications equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

2.10. Special restrictions

It is not allowed to invest in any type of instruments of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

The External Manager may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

The External Manager may enter future contract, forwards or currency swap whose notional values at market value and absolute values may not in the aggregate be above the 10% of the portfolio under management.

The External Manager may not invest in its own stocks or its affiliates.

Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an Instrument.

2.11. External Cash Movements

External cash movements in the Portfolio of Corporate Bonds will result from the application of the rebalancing policy to converge the Strategic Composition of Assets of the FRP or withdrawals from the fund.

The rebalancing policy of the FRP will take place in the following situations:

a. When an asset class exceeds the deviation range for that asset class, or

b. In the event of a contribution to the FRP.

Every time a rebalance or withdrawal occurs from the FRP, the Ministry of Finance will instruct the amounts to transfer to/from and/or between the External Managers, if applicable. When an external cash contribution is made, the External Manager will be granted a special waiver of 10 bank business days, from the day of the contribution, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5.

When an external cash withdrawal is made, the External Manager will be granted a special permit of 10 bank business days, before and until the day of the withdrawal, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. The special permit may be extended at the request of any of them to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for said extension. If there is a term of less than 10 business days between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself, it will be understood that the special permit will be of that term.

Also, sporadically, the Portfolio managed by the External Administrator may be subject to contributions or withdrawals of resources in assets, through the receipt and delivery of financial instruments in custody, respectively. In the event of receiving non-tradable financial instruments, these will be treated by default as eligible for investment, as long as they maintain such non-tradable status. Contributions and withdrawals in goods will be valued in both local currency and the equivalent in United States dollars, according to the sources of prices of the custodian of the previous business day.

3. Valuation Criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of Custodian Bank.

4. Securities loan program

The External Manager may not carry out or agree on securities lending programs.

5. Others

Foreign exchange operations will be considered spot operations according to the convention used in each market. However, exchange operations related to the purchase or sale of an instrument will be considered a spot when the number of days between the trade date and the settlement date corresponds to the market convention for the settlement period of the instrument that is being bought or sold.

The base currency of the portfolio for the purposes of the performance of the External Manager is the US$.

If at any time any of the instructions described in these guidelines are breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the External Manager, the latter will not be considered in default of the guidelines if it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within seven business days after the situation has been detected. This period may be extended from a request made by the External Manager to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reason for the extension.

APPENDIX E

LONG-TERM INVESTMENT GUIDELINE FOR HIGH-YIELD BONDS

1. Management Objective

The objective of the Pension Reserve Fund (FRP) resource administration is to obtain total monthly return, net from fees, like that of the Benchmark Comparator according to an enhanced passive administration style, within the standards of risk established in the relevant guidelines and parameters of section 2 below.

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1. Benchmark Comparator

The Benchmark Comparator associated with the Global High-Yield Bonds Portfolio is Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index (unhedged) in USD, ticker: LG30TRUU.

2.2. Risk budget

The deviation margins for the Portfolio of Global High-Yield Bonds under management are subject to a risk budget. This allows deviations to be limited with respect to the Comparator Benchmark. The risk budget is defined in terms of the ex-ante tracking error that is measured in base points and that will be calculated daily by the Custodian Bank or the institution that performs the middle office services.

For the Portfolio of Global High-Yield Bonds, a risk budget of 150 basis points of annual tracking error (ex-ante) is assigned.

2.3. Eligible issuers and currencies

Only the issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Benchmark Comparator are eligible.

2.4. Eligible Instruments

The instruments eligible for the Portfolio of Global High-Yield Bonds are the following:

a. Instruments that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those instruments that are estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark Comparator the next or the following month. If for any reason the instrument estimated to be incorporated to the Benchmark comparator is not included as expected, the External Manager will have two months to sell such instrument.

b. Instruments that are eliminated from the Benchmark Comparator because of their maturity or size being less than the minimum required, can be maintained as long as the issuer continues to be part of the Benchmark Comparator. In turn, the instruments that were acquired under letter e) of this section will also continue to be eligible if their equivalent within the Benchmark Comparator is eliminated because their maturity or size is less than the minimum required, and the issuer continues to be part of the Benchmark Comparator.

c. Futures traded on stock exchange for instruments or fixed income indexes used only for hedging reasons that allow minimizing differences with respect to the Benchmark Comparator or that allow gaining exposure to part of it. No leverage will be allowed. In other words, the exposure to these derivatives may not exceed the market value of the portion of the underlying assets. If the underlying asset is effective, it must be held in the instruments allowed in section 2.5 below.

d. Reopening of instruments, provided that in the prospect of each reopening, is stated in its ISIN that will be homologated to an instrument already included in the Benchmark Comparator. It will be allowed to invest in this instrument during the time necessary for its homologation. If the instrument is not homologated as expected, the External Manager will have one month to sell the instrument.

e. Reg S Instruments, 144ª or SEC registered, if there is one identical in the Benchmark Comparator that is equivalent with the following characteristics: the issuer, coupon, type of coupon (fixed, variable, etc.), maturity, risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's Standard & Poor's, currency, payment priority (subordinated, unsecured, etc.) and type of maturity (callable, puttable, etc.).

f. Sovereign instruments, denominated in eligible currency, included in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Treasury Index Unhedged, ticker: LGTRTRUU, and shall be used to manage cash and duration.

g. Instruments that are in default and that will be out of the Benchmark Comparator, if the External Manager thinks it is adequate, provided the External Manager tries to sell those instruments in commercially reasonable terms, considering liquidity and reasonability of the sales prices. The External Manager will have a three-month period to sell those instruments, after the instrument is out of the Benchmark Comparator. The External Manager will be able to request an extension such term in writing.

h. Instruments that are out of the Benchmark Comparator due to an improvement in risk classification can be held, subject the instrument is included in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index Unhedged, ticker: LGDRTRUU.

i. The Ministry of Finance will generate, hold, and communicate to the External Manager, a list with the eligible Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), that can also include ETFs advised, sub advised, or managed by a subsidiary of the External Manager. The ministry of Finance may modify such list on a regular basis in writing with the External Manager. The External Manager will still be subject to instructions until he is notified otherwise by the Ministry of Finance.

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management. The return obtained in cash must be incorporated into the return calculation of the portfolio under management.

Checking account balances, overnight deposits and/or weekend deposits in banks with classifications of long- term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- will be eligible as cash in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The markets eligible for the investment of cash will be those of countries or jurisdictions where the eligible instruments of the respective mandates are listed. Treasury bills denominated in eligible currencies are considered as cash and cash equivalents.

The maximum exposure to an eligible bank issuer is equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio based on its market value at the end of the previous quarter. Nevertheless, each time the External Manager receives a contribution in cash, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the day of the contribution.

Furthermore, when the External Manager receives the instruction to produce liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the External Manager may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for 10 business days before and until the date of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. The end of day cash balances may be held with the Custodian Bank, in the custody account, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. US Treasury Bills are not considered part of this limit. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Limits on currency forward or swap operations

The External Manager may enter forward or swap contracts to minimize the differences with respect to the currency composition of the Benchmark Comparator.

The following regulations are established for the use of currency hedging mechanisms using forwards or currency swaps:

a. Forwards or swaps may only be carried out between the eligible currencies.

b. Forward contracts or currency swaps can only be made with counterparties that have long-term instruments with a risk rating equivalent to at least A- or higher in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

c. Forward contracts or currency swaps may be in the form of "cash delivery" or for compensation.

d. The term of these contracts may not exceed 95 calendar days.

e. The counterparty risk associated with each forward and swap contract will correspond to 100% of its notional value, in its equivalent in US$. For these guidelines, the notional value of the forward or swap shall be understood as the amount associated with the purchase currency in the forward or swap contract. For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract.

f. However, the counterparty risk associated with each contract that includes a close-out netting clause in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, will correspond to 15% of the notional value of the forward and 30% of the notional value of the swap, in its equivalent in US$.

g. Likewise, when entering a forward or swap contract whose objective is to completely or partially close a position associated with another forward or swap, and provided that these contracts include close-out netting clauses, whether they are with the same counterparty, they have the same expiration date and the same currency pair, the counterparty risk will be measured considering the total net position of the different forwards and swaps involved.

   For measuring counterparty risk, forwards and swaps will be valued daily in US$ throughout the term of the contract for the purpose of measuring counterparty risk.

h. The counterparty risk corresponding to each forward and swap contract will be considered for the purposes of complying with the limits established in section 2.5,

i. The sum of notional value of the forwards or swaps that the External Manager contracts with an eligible counterparty may not exceed 3% of the market value of the portfolio managed by him. However, when there is a renewal of a forward (rolling) contract with the same counterparty and in the same currency pair, although for an amount that may differ from the original, this limit per issuer will increase to 6% for said counterparty, for two business days, from the day the forward is renewed. Likewise, for the purposes of calculating counterparty risk, this renewal will not be considered for the calculation of the risk limits per issuer established in section 2.5 for two business days, counting from the day the forward is renewed. For the purposes of the third paragraph of section 2.8, said renewal shall also not be considered within the exposure to derivatives.

2.7. Limits to spot currency operations

The External Manager may execute spot currency transactions with counterparties that have long-term instrument risk classifications equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

2.8. Special restrictions

a. It is not allowed to invest in any type of instruments of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

b. The External Manager may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

c. The External Manager may enter future contract, forwards or currency swap whose notional values at market value and absolute values may not in the aggregate be above the 10% of the portfolio under management.

d. The External Manager may not invest in its own stocks or its affiliates.

e. It is not permitted to invest more than 10% of the portfolio in instruments permitted in Section 2.4(f) and (h).

f. Debt is not allowed for investment purposes except to cover any failure in the settlement of an Instrument.

g. ETFs cannot represent more than 10% of the portfolio.

2.9. External Cash Movements

External cash movements in the Portfolio of High-Yield Bonds will result from the application of the rebalancing policy to converge the Strategic Composition of Assets of the FRP or withdrawals from the fund.

The rebalancing policy of the FRP will take place in the following situations:

a. When an asset class exceeds the deviation range for that asset class, or

b. In the event of a contribution to the FRP.

Every time a rebalance or withdrawal occurs from the FRP, the Ministry of Finance will instruct the amounts to transfer to/from and/or between the External Managers, if applicable. When an external cash contribution is made, the External Manager will be granted a special waiver of 10 bank business days, from the day of the contribution, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. When an external cash withdrawal is made, the External Manager will be granted a special permit of 10 bank business days, before and until the day of the withdrawal, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. The special permit may be extended at the request of any of them to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for said extension. If there is a term of less than 10 business days between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself, it will be understood that the special permit will be of that term.

Also, sporadically, the Portfolio managed by the External Administrator may be subject to contributions or withdrawals of resources in assets, through the receipt and delivery of financial instruments in custody, respectively. In the event of receiving non-tradable financial instruments, these will be treated by default as eligible for investment, if they maintain such non-tradable status. Contributions and withdrawals in goods will be valued in both local currency and the equivalent in United States dollars, according to the sources of prices of the custodian of the previous business day.

3. Valuation Criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of Custodian Bank.

4. Securities loan program

The External Manager may not carry out or agree on securities lending programs. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Finance understands and accepts that the FRP portfolio may be exposed to a securities lending program through the investment of the ETFs authorized in these guidelines,

5. Others

Foreign exchange operations will be considered spot operations according to the convention used in each market. However, exchange operations related to the purchase or sale of an instrument will be considered a spot when the number of days between the trade date and the settlement date corresponds to the market convention for the settlement period of the instrument that is being bought or sold.

The base currency of the portfolio for the purposes of the performance of the External Manager is the US$.

If at any time any of the instructions described in these guidelines are breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the External Manager, the latter will not be considered in default of the guidelines if it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within seven business days after the situation has been detected. This period may be extended from a request made by the External Manager to the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reason for the extension.

APPENDIX F
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT GUIDELINE

1. Administration objective

The objective of managing the resources of the Short-Term Investment Portfolio is to invest in highly liquid instruments, preserving the value of the invested resources, within the risk standards indicated in the relevant guidelines and parameters in section 2 below.

2. Guidelines and parameters

2.1. Benchmark Comparator

The Benchmark Comparator associated with the Sovereign Letters asset class is ICE BofA US Treasury Bill Index (ticker Bloomberg G0BA) and the one for Sovereign Bonds is Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate - Treasury: U.S. 1- 3 Yrs. (Bloomberg LT01TRUU ticker).

2.2. Referential duration

The deviation of the effective duration of the total portfolio in relation to the Reference Comparator cannot exceed +/- 0.5 years.

2.3. Eligible Issuers and Currencies

The issuers and currencies that are part of the corresponding Reference Comparator are eligible.

2.4. Eligible Instruments

The instruments eligible for the Short-Term Investment Portfolio are those Treasury Bills and Sovereign Bonds that are part of the Benchmark Comparator and those that meet the eligibility criteria of the Benchmark Comparator and should therefore be incorporated into the latter the following month. If an instrument is not definitively incorporated into the Reference Comparator as expected, for whatever reason, the Fiscal Agent will have a period of 7 business days to sell said instrument. In addition, instruments that are no longer eligible and are eliminated from the Benchmark Comparator because their maturity is less than the minimum required, as long as the issuer continues to be part of the index, will be eligible.

2.5. Cash eligible instruments

Exposure to cash may not exceed 5% of the value of the portfolio under management. The return obtained in cash must be incorporated into the return calculation of the portfolio under management.

Will be eligible as cash Balances in checking accounts, overnight deposits and / or weekend deposits in banks with classifications of long-term instruments in a category equal to or greater than A- in at least two of the international risk rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

The maximum exposure to an eligible bank issuer is equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio based on its market value at the end of the previous quarter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each time the Fiscal Agent receives a cash contribution, the Fiscal Agent may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for a maximum of 10 business days from the day of the contribution. In addition, when the Fiscal Agent receives the instruction to generate liquidity for a cash withdrawal, the Fiscal Agent may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in the same bank issuer for 10 business days before and until the day of the cash withdrawal.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between exposure to the Custodian Bank, in its role as custodian, and exposure to said bank in its role as intermediary. End-of-day cash balances may be maintained with the Custodian Bank, up to an aggregate amount equivalent to 5% of the market value of the portfolio. US Treasury Bills are not considered part of this limit. If the Custodian Bank loses eligibility as a financial intermediary, the investment limit will be maintained in its custodial role.

2.6. Special restrictions

No part of the portfolio may be invested in any type of instrument of Chilean issuers or in instruments expressed in Chilean pesos.

The Fiscal Agent may not use derivatives to increase the exposure to financial instruments beyond the market value of the resources managed.

Borrowing for investment purposes is not permitted except to cover any failure to settle an instrument or insufficient funds originating from transaction charges.

2.7. External Cash Movements

External cash movements in the Short-Term Investment Portfolio will result from the instructions provided by the Minister of Finance.

When an external cash contribution is made for the Short-Term Investment Portfolio, the Fiscal Agent will be granted a special permit (waiver) of 10 banking business days, from the day of the contribution, regarding compliance with the requirements of the sections 1, 2.2 and the first and last paragraph of 2.5.

When an external cash withdrawal is made, the External Manager will be granted a special permit of 10 bank business days, before and until the day of the withdrawal, regarding compliance with the requirements of sections 1, 2.2, and the first and last paragraph of section 2.5. The special permit may be extended at the request of the Ministry of Finance, justifying the reasons for said extension. If between the date of the cash withdrawal instruction and the withdrawal itself there is a period of less than 10 business days, it will be understood that the special permit will correspond to that term.

2.8. Valuation criteria

The valuation of the portfolio will be according to the "marked to market" criterion, using the valuation sources of Custodian Bank. Nevertheless, it is worth stating that the Central Bank of Chile, for internal purposes related to the Portfolio Managed by the Fiscal Agent, may use the same procedure for its own operations corresponding to international reserves, to comply with subsection g) of article 4 of the Agency Decree.

2.9. Securities loan program

The Fiscal Agent for the Short-Term Investment Portfolio may agree with the Custodian (s) of the FRP securities lending programs (hereinafter, "Programs" or "Securities Lending") provided that the Custodians with whom the Administration of said Programs are obligated to meet the operating criteria established in the Custody Guidelines, especially including the obligation to make the restitution of the respective titles or their market value.

2.10. Others

The base currency of the portfolio for the purpose of the Fiscal Agent’s performance is the United States dollar.

If at any time any of the Instructions described in these guidelines is breached due to fluctuations in market prices, abnormal market conditions or any other reason beyond the control of the Fiscal Agent, they will not be considered a breach of the guidelines as long as it takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance within 7 business days after the situation has been detected. The term applicable to the Short-Term Investment Portfolio may be extended upon request made by the Fiscal Agent to the Minister of Finance, or whoever they designate, and the reasons for the extension must be justified.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

4.1 Significant accounting estimates.

Management makes estimates and formulates assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates rarely tend, by definition, to be equivalent to the actual related results. The estimates and assumptions having a significant risk of causing important adjustments to the accounting values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:

Fair value of instruments that are not quoted in an active market or traded in the stock market.

The fair value of such securities not quoted in an active market cannot be determined using sources of price such as pricing agencies or indicative prices of "Market Markers" for bonds and debts, so they are obtained from the Custodian's information.

The models use observable data, as applicable. However, factors such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require the management to make estimates. Changes in the assumptions about these factors may affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.

Determining what "observable" means requires a significant criterion of the Fund's management. Thus, observable data are those market data that can be readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not private (for exclusive use), and provided by independent sources that participate actively in the relevant market.

4.2 Significant judgments when applying accounting policies.

Functional currency:

Management considers the US dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of transactions, events, and underlying conditions. The US dollar is the currency in which the Fund measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives contributions from the Chilean State.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The portfolio of the FRP is mostly exposed to the same risks of the FEES. However, the FRP has a higher financial risk as it is exposed to a larger number of countries and their investment in corporate bonds. As in the case of the FEES, most of the risks directly depend on the composition by asset class and the selected benchmarks given the passive investment strategy in the policy of the fund investment.

5.1. Market risk:

Market risk in the FRP derives on the one hand from potential losses due to decrease in the market value of the financial instruments of the portfolio. As in the FEES, the fixed income portfolio is exposed to the risks of interest rate and exchange rate, and the premium credit risk. On the other hand, this fund is also exposed to equity risk. These risks and their control are described below:

Interest rate risk: In the FRP this risk depends on the duration of the benchmark. This is calculated from the duration of the indexes that compose the benchmark. Unlike the FEES, the fixed income portfolio of the FRP is exposed to interest rate risk of a larger number of countries and is more sensitive as it has a longer duration. This risk is monitored controlling that the duration of the portfolio was closer to that of the benchmark.

Exchange rate risk: Since the FRP return is measured in dollars, the value of investments is also affected by the variations in exchange rates. Due to the passive mandate, the currency exposure that the FRP is willing to tolerate depends on the currency composition of the benchmark.

Thus, the exchange rate exposure originates mainly from investments denominated in euros, yen, sterling, Canadian dollars, Australian dollars. and in others with less participation.

Premium Credit Risk: The market value of the fixed income instruments of the FRP are exposed to changes in the market perception about the solvency of the issuers of these instruments. In general, a worsening in the issuer's solvency is related to a premium credit risk in the instruments issued, which originates the fall of its market value, this risk is higher in the FRP (compared to the FEES) because its fixed income portfolio includes many issuers around the world. For instance, the fund invests in instruments issued by several sovereign issuers, in developed or developing countries, and by issuers as public or semipublic agencies, multilateral financial institutions and companies among others. This risk is mitigated by having a diversified portfolio and investing in instruments that only have investment degree (with a BBB- rating) or higher. Moreover, since 2015 it is possible to invest in supranational entities, agencies and entities with explicit state guarantees that are eligible to invest in the portfolio of international reserves where the Central Bank of Chile invests.

Equity risk: This risk refers to losses the FRP may suffer because of falls in stock prices included in its portfolio. The intrinsic risk of an individual stock is eliminated at investing in a highly diversified portfolio and willing to tolerate the systematic risk related to the used equity index (MSCI ACWI ex Chile). The strategic composition of assets considers 40% of the total portfolio of stocks.

Volatility VaR and tracking error: Volatility can also be measured in terms of the Benchmark. It is possible to evaluate how closely a portfolio follows the index to which it is benchmarked. In the case of the FRP, the ex-ante tracking error is used, to predict with a certain degree of confidence, the deviation degree of the portfolio from the benchmark.

5.2. Credit Risk Management:

In the portfolio of bonds of the FRP, the exposure to this risk is controlled mainly through a diversified portfolio and allowing investments only in the benchmark issuers. In the case of banking deposits, this risk is low because the terms of bank deposits are very short and associated primarily to cash investment that is necessary for the portfolio management. There is also a minimum credit rating and limits on the amount that can be deposited in a bank. In the case of credit rating associated to forward operations, it is limited through requirements for the minimum credit quality the counterparties must have and defining a maximum exposure in each one of them (please see Table 6). It has also been determined that forward operations do not exceed a certain percentage of the portfolios that each Manager controls.

In the case of the portfolio managed by the Central Bank of Chile, forwards and swaps cannot represent more than 4% of the portfolio. For External Managers this limit also includes futures operations to limit the total use of derivative instruments. Therefore, forwards, swaps and futures cannot represent more than 10% of the portfolio of each external manager. Moreover, since 2015 it is possible to invest in supranational entities, agencies and entities with explicit state guarantees that are eligible to invest in the portfolio of internationals reserves where the Central Bank of Chile invests, which have a high credit quality.

Moreover, since 2015 it is possible to invest in supranational entities, agencies and entities with explicit state guarantees that are eligible to invest in the portfolio of international reserves where the Central Bank of Chile invests, which have a high credit quality.

Credit limits, bank deposits and forwards (in millions of Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Limits		Time Deposits	Forwards
Minimum risk Classification		A-	A-
Counterparty maximum	Portfolio BCCh	1% for AA- or better, 0,5% for A-, A y A+	1% for AA- or better, 0,5% for A-, A y A+
	External managers	5%	3%

(a) Percentage of the portfolio of each manager
Source: Ministry of Finance

On the other hand, the risk rising from executing transactions, that is, the losses that may occur in case that the counterparty does not deliver the instruments when they are purchased or the payment when they are sold, is mitigated using transactional or post-transactional structure that allow the delivery of instruments against payment. Finally, the risk of maintaining the investments under a custodian institution is controlled registering the property of the funds in Treasury's name and in segregated accounts.

5.3. Liquidity Risk:

The FRP is exposed to a low liquidly risk because the fund has little need for cash, because the disbursements from the fund started in 2016. The sale of instruments of the portfolio is mainly associated with changes in the benchmarks, which can require the portfolio managers to make an adjustment (that is to sell an instrument that is out of the benchmark in order to purchase one that was incorporated), and with the possible rebalancing which is triggered when an asset class exceeds the permissible deviation range or when the fund receives contributions. In the case of changes in the benchmark, the investment guidelines allow some flexibility for managers to make the necessary adjustments, to reduce the impact of selling at an unfavorable time. For rebalancing, there are clear standards on planning its implementation.

5.4. Operational Risk:

The operational risk refers to losses that may occur because of errors in internal processes, systems, external events or human failures. Examples of operational risks are transaction errors, frauds, failures in the execution of legal responsibilities (contracts), etc.

In the case of the portfolio managed by the Central Bank of Chile, the operational administration of the funds is made using the same infrastructure of the issuer available for the management of the international reserves. The Central Bank of Chile ("BCCh") also has control processes that consider an appropriate separation of responsibilities and duties, computer applications according to market quality standards and backup systems to guarantee the operational continuity of the funds. This is in addition to internal and external audit processes performed at the BCCh, to assess the efficacy of current controls.

On the other hand, in the case of the portfolio managed by External Managers, this risk is reduced hiring Managers who have wide experience in the area, a high reputation in the market and strong management systems. Likewise, the Managers' performance is overseen and if their job is unsatisfactory, the contract will be terminated.

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, investments at fair value of profit or loss amount to US$8,601,814,589.37 and US$6,447,144,619.02, respectively.

a) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of investments at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

Investments in custody of J.P. Morgan	**Value hierarchy level**	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Stocks	1	2,690,507,036.94	1,923,816,535.39
Other capitalization instruments	1	3,066,948.08	37,788,736.57
Corporate bonds	1	1,678,064,417.12	1,177,376,203.15
Government bonds	1	3,170,380,019.53	2,379,600,565.81
Mortgage backed securities	1	504,834,635.27	385,464,498.65
Indexed bonds	1	544,518,360.39	539,623,317.67
Treasury bills	1	10,383,384.95	3,474,761.78
Derivatives	1	59,787.09	-
Sub total		8,601,814,589.37	6,447,144,619.02
Total		8,601,814,589.37	6,447,144,619.02

b) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of investments, in accordance with investment currency, is the following:

Currency	**Instruments at fair value - JP Morgan**			
	12.31.2023		**12.31.2022**	
	US$	% del PI	US$	% del PI
US dollar	4,795,704,746.27	55.75	3,549,263,047.75	55.05
Euro	1,471,832,009.82	17.11	1,075,115,266.61	16.68
Yen	638,206,366.40	7.42	536,288,744.44	8.32
Other	1,696,071,466.88	19.72	1,286,477,560.22	19.95
Total	8,601,814,589.37	100.00	6,447,144,619.02	100.00

c) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of investments by asset class and risk currency type is as follows:

Risk sector	Market value			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	US$	%	US$	%
Capitalization instruments	2,693,573,985.02	31.18	1,961,605,271.96	32.99
Bank (*)	36,837,572.61	0.43	28,314,392.69	0.54
Bonds	5,897,797,432.31	68.27	4,482,064,585.28	65.76
Treasury bills	10,383,384.95	0.12	3,474,761.78	0.71
Total	8,638,592,374.89	100.00	6,475,459,011.71	100.00

Risk sector	Market value			
	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	US$	%	US$	%
Capitalization instruments	2,693,573,985.02	31.18	1,961,605,271.96	32.99
Money market	36,837,572.61	0.43	28,314,392.69	0.54
Corporate bonds	1,678,064,417.12	19.43	1,177,376,203.15	17.87
Sovereign bonds	3,170,380,019.53	36.70	2,379,600,565.81	35.63
Inflation-indexed bonds	544,518,360.39	6.30	539,623,317.67	7.16
Mortgage backed securities	504,834,635.27	5.84	385,464,498.65	5.10
Treasury bills	10,383,384.95	0.12	3,474,761.78	0.71
Total	8,638,592,374.89	100.00	6,475,459,011.71	100.00

(*) Including cash and cash equivalents

7. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, derivative financial liabilities at fair value amount to US$35,931.02 and US$183,461.19, respectively.

a) The detail of derivatives valued at fair value is as follows:

Investment Custodian J.P. Morgan	Fair value hierarchy level	12.31.2023	12.31.2022
		US$	US$
Derivatives	1	35,931.02	183,461.19
Total		35,931.02	183,461.19

b) The detail of derivatives, in accordance with investment currency is as follows:

	12.31.2023		12.31.2022	
	US$	% del PI	US$	% del PI
Currency				
USD	9,980.84	27.78	86,538.30	47.17
EUR	2,994.25	8.33	13,846.13	7.55
JPY	8,982.75	25.00	20,769.19	11.32
Others	13,973.17	38.89	62,307.57	33.96
Total	35,931.02	100.00	183,461.19	100.00

c) The detail of liabilities classified by risk sector is as follows:

Risk sector	**Market value**			
	12.31.2023		**12.31.2022**	
	US$	%	US$	%
Bancario	35,931.02	100.00	183,461.19	100.00
Total	35,931.02	100.00	183,461.19	100.00

Liability type	**Market value**			
	12.31.2023		**12.31.2022**	
	US$	%	US$	%
Money market	35,931.02	100.00	183,461.19	100.00
Total	35,931.02	100.00	183,461.19	100.00

8. FOUNDATION OF THE FUND

The Fund was founded on September 30th, 2006, designating the Central Bank of Chile to manage it as Fiscal Agent, J.P. Morgan as Custodian Bank, and designating the External Managers. The movements recorded for these entities for the year ended December 31st, 2023, and 2022, are as follows:

12.31.2023

	Contributions US$	Withdrawals US$	Retribution to BCCh as Fiscal Agent (1) US$	Custody of the portfolio administrated by BCCh US$	Custody of the portfolios external managers US$	BlackRock US$	Mellon US$	Allianz US$	BNP Paribas US$	Nomura HY US$	Western Asset US$	Other US$	USB US$	Credit suisse US$	Charge for overdraft and other US$
January	-	-	-	(120,001.61)	(84,983.46)	(88,238.74)	-	-	-	-	(36,471.59)	(7,945.00)	-	(36,318.81)	-
February	-	-	-	(60,905.51)	(115,415.01)	-	-	-	-	(187,192.87)	-	(7,635.54)	-	-	-
March	-	-	(306,048.75)	(61,079.50)	(223,707.61)	(88,041.63)	(94,397.84)	-	(27,765.65)	-	(34,888.71)	-	(104,860.04)	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	(60,723.79)	-	-	(92,245.66)	-	-	(190,421.03)	-	(236,756.18)	(111,496.56)	-	(570.83)
June	1,640,531,754.66	-	(306,048.75)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,063.06)	-	(34,470.85)	(14,861.54)	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	(61,002.48)	(150,185.94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,100.00)	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	(87,201.76)	(101,635.75)	-	-	(206,592.51)	-	(1,137.94)	(118,828.96)	-	-
September	-	-	(306,048.75)	(60,116.94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,028.81)	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	(61,480.15)	(73,610.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	(200,567.08)	(273,375.25)	-	(114,982.72)	-	(29,905.18)	(240,639.69)	(38,080.53)	(329.75)	(129,930.87)	-	-
December	-	(299,942,152.88)	(306,048.75)	(65,063.50)	(164,798.73)	-	-	-	(34,432.06)	-	(43,838.78)	(16,923.14)	-	-	-
Total	1,640,531,754.66	(299,942,152.88)	(1,224,195.00)	(750,940.56)	(1,086,076.38)	(263,482.13)	(403,261.97)	-	(119,165.95)	(824,846.10)	(187,750.46)	(311,717.90)	(465,116.43)	(36,318.81)	(570.83)

(1) Oficio Res. No. 1.871 of 27 October 2022 of the Ministry of Finance, which communicates compensation to the Tax Agent in respect of the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund and the Pension Reserve Fund for the year 2023.

12.31.2022

	Contributions US$	Withdrawals US$	Retribution to BCCh as Fiscal Agent (1) US$	Custody of the portfolio administrated by BCCh US$	Custody of the portfolios external managers US$	BlackRock US$	Mellon US$	Allianz US$	BNP Paribas US$	Nomura HY US$	Western Asset US$	Other US$	USB US$	Credit suisse US$	Charge for overdraft and other US$
January	-	-	-	(7,453.85)	(100,386.02)	(97,176.70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,043.86)	(9.24)
February	-	-	-	(7,540.96)	(104,665.97)	-	(107,075.32)	-	(30,386.63)	-	(38,740.15)	(28,800.00)	(105,199.20)	-	-
March	-	-	(334,882.00)	-	-	(95,409.49)	-	-	-	-	-	(239,320.82)	-	(43,448.20)	-
April	-	-	-	(12,395.40)	-	-	-	-	-	(200,917.91)	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	(200,214.55)	-	(101,337.37)	-	-	(193,753.45)	-	-	(100,544.22)	-	-
June	-	-	(334,882.00)	-	-	(90,031.02)	-	-	-	-	-	(178.48)	-	(40,671.59)	-
July	531,598,623.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,765.81)	-	-	(26,993.00)	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	(69,686.44)	(192,288.60)	-	(95,237.30)	-	-	(183,019.30)	-	(211.29)	(96,669.82)	(39,247.17)	(193.72)
September	-	-	(334,882.00)	(127,554.35)	(199,255.24)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,730.54)	(787.50)	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	(85,958.29)	-	-	(27,551.54)	-	(35,662.39)	(16,305.28)	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	(126,868.11)	(192,029.92)	-	(95,486.16)	-	-	(187,586.13)	-	(9,621.11)	(99,198.78)	-	(3,672.44)
December	-	(268,918,069.56)	(334,882.00)	(60,642.09)	(84,536.80)	-	-	-	(28,644.65)	-	-	(15,982.50)	-	(40,677.10)	-
Total	531,598,623.91	(268,918,069.56)	(1,339,528.00)	(412,141.20)	(1,073,377.10)	(368,575.50)	(399,136.15)	-	(115,348.63)	(765,276.79)	(111,133.08)	(338,199.98)	(401,612.02)	(208,087.92)	(3,875.40)

(1) Office Ord Nº 2.045 of November 22, 2021 of the Ministry of Finance authorizes payment of remuneration for the year 2022, for the administration services of Portfolios and others.

9. INTEREST EARNED

As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the detail of income for interest earned short-term debt at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	12.31.2023	**12.31.2022**
	US$	US$
Interest earned, Portfolio Art, 4	56,533,994.49	39,551,584.79
Interest earned, Externally managed portfolio	89,229,390.82	69,866,766.73
Total	145,763,385.31	109,418,351.52

10. DIVIDEND INCOME

As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the detail of "Dividend income" is as follows:

Dividends for investments managed by External	**12.31.2023**	**12.31.2022**
	US$	US$
Fiscal Agent	715,926.43	762,958.76
Mellon Capital Management Corporation.	24,842,582.64	23,151,362.09
BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.	8,661.72	(12,464.06)
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.	9,822.53	(17,484.16)
BNP Paribas Asset Management USA Inc.	(0.07)	749.79
UBS Assets Management (Americas) Inc.	24,794,511.26	22,926,185.95
Westem Assets Management Company Llc.	0.36	-
Credit Suisse Asset Management Company Llc.	88.87	(4,549.80)
Total	50,371,593.74	46,806,758.57

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the detail of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

Cash in Custodian's and External Manager's accounts	**12.31.2023** US$	**12.31.2022** US$
Custodian	3,324,171.19	3,767,310.29
Mellon Capital Management Corporation	5,944,936.85	5,144,954.39
BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.	4,343,414.73	1,600,612.35
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.	1,563,949.04	3,115,349.28
BNP Paribas Asset Management USA Inc	480,595.04	1,879,070.90
Westem Assets Management Company Llc.	785,307.79	311,489.39
Credit Suisse Assets Management	-	65.70
UBS Assets Management	20,335,410.88	12,495,540.39
Totales	36,777,785.52	28,314,392.69

12. PROFITABILITY OF THE FUND

In the years ended December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the profitability of the Fund has been as follows:

	Accumulated Profitability		
Type of Profitability	**2023**	**Last 12 months**	**Last 24 months**
Nominal	11.35%	11.35%	-1.49%

13. FAIR VALUE

The Fund has applied IFRS 13 to determine the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities, in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The definition of fair value corresponds to the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in a transaction between market participants on the date of measure (that is, an input price). The transaction is made in the main or most advantageous market, and it is not forced, that is, it does not consider Fund's specific factors that may be included in the real transaction:

	12.31.2023			12.31.2022		
FINANCIAL ASSETS	**Level**	**Net Carrying amount** US$	**Fair value** US$	**Level**	**Net Carrying amount** US$	**Fair value** US$
Cash and cash equivalents	1	36,777,785.52	36,777,785.52	1	28,314,392.69	28,314,392.69
Stocks	1	2,690,507,036.94	2,690,507,036.94	1	1,923,816,535.39	1,923,816,535.39
Other capitalization instruments	1	3,066,948.08	3,066,948.08	1	37,788,736.57	37,788,736.57
Corporate bonds	1	1,678,064,417.12	1,678,064,417.12	1	1,177,376,203.15	1,177,376,203.15
Time deposits	1	-	-	1	-	-
Government bonds	1	3,170,380,019.53	3,170,380,019.53	1	2,379,600,565.81	2,379,600,565.81
Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS)	1	504,834,635.27	504,834,635.27	1	385,464,498.65	385,464,498.65
Inflation-Indexed Bonds	1	544,518,360.39	544,518,360.39	1	539,623,317.67	539,623,317.67
Treasury bills	1	10,383,384.95	10,383,384.95	1	3,474,761.78	3,474,761.78
Derivatives	1	59,787.09	59,787.09	1	-	-

	12.31.2023			12.31.2022		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**Level**	**Net Carrying amount** US$	**Fair value** US$	**Level**	**Net Carrying amount** US$	**Fair value** US$
Derivative financial instruments	1	35,931.02	35,931.02	1	183,461.19	183,461.19

During the years 2023 and 2022, all the assets and liabilities of the Fund have been valued at fair value through profit or loss, using for that purpose, the prices quoted in the stock market (level 1), As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the Fund has not made transfers of fair value hierarchy.

14. LIENS AND PROHIBITIONS

In accordance with the Official Letter N° 1,267 of June 4th, 2013, Title II N° 5 of the Ministry of Finance of Chile, the Fiscal Agent for the Portfolio, Article 4, may arrange with the Fund Custodian(s), securities lending programs, in accordance with the operational criteria established in the Guidelines on Custody of the Fund, including the obligation to return the respective titles or, otherwise, their market value. The resources obtained or disbursed will be registered on the financial statements of the Sovereign Wealth Fund as results of the year.

As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the Fund has the following instruments as "Securities Lending":

31.12.2023	**Nominal value**	**Market value** US$
Location		
Europe	116,707,274.00	136,230,121.74
United States of America	270,970,786.00	299,198,532.56
Total	387,678,060.00	435,428,654.30

31.12.2022	**Nominal value**	**Market value** US$
Location		
Europe	101,783,005.00	106,295,062.15
United States of America	189,407,370.00	196,023,499.97
Total	291,190,375.00	302,318,562.12

15. CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

As of December 31st, 2023, and 2022, the detail of the custody of securities is as follows:

December 31, 2023:

	Custody of Securities 2023 National Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by National Issuers					
Entities	**Custody amount** (US$)	**Foreign Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by national issuers**	**% of total asset of the fund**	**Custody amount** (US$)	**Foreign custody % of total investments in instruments issued by foreign issuers**	**% of total asset of the fund**
Security Deposit Companies						
Other entities (*)	-	-	-	8,601,778,658.35	100.00	99.57
Total portfolio of investments in custody	-	-	-	8,601,778,658.35	100.00	99.57

(*) These amounts are offset between financial instruments of asset and liability.

December 31, 2022:

Entities	Custody of Securities 2022 National Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by National Issuers					
	Custody amount (US$)	Foreign Custody % of total investments in instruments issued by national issuers	% of total asset of the fund	Custody amount (US$)	Foreign custody % of total investments in instruments issued by foreign issuers	% of total asset of the fund
Security Deposit Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other entities (*)	-	-	-	6,446,961,157.83	100.00	99.56
Total portfolio of investments in custody	-	-	-	6,446,961,157.83	100.00	99.56

(*) These amounts are offset between financial instruments of asset and liability.

16. RELEVANT EVENTS

At the closing date of these financial statements, no relevant events that could significantly affect the balance or interpretations of these financial statements have been presented.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between January 1st, 2023, and the issuance date of these financial statements, no subsequent events have occurred, which could significantly affect the balances or interpretation of these financial statements.

* * * * *

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Self-Assessment of Compliance with Santiago Principles: 2024

In line with Chile's commitment to international best practices, the Government of Chile has participated actively in international initiatives aimed at establishing an operational framework for sovereign wealth funds and promoting their transparency. In particular, the Ministry of Finance played an active role in the International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IWG-SWF), which was established in May 2008 to formulate and promote a common set of voluntary principles for sovereign wealth funds.

In 2008, the IWG-SWF held a series of meetings in which members shared opinions on the development and definition of these voluntary principles. The key meeting in this process took place in Santiago, Chile, in September 2008, when an agreement was reached on a series of Generally Accepted Principles and Practices backed by the main countries with sovereign wealth funds. This agreement is known internationally as the Santiago Principles. These principles are based on existing practices and are intended to facilitate the free circulation of cross-border investments and promote the openness and stability of financial systems.

Therefore, the Finance Ministry has decided to include in its annual report the eighth self-assessment of the sovereign wealth funds' compliance with each of the Santiago Principles. This is part of this Administration's efforts to improve the publicly available information on the funds and to demonstrate that they are managed in accordance with international best practices. The rest of this document describes the principles and assesses the Chilean funds' compliance with each one as of May 2024.

GAPP 1[52]. Principle:

The legal framework for the sovereign wealth fund (SWF) should be sound and support its effective operation and the achievement of its stated objective(s).

GAPP 1.1 Subprinciple:

The legal framework for the SWF should ensure the legal soundness of the SWF and its transactions.

GAPP 1.2 Subprinciple:

The key features of the SWF's legal basis and structure, as well as the legal relationship between the SWF and the other state bodies, should be publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The institutional framework of the Chilean sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) is established by different laws and decrees that define their operating rules. The main legal text is Law N° 20,128 on Fiscal Responsibility, which establishes the regulations and institutional framework for the accumulation and management of fiscal resources. Specifically, the Fiscal Responsibility Law (FRL) created Pension Reserve Fund (PRF) and authorized the creation of the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (ESSF), which was officially established via Statutory Decree N° 1 of 2006, issued by the Ministry of Finance (DFL1). The FRL further stipulates that the Finance Ministry is responsible for defining the investment policy, with advice from the Financial Committee, and that it can delegate the management of the SWFs to the Central Bank of Chile (CBC), the Treasury, or external managers.

The use of the two SWFs is defined in the FRL, DFL1, and Law N° 21.419 (which created the Universal Guaranteed Pension). Fund withdrawals must be authorized through Finance Ministry Decree and are executed by the CBC and the Treasury. The SWFs are subject to audit by the Office of the Comptroller General.

Executive Decree N° 1,383 of 2006, from the Ministry of Finance, delegates the management of both SWFs to the CBC, in the role of fiscal agent, and establishes the general regulatory framework for their management. This decree was modified in 2013 to reduce the CBC's responsibilities for supervising and monitoring those asset classes that are not eligible for its international reserves and that are managed by external portfolio managers. Since 2014, the relationship with external managers managing asset classes not eligible for the CBC's international reserves corresponds to the Ministry of Finance, which is also responsible for their supervision

Executive Decree N° 621 of 2007, from the Ministry of Finance, created the Financial Committee, with the purpose of advising the Finance Minister on the diverse issues that need to be taken into account in the definition of the SWF investment policy.

Thus, the regulatory framework governing the Chilean SWFs has solid, transparent foundations, supports efficient operations, and facilitates the achievement of the objectives for which they were created. The regulatory framework has been published in

52 Generally accepted principles and practices.

the Official Gazette and is also available online the SWF website (https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos/normativa).

GAPP 2. Principle:

The policy purpose of the SWF should be clearly defined and publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The objective of the PRF is established in the FRL and the law which created the Universal Guaranteed Pension; that of the ESSF, in the FRL and DFL1. All the legislations related to this principle available online at https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos/normativa. In addition, the policy objectives of the SWFs are clearly described in the annual report prepared by the Finance Ministry, which is publicly available on its website: https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos.

GAPP 3. Principle:

Where the SWF's activities have significant direct domestic macroeconomic implications, those activities should be closely coordinated with the domestic fiscal and monetary authorities, so as to ensure consistency with the overall macroeconomic policies.

Assessment:

The resources held in the two SWFs are invested entirely in foreign currency and entirely overseas; the domestic macroeconomic impact is therefore minimal. However, the ESSF has direct consequences on the domestic macroeconomy, deriving from its objective of financing fiscal deficits that could arise in periods of low growth and/or low copper prices. The decision and timing of withdrawals from this fund are determined by the Finance Ministry, since they could affect the value of the peso-dollar exchange rate. In the case of the PRF, part of its capital can be used to finance fiscal pension liabilities as of 2016. However, the annual withdrawals from this fund are limited to a maximum amount, which is a relatively small amount that does not have implications for the exchange rate. In the case of the ESSF, the withdrawals and their conversion to pesos, when necessary, have been coordinated with the country's other fiscal and monetary authorities.

GAPP 4. Principle:

There should be clear and publicly disclosed policies, rules, procedures or arrangements in relation to the SWF's general approach to funding, withdrawal and spending operations.

GAPP 4.1 Subprinciple:

The source of SWF funding should be publicly disclosed.

GAPP 4.2 Subprinciple:

The general approach to withdrawals from the SWF and spending on behalf of the government should be publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The rules on fund contributions are established in the FRL and DFL1; while the uses of the resources are defined in the FRL, the DFL1, as part of their legal framework. The law authorizes the Ministry of Finance to determine the timing and amount of withdrawals, which is then publicly reported. Fiscal expenditures, in turn, must be approved by the Chilean National Congress each year in the budget process.

As indicated above, the legislation applicable to the SWFs is available on their website. Contributions and withdrawals, as well as the expenses associated with operating the funds, are periodically reported to the public. Contributions and withdrawals are published in monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. Expenses are divulged in quarterly and annual reports.

GAPP 5. Principle:

The relevant statistical data pertaining to the SWF should be reported on a timely basis to the owner, or as otherwise required, for inclusion where appropriate in macroeconomic data sets.

Assessment:

The CBC and the external managers prepare daily and monthly reports on the state of the SWFs and their investment performance. These reports are submitted to the Finance Ministry and the Treasury. Additionally, the CBC prepares quarterly and annual reports that are also sent to the Finance Ministry and the Treasury.

Based on information provided by the CBC and the custodian bank, the Finance Ministry publishes monthly reports that include information on the funds' investment returns, size, contributions, withdrawals, and portfolio allocation. The Finance Ministry also prepares quarterly reports that complement the publicly available information, as well as an annual report on the state of the SWFs. The Financial Committee prepares its own annual report on its activities and recommendations, which is submitted to the Finance Minister, the Finance Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Special Budget Committee. All these reports are available on the SWF website.

GAPP 6. Principle:

The governance framework for the SWF should be sound and establish a clear and effective division of roles and responsibilities in order to facilitate accountability and operational independence in the management of the SWF to pursue its objectives.

Assessment:

The legal framework establishes a clear division of roles and responsibilities that facilitates accountability and the operational independence of fund management. The FRL establishes that the SWFs are the property of the Treasury of Chile and that the Treasury holds the title to the resources. In accordance with the provisions of the FRL, the Finance Minister is responsible for making decisions on the management of the SWFs and their investment policies.

For the definition of the SWF investment policy, the Finance Minister receives support from the Financial Committee, which assists with the analysis of various aspects that should be taken into account in the decision. The Ministry then prepares investment guidelines specifying the instruments and issuers eligible for investment, as well as other issues such as investment limits or the use of derivatives.

The external portfolio managers are responsible for investing the equity, investment-grade corporate bond, high-yield bond, and U.S. agency mortgage-backed security (MBS) portfolios, in accordance with their individual contracts. The CBC is responsible for investing the sovereign fixed-income portfolios (including bank deposits in the case of the ESSF) and of supervising the MBS external managers. Both the CBC and the external managers are fully independent to invest the SWFs, subject to the instructions and restrictions defined by the Ministry of Finance in the investment guidelines.

The custodian bank, contracted by the CBC in representation of the Treasury, is responsible for securities custody and also performs middle-office tasks, such as reporting on compliance with investment limits, calculating the performance of each manager, and preparing financial and accounting reports on the SWFs.

The Sovereign Wealth Fund Unit within the finance Ministry's International Finance Area supervises the investment by the CBC and the external managers of equities, investment grade, corporate bonds and high yield bonds, based on information provided by the custodian bank, the CBC, and the external managers. The unit also prepares monthly, quarterly, and annual reports based on information provided by the custodian bank; acts as administrative secretary for the Financial Committee; and provides support in all areas related to the SWF investment policy.

The Treasury is responsible for the SWF accounting, including the preparation of the audited financial statements and incorporation in the national accounts. As of April 2014, the Treasury is also responsible for monitoring compliance with investment limits, verifying the external managers' fees, and other administrative duties.

Finally, the Budget Office is responsible for all budgetary aspects related to the funds, such as contributions and withdrawals.

GAPP 7. Principle:

The owner should set the objectives of the SWF, appoint the members of its governing body(ies) in accordance with clearly defined procedures, and exercise oversight over the SWF's operations.

Assessment:

The FRL establishes the objectives of the SWFs and identifies the Finance Minister as the chief officer in charge of the funds, responsible for making decisions on their management and investment policy. The FRL names the Treasury as owner of the resources. The Finance Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic. The members of the Finance Committee are appointed by the Finance Minister, according to criteria established in Executive Decree N° 621 of 2007, from the Ministry of Finance.

With regard to oversight, the Ministry of Finance is responsible for monitoring the investment performance and strategy of the CBC and the external managers. As mentioned, as of April 2014 the Treasury monitors compliance with the investment guidelines, by reviewing the custodian bank's reports on compliance with investment limits and also undertaking an independent review of compliance with these limits.

Finally, the Office of the Comptroller General, an autonomous agency, is responsible for auditing the Chilean public sector finances and hence the SWFs.

GAPP 8. Principle:

The governing body(ies) should act in the best interests of the SWF and have a clear mandate and adequate authority and competency to carry out its functions.

Assessment:

The institutional framework is defined in the legislation cited above. The FRL establishes that the Finance Minister is the chief officer in charge of the SWFs, with the responsibility to make decisions on their management and investment policy. To ensure an adequate performance of this task, the FRL mandated the creation of a Financial Committee, which advises the Minister on the analysis and design of the investment policies. While the Minister is not obligated to follow the Committee's recommendations, they are public and thus carry a reputational risk. Finally, the Finance Minister also created the Sovereign Wealth Fund Unit within the International Finance Area. The unit carries out any tasks required in relation to the investment of the SWFs and provides support to the Financial Committee.

GAPP 9. Principle:

The operational management of the SWF should implement the SWF's strategies in an independent manner and in accordance with clearly defined responsibilities.

Assessment:

The Finance Minister has defined the SWF investment policy and delegated the operational management of the funds to the CBC, which manages the sovereign fixed-income mandate for both funds, and the external managers, who manage the mandates for investment-grade corporate bonds, high-yield bonds, equities, and US Agency Mortgage-Backed Bonds (MBS) in the case of the PRF. All the fund managers follow the investment guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance. These guidelines are reviewed and accepted by the CBC, which is a technical and autonomous agency and as such is independent of—and not subject to supervision by—the Government. The CBC and the external managers are fully independent to buy and sell instruments and decide on other operational aspects of fund management within the parameters established by the Finance Ministry in the investment guidelines. The CBC and the external managers submit periodic reports to the Finance Ministry (daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports in the case of the CBC; and daily and monthly reports in the case of the external managers) on the performance of their duties, including details on the SWF investments.

GAPP 10. Principle:

The accountability framework for the SWF's operations should be clearly defined in the relevant legislation, charter, other constitutive documents or management agreement.

Assessment:

The accountability framework is established in the laws and decrees cited in the assessment of Principle 1. These were duly published in the Official Gazette and are available on the SWF website (https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos/normativa) from the Chilean Library of Congress (www.bcn.cl).

To ensure an adequate and effective accountability framework, several reports are prepared by the different entities involved in managing the SWFs.

Article 12 of the FRL and Article 7 of the DFL1, which regulate the PRF and the ESSF, respectively, establish that the Finance Ministry must submit quarterly reports on the state of the SWFs to the House and Senate Finance Committees and the Special Budget Committee. Additionally, although not required by law, the Finance Ministry publishes an annual report on the SWFs. All these reports are available to the public on the SWF website mentioned above.

The CBC must report to the Finance Minister on the operational management of the SWFs, as established in Executive Decree N° 1,383. The CBC submits to the Finance Ministry daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on its management performance and on the service provided by the external managers and the custodian bank.

The Financial Committee is an advisory body whose reporting obligations are established in Executive Decree N° 621, cited above. Pursuant to Article 7 of that decree, the Committee must present an annual report on its work to the Finance Minister and submit a copy of the report to the House and Senate Finance Committees and the Special Budget Committee. This report is also available to the public on the SWF website.

Finally, the Office of the Comptroller General, an autonomous agency, is responsible for auditing the Chilean public sector finances and hence the SWFs.

GAPP 11. Principle:

An annual report and accompanying financial statements on the SWF's operations and performance should be prepared in a timely fashion and in accordance with recognized international or national accounting standards in a consistent manner.

Assessment:

The Ministry of Finance prepares an annual report on the SWFs based on information provided by the CBC, the external managers, and the custodian bank. This report includes financial information and is available to the public.

Since 2011, the Treasury prepares the financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, which are audited by an independent firm. The audited financial statements are published in the SWF annual report prepared by the Ministry of Finance.

GAPP 12. Principle:

The SWF's operations and financial statements should be audited annually in accordance with recognized international or national auditing standards in a consistent manner.

Assessment:

SWF operations are audited by the Central Bank's internal auditors.

As indicated above, since 2011 the Treasury prepares the financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, which are audited by an independent firm following the auditing principles used in Chile.

GAPP 13. Principle:

Professional and ethical standards should be clearly defined and made known to the members of the SWF's governing body(ies), management and staff.

Assessment:

The authorities and staff who perform tasks related to the Chilean SWFs are subject to professional and ethical standards by law, such as the principle of probity, which requires irreproachable professional conduct and the efficient and good-faith exercise of duties, in accordance with the general interest.

Additionally, all Finance Ministry staff and consultants are subject to a Code of Ethics, approved via Exempt Resolution N° 204, issued by the Undersecretary of Finance on 22 July 2016, which establishes legally applicable professional and ethical standards and is available on the SWF website (https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos/codigo-de-etica).

Finally, the members of the Financial Committee are subject to ethical standards specified in the decree establishing the Committee, as well as additional standards defined internally.

GAPP 14. Principle:

Dealing with third parties for the purpose of the SWF's operational management should be based on economic and financial grounds, and follow clear rules and procedures.

Assessment:

All transactions with third parties are based on economic and financial considerations. In the case of the Finance Ministry, there are rules and procedures in place that establish the steps that must be followed by employees for contracting third-party goods and/or services. The CBC and the Treasury must also comply with a series of clearly defined rules and procedures for this type of activity.

GAPP 15. Principle:

SWF operations and activities in host countries should be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulatory and disclosure requirements of the countries in which they operate.

Assessment:

The procedures established by the CBC and the external managers are intended to guarantee that the operations and activities of the Chilean SWFs are executed in compliance with the applicable regulatory and reporting requirements in the countries in which they operate.

GAPP 16. Principle:

The governance framework and objectives, as well as the manner in which the SWF's management is operationally independent from the owner, should be publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The objective and the institutional framework of the SWFs are defined in the legal framework described above under Principle. The operational management is carried out by the CBC and external managers, which are independent from and are not supervised by the government. The operational framework for CBC management is defined in Executive Decree N° 1,383, 2006, from the Ministry of Finance, which was published in the Official Gazette. This information is also available on the SWF website (https://www.hacienda.cl/areas-de-trabajo/finanzas-internacionales/fondos-soberanos/normativa) and from the Chilean Library of Congress (www.bcn.cl). The external managers invest according to investment guidelines established by the Finance Ministry for the ESSF and PRF, which are available on the following websites: https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/economic-and-social-stabilization-fund/investment-policy/investment-guidelines

and https://www.hacienda.cl/english/work-areas/international-finance/sovereign-wealth-funds/pension-reserve-fund/investment-policy/investment-guidelines.

GAPP 17. Principle:

Relevant financial information regarding the SWF should be publicly disclosed to demonstrate its economic and financial orientation, so as to contribute to stability in international financial markets and enhance trust in recipient countries.

Assessment:

Information on the size, absolute returns, and investment countries of the SWFs is published in monthly and quarterly reports prepared by the Finance Ministry. The annual report, also prepared by the Ministry, contains additional information. All these reports are available on the SWF website.

GAPP 18. Principle:

The SWF's investment policy should be clear and consistent with its defined objectives, risk tolerance and investment strategy, as set by the owner or the governing bodies, and be based on sound portfolio management principles.

GAPP 18.1 Subprinciple:

The investment policy should guide the SWF's financial risk exposures and the possible use of leverage.

GAPP 18.2 Subprinciple:

The investment policy should address the extent to which internal and/or external investment managers are used, the range of their activities and authority, and the process by which they are selected and their performance monitored.

GAPP 18.3 Subprinciple:

A description of the investment policy of the SWF should be publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The current investment policy for the ESSF and PRF is consistent with their objectives and risk tolerance. A description of the SWF objectives and investment policies is included in the annual report prepared by the Finance Ministry. The investment guidelines are also available on the SWF website in Spanish and English.

The investment policy for each fund determines the financial risks to which they are exposed. Given the passive management approach, these risks mainly depend on the funds' strategic asset allocations and benchmarks. To date, the use of debt has not been allowed, while the use of derivatives is allowed solely for hedging or for gaining exposure to part of the benchmark. Currently, the SWFs are operationally managed by the CBC and external managers. The Central Bank of Chile and the external portfolio managers are supervised by the Finance Ministry and the Treasury, with the exception of the external U.S. agency MBS portfolio managers, which are supervised by the Central Bank because this asset class is eligible for investment of CBC international reserves. In general, the external managers must be contracted through a selection process carried out by the CBC, in accordance with its internal policies and procedures. The scope of the external managers' responsibilities and activities, as well as their supervision, are established in the corresponding investment guidelines.

GAPP 19. Principle:

The SWF's investment decisions should aim to maximize risk-adjusted financial returns in a manner consistent with its investment policy, and based on economic and financial grounds.

GAPP 19.1 Subprinciple:

If investment decisions are subject to other than economic and financial considerations, these should be clearly set out in the investment policy and be publicly disclosed.

GAPP 19.2 Subprinciple:

The management of an SWF's assets should be consistent with what is generally accepted as sound asset management principles.

Assessment:

The operational management of the SWFs has been delegated to the CBC and external managers, which make investment decisions autonomously, based solely on economic and financial grounds, and in accordance with the mandated passive management approach. The CBC uses the same operational standards as for its international reserves, which are audited and reviewed by international consultants. In the case of the external managers, the controls associated with the investment processes are audited independently, and the results of the audit are submitted annually to the Finance Ministry by the external managers. The Finance Ministry is responsible for defining the investment policy and guidelines, taking into account the opinion of the Financial Committee.

GAPP 20. Principle:

The SWF should not seek or take advantage of privileged information or inappropriate influence by the broader government in competing with private entities.

Assessment:

Investment decisions are executed independently by the CBC and the external managers, which, in their management, use operating procedures and parameters that incorporate the highest standards of integrity. Furthermore, the regulatory framework requires that the members of the Financial Committee base their recommendations exclusively on public information.

GAPP 21. Principle:

SWFs view shareholder ownership rights as a fundamental element of their equity investments' value. If an SWF chooses to exercise its ownership rights, it should do so in a manner that is consistent with its investment policy and protects the financial value of its investments. The SWF should publicly disclose its general approach to voting securities of listed entities, including the key factors guiding its exercise of ownership rights.

Assessment:

The PRF began investing in equity in 2012; the ESSF, in 2013. However, given the passive investment approach—subject to a previously established benchmark—and the small volume relative to the size of each instrument in the benchmark, the Finance Ministry has chosen to follow a neutral strategy with regard to the voting rights associated with these investments.

GAPP 22. Principle:

The SWF should have a framework that identifies, assesses and manages the risks of its operations.

GAPP 22.1 Subprinciple:

The risk management framework should include reliable information and timely reporting systems, which should enable the adequate monitoring and management of relevant risks within acceptable parameters and levels, control and incentive mechanisms, codes of conduct, business continuity planning and an independent audit function.

GAPP 22.2 Subprinciple:

The general approach to the SWF's risk management framework should be publicly disclosed.

Assessment:

The different entities that make up the organizational structure of the SWFs have in place procedures and controls, which together provide an adequate framework for managing the risks to which the SWFs are exposed. A detailed analysis of these risks is included in the SWF annual report published by the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Ministry defines the investment guidelines, which stipulate the maximum exposure to the main risks deriving from the SWF investments. The CBC and the external managers, who are responsible for determining and executing financial operations, monitor their investments to ensure that the limits established in the guidelines are not exceeded. Moreover, in its SWF management, the CBC uses the same operational framework applied to the investment of its international reserves, including a series of procedures and controls that allow mitigating not only operational risk, but also reputational and market risk. The external managers also implement a range of procedures, which are audited by external firms and reported annually to the Finance Ministry.

The Treasury supervises compliance with the investment guidelines on the part of the CBC and the external managers.

The reports submitted by the custodian bank, the CBC, and the external managers contain important information on the managed portfolios, ensuring the proper management of the SWFs. Finally, as indicated earlier, the main risks to which the SWFs are exposed are reported to the public in the annual report prepared by the Finance Ministry.

GAPP 23. Principle:

The assets and investment performance (absolute and relative to benchmarks, if any) of the SWF should be measured and reported to the owner according to clearly defined principles or standards.

Assessment:

SWF returns are measured both in absolute terms and relative to the corresponding benchmark. The CBC, the external managers, and the custodian bank report the returns to the Finance Ministry, which, in turn, reports to the Financial Committee and publishes the information. The methodology used to calculate returns and performance is based on Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®).

GAPP 24. Principle:

A process of regular review of the implementation of the GAPP should be engaged in by or on behalf of the SWF.

Assessment:

This is the eighth self-assessment of the Santiago Principles. As indicated in the first assessment in 2010, the exercise is carried out every two years. This self-assessment is also available on the SWF website.

Appendix 2: Index of Tables, Figures, Boxes and Diagrams

Tables

Figures

Boxes

Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

Active management — An investment strategy aimed at earning higher returns than a benchmark index.

American Depositary Receipt (ADR) — a financial security issued by a U.S. bank and negotiable in the United States, where the physical certificate represents a specific number of shares in a company that was incorporated outside that country.

Alternative investments — Investments in instruments other than traditional securities (such as equities and fixed-income instruments), in particular private equity, hedge funds, commodities and real estate.

Asset class — A specific investment category, such as equities, corporate bonds, sovereign bonds and money market instruments. The assets in a given class generally have similar risk characteristics, react similarly in the market and are subject to the same regulations.

Basis point — One one-hundredth of a percentage point: 1 basis point = (1/100) of 1%, or 0.01.

Bond — A financial liability of an organization (for example, a company or a government) to investors under which the issuer undertakes not only to return the capital, but also to pay an agreed interest rate at a specific date(as).

Cash — Cash on hand and bank demand deposits.

Constant Prepayment Rate — It represents the percentage of the outstanding balance of mortgage loans that is estimated to be prepaid in a year.

Corporate bond — A bond issued by a corporation or company.

Credit default swaps (CDS) — Financial instruments used by investors to protect against default on bond payments. They can also be used to take speculative positions on the bond covered by the CDS.

Credit rating — The degree of solvency of the issuer of a financial instrument (a company or country), as defined by a credit rating institution.

Duration — A parameter that measures a bond's sensitivity to interest rate movements. The longer the bond's duration, the greater its exposure to loss in response to an interest rate hike.

Equity (Stock) — An instrument that represents ownership in a corporation or company. Buyers of these securities become owners or shareholders and thus share in the firm's earnings and losses.

Exchange rate return — The share of the return deriving from fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar and the other currencies in which investments are made.

Exchange traded funds (ETFs) — Financial instruments traded on the stock exchange, which typically replicate a market index. They have traditionally been used to obtain passive exposure to equity indexes, but their use has been expanding into fixed-income instruments, commodities and even active strategies.

Fiscal Responsibility Law — Chilean Law N° 20,128, published in the Official Gazette on 30 September 2006.

Fixed-income instruments — Investment instruments that pay a fixed return at a specified time, which is known when the investment is made. Examples of fixed-income instruments include sovereign bonds, corporate bonds and bank deposits.

Global Depositary Receipt (GDR) — a financial security issued by a bank and negotiable in more than one country, where the physical certificate represents a specific number of shares in a company that was incorporated outside the countries in which the certificate is traded.

Inflation-linked sovereign bond — A bond that is adjusted based on a specified inflation index. In the case of the United States, these bonds are called Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS).

Internal rate of return (IRR) — The effective rate of return on investments, calculated by setting the present value of all net cash flows to zero.

Investment policy — A set of criteria, principles and guidelines that regulate the amount, structure and dynamics of a portfolio's investments.

LIBID — The London interbank bid rate is the rate paid on interbank deposits; defined as the LIBOR less 0.125%.

LIBOR — The London interbank offered rate is the rate charged on interbank loans.

Liquidity — The facility with which an investment or instrument can be sold without significant loss of value.

Money market instruments — Short-term instruments with a maturity of less than one year, which are easily converted into cash and are less volatile than other asset classes.

Mutual funds (MFs) — An investment vehicle managed by an entity that pools capital from different investors in order to achieve exposure in different asset classes. Unlike ETFs, MFs are not traded on an exchange.

Passive management — An investment strategy aimed at replicating the returns of a representative index or indexes of a given asset class.

Passive management — An investment strategy aimed at replicating the returns of a representative index or indexes of a given asset class.

Portfolio — A collection of investment instruments held by an individual or an institutional investor.

Quantitative easing — an unconventional monetary policy tool used by some central banks to increase the supply of money, usually through the purchase of bonds issued by its own government.

Recognition bond (bonos de reconocimiento) — A bond issued by the Chilean Institute for Pension Normalization on account of contributions made by workers to the former pay-as-you-go pension system prior to joining the current AFP system.

Return in local currency — A financial instrument's return in the denomination currency. Corresponds to the share of the return deriving from the interest rate level, interest rate movements, changes in credit quality and other factors.

Risk — The possibility of suffering financial losses; the variability of an investment's return.

Securities risk (reputational risk or headline risk) —The risk that the public's perception of an entity will worsen.

Sovereign bond — A bond issued by a government.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR) — International reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement its member countries' official reserves. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies.

Spread — The difference between the yield rates at maturity of two fixed-income instruments, which is used to measure their relative risk.

Standard & Poor's Depositary Receipts (SPDR) — The first ETF, created in 1993 with the goal of replicating the performance of the U.S. S&P500 stock index.

TED spread — The difference between the bank lending rate (LIBOR) and the risk-free rate (U.S. Treasury bills). A larger TED spread is typically associated with less liquidity in the market.

Time-weighted rate of return (TWR) — A measure of returns calculated by compounding or multiplying the daily returns without taking into account any contributions or withdrawals. In contrast to the IRR, the TWR eliminates the contribution of net cash flows.

Total return — The sum of the return in the local currency and the return from exchange rate movements.

Tracking error (ex post or ex-ante) — An indicator used to measure how closely a portfolio tracks its benchmark. The ex-post tracking error is calculated with historical data; the ex-ante tracking error is a prediction of future performance.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) — A measure of the potential loss in a portfolio over a given period of time and with a given probability.

Variable-income instruments — Equities.

Volatility — A measure of a financial asset's risk, based on the variability or dispersion of the asset's price over a period of time.

Appendix 4: Abbreviations

ADR	American Depositary Receipt
AUD	Australian dollar
bp	Basis points
CAD	Canadian dollar
CBC	Central Bank of Chile
CBJ	Central Bank of Japan
CDS	Credit Default Swaps
CHF	Swiss franc
CPR	Constant Prepayment Rate
ECB	European Central Bank
ETF	Exchange-Traded Fund
EUR	Euro
FC	Financial Committee
FED	U.S Federal Reserve
ESSF	Economic and Social Stabilization Fund
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
GBP	Pound sterling
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDR	Global Depositary Receipt
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IIR	Internal rate of return
JPM	J.P. Morgan
JPY	Japanese yen
LIBID	London interbank bid rate
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
M US$	Thousands of U.S. dollars
MM US$	Millions of U.S. dollars
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
PRF	Pension Reserve Fund
TE	Tracking error
TWR	Time-weighted rate of return
UF	Unidad de Fomento (an inflation-linked unit of account)
USA	United States of America
USD	U.S. dollar
US$	U.S. dollar
VaR	Value at risk

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