Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2014 and 2013

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

	Notes	September 30 2014 MCLP$	December 31 2013 MCLP$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	**5**	1,416,461	1,261,766
Items in course of collection	**5**	1,196,469	698,013
Trading portfolio financial assets	**6**	936,064	1,042,536
Investments under agreements to resell	**7**	195,988	195,021
Derivative financial agreements	**8**	2,143,805	1,269,280
Loans and receivables from banks, net	**9**	150,143	106,151
Loans and receivables from customers, net	**10**	14,980,787	14,089,071
Financial investments available for sale	**11**	747,119	934,351
Financial investment to the maturity	**11**	-	-
Investments in other companies	**12**	100,782	80,093
Intangible assets	**13**	86,548	83,346
Property, plant and equipment, net	**14**	230,809	233,019
Current income tax provision	**15**	1,777	-
Deferred income taxes	**15**	65,146	56,846
Other assets	**16**	384,483	197,176
TOTAL ASSETS		**22,636,381**	**20,246,669**
LIABILITIES			
Current accounts and demand deposits	**17**	4,077,848	3,920,617
Items in course of collection	**5**	1,085,934	552,895
Obligations under agreegents to repurchase	**7**	340,732	335,701
Time deposits and savings accounts	**17**	8,141,943	7,707,698
Derivative financial agreements	**8**	2,185,399	1,232,264
Borrowings from financial institutions	**18**	1,487,706	1,504,728
Debt issued	**19**	3,069,176	2,908,623
Other financial obligations	**19**	65,358	71,860
Current income tax	**15**	-	3,026
Deferred income taxes	**15**	44,237	40,199
Provisions	**20**	193,465	181,359
Other liabilities	**21**	237,047	205,599
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**20,928,845**	**18,664,569**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank:			
Capital	**23**	1,547,126	1,381,871
Reserves	**23**	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**23**	(14,698)	(9,978)
Retained earnings:			
Net income for the prior period	**23**	-	-
Net income for the year	**23**	250,153	300,294
Less: Accrual for mínimum dividends	**23**	(75,046)	(90,088)
TOTAL EQUITY OF EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK		**1,707,535**	**1,582,099**
Non-controlling interest		**1**	1
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,707,536**	**1,582,100**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		**22,636,381**	**20,246,669**

Notes N° 1 to N° 38 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

	Note	As for September 30	
		2014	2013
		MCLP$	MCLP$
Interest income	24	973,223	864,214
Interest expense	24	(409,794)	(394,741)
Net interest income		**563,429**	**469,473**
Income from services fees	25	198,900	181,981
Expenses from services fees	25	(42,939)	(39,536)
Net service fee income		**155,961**	**142,445**
Trading and investment income, net	26	129,801	64,396
Foreign exchange results, net	27	(53,414)	23,286
Other operating income	32	22,189	15,656
Operating income		**817,966**	**715,256**
Provisions for loan losses	28	(151,079)	(134,759)
OPERATING INCOME, NET OF LOAN LOSSES, INTEREST AND FEES		**666,887**	**580,497**
Personnel salaries and expenses	29	(202,890)	(184,369)
Administrative expenses	30	(118,097)	(112,440)
Depreciation and amortization	31	(30,416)	(30,190)
Impairment of fixed assets	31	(12)	(167)
Other operating expenses	32	(18,987)	(18,250)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(370,402)**	**(345,416)**
TOTAL NET OPERATING INCOME		**296,485**	**235,081**
Gain attributable to investments in other companies	12	7,449	5,986
Income before income tax		**303,934**	**241,067**
Income tax	15	(53,781)	(42,040)
Net income from ordinary activities		**250,153**	**199,027**
Net income discontinued operations		-	-
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**250,153**	**199,027**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		250,153	199,027
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Bank:			
(stated in CLP$)			
Basic earnings		$2,301	$ 1,857
Diluted earnings per share		$2,301	$ 1,857

Notes N° 1 to N° 38 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

	As for September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**250,153**	**199,027**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT IS RECLASSIFIED TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR		
Net gain/(loss) for valuation of available for sale investments	9,403	(23,220)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge derivatives	(32,119)	(14,278)
Accumulated gain/(loss) adjustement for transalation differences	11,403	1,144
Other comprehensive income before income tax	**(11,313)**	**(36,354)**
Income tax for other comprehensive income	6,593	3,765
Total other comprehensives income that wil be reclassified to profit in subsequents periods	**(4,720)**	**(32,589)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT IN SUBSEQUENTS	**245,433**	**166,438**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**-**	**-**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**245,433**	**166,438**
Atributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	245,433	166,438
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Bank:		
Basic earnings	$2,258	$1,553
Diluted earnings per share	$2,258	$1,553

Notes N° 1 to N° 38 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

			Accumulated other comprehensive income					Retained earnings				Total Equity		
	Capital	Reserves	Available for sale instruments	Cash flow hedges	Cumulative tranlation adjustment	Tax Net Income	Total	Retained earnings	Net Income for the period	Provision minimum dividends	Total	Total attributable to equity holders of the bank	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**1,202,180**	**-**	**8,206**	**20,160**	**1,253**	**(1,722)**	**27,897**	**-**	**271,256**	**(81,377)**	**189,879**	**1,419,956**	**1**	**1,419,957**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-		-	271,256	(271,256)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-		-	(91,565)	-	81,377	**(10,188)**	(10,188)	-	**(10,188)**
Capitalization of reserves	179,691	-	-	-	-		-	(179,691)	-	-	**(179,691)**	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(23,220)	(14,279)	1,144	3,766	**(32,589)**	-	-	-	-	(32,589)	-	**(32,589)**
Net income for 2013 period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	199,027	-	**199,027**	199,027	-	**199,027**
Provision for minimum dividends 2013	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	(59,708)	**(59,708)**	(59,708)	-	**(59,708)**
As fot September 30, 2013	**1,381,871**	**-**	**(15,014)**	**5,881**	**2,397**	**2,044**	**(4,692)**	**-**	**199,027**	**(59,708)**	**139,319**	**1,516,498**	**1**	**1,516,499**
Balance as of January 1, 2014	**1,381,871**	**-**	**(11,158)**	**(13,388)**	**5,707**	**8,861**	**(9,978)**	**-**	**300,294**	**(90,088)**	**210,206**	**1,582,099**	**1**	**1,582,100**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-		-	300,294	(300,294)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-		-	(135,039)	-	90,088	**(44,951)**	(44,951)	-	**(44,951)**
Capitalization of reserves	165,255	-	-	-	-		-	(165,255)	-	-	**(165,255)**	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	9,403	(32,119)	11,403	6,593	**(4,720)**	-	-	-	-	(4,720)	-	**(4,720)**
Net income for 2013 period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	250,153	-	**250,153**	250,153	-	**250,153**
Provision for minimum dividends 2014	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	(75,046)	**(75,046)**	(75,046)	-	**(75,046)**
As for September 30, 2014	**1,547,126**	**-**	**(1,755)**	**(45,507)**	**17,110**	**15,454**	**(14,698)**	**-**	**250,153**	**(75,046)**	**75,107**	**1,707,535**	**1**	**1,707,536**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASHFLOWS

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

	Notes	2014 MCLP$	2013 MCLP$
CASH FLOW (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**303,934**	**241,067**
Charges (credits) to income not representing cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortization	31	30,416	30,190
Impairment of fixed assets	31	12	167
Provision for loan losses	28	180,963	167,276
Provision for assets received in lieu of payment	32	-	-
Adjustment to fair value of financial instruments		(9,182)	(7,079)
Net income from investment in companies	12	(7,449)	(5,986)
Net loss (gain) from sale of assets received in lieu of payment	32	(4,319)	(3,211)
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	32	(259)	(10)
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment	32	241	396
Write-off of assets received in lieu of payment	32	2,114	2,047
Other changes (credits) to income not representing cash flows		136,523	(4)
Income tax		(563,429)	(469,473)
Net charge for interest, indexation and fees accrued on assets and liabilities		(155,961)	(142,445)
Changes in assets and liabilities affecting operating cash flows:			
Net increase in loans and receivables from banks		(43,974)	7,142
Net increase in loans and receivables from customers		(964,459)	(839,139)
Net decrease in investments		176,048	72,616
Increase in other demand deposits		156.849	61,309
Increase (decrease) in obligations under agreements to repurchase		5,021	57,313
Increase in tiem deposits and savings accounts		445,461	475,020
Increase in borrowing from financial institutions		(155,797)	16,509
Increase in other financial obligations		(6,880)	(49,804)
Loans from Chile Central Bank (long-term)		(16)	414,720
Repayment of loans from Chile Central Bank (long-term)		-	(826,712)
Foreing borrowings (long-term)		6,982,157	4,302,453
Repayment of foreing borrowings long term		(6,843,580)	(4,534,955)
Income tax	15	(53,781)	(42,040)
Interest and indexation earned		889,540	860,958
Interest and indexation paid		(391,975)	(309,473)
Fees earned	25	198,900	181,981
Fees paid	25	(42,939)	(39,536)
Total cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities		**264,179**	**(378,703)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(21,558)	(25,551)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		246	23
Investment in other companies	12	(4,066)	(3,579)
Purchase of intangibles assets	13	(18,911)	(24,348)
Investment dividends		88	2,837
Sale of assets received in lieu of payment or in foreclosure		6,353	3,849
Net decrease (increase) in other assets and liabilities		(60,928)	(24,449)
Total cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(98.776)**	**(71,218)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Redemption of letters of credit		(7,377)	(9,184)
Bond issuance		281,438	556,783
Bond redemption		(287,665)	(52,601)
Dividends paid	23	(135,039)	(91,565)
Total cash flows provided by financing activities		**(148.643)**	**403,433**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YEAR		**4,949**	**(178,852)**
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE		**11,811**	**132,364**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	5	**1,710,194**	**1,753,539**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	5	**1,726,954**	**1,707,051**

Notes 1 to38 are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASHFLOWS

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013
(In millions of nominal Ch$)

Reconcilation of allowance for credit risk to Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the period

		As for September 30,	
		2014	**2013**
	Notes	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Allowance for credit risk to Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow		180,963	167,276
Recovery of write-off		(29,884)	(32,517)
Loss of allowance for credit risk	**28**	**151,079**	**134,759**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

GENERAL INFORMATION

a) Bank

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones or Banco BCI (hereinafter the “Bank”) is a corporation incorporated in Chile and regulated by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF). Its corporate domicile is El Golf number 125 in the community of Las Condes. The interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 include the Bank and its subsidiaries listed below, as well as its Miami Branch. The Bank participates in all of the businesses and transactions permitted by the General Banking Law, including retail, corporate and real estate banking, large and medium size companies’ services, private banking and asset management services.

The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income include the net income for the years and other comprehensive income recognized in equity, including exchange differences in the translation of Chilean pesos from US dollars in the Miami Branch. The income to be considered for distribution of dividends is the income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Bank, as stated in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and Subsidiaries as of and for the years ended September 30, 2014 have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on October 28, 2014.

b) Basis of Preparation of the Interim Consonlidated Financials Statement

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards and Instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF), the regulatory agency set up under Article 15 of the General Banking Law, which stipulates that, pursuant to legal provisions, banks must apply the accounting criteria issued by that Superintendency and, in all such matters not specifically covered by it, provided they do not contradict its instructions, they must abide by the generally accepted accounting criteria, which are the technical standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Where there are discrepancies between accounting policies and criteria, those issued by the SBIF are followed.

The interim consolidated financial statements as for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 include the Bank financial statements and controlled companies (subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Bank is exposed, o has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to influence those returns throught its power over the investee. Specifically, the Bank controles an investee if and only if, it meets all the following:

I. Power over the investee (ie: has the rights that give it the current ability to lead the activities of the investee);
II. Exposure, or right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
III. Ability to use its power over t he investee to influence the amount of income of the investor.

When Bank has less than majority of voting rights of the investee, but these voting rights are enough to have the functional ability to lead the relevant activities unilaterally, then it is concluded that the Bank has the control. The Bank consider all relevant factors and circumstances in estimate wheter the voting rights are enough for control, these include:

- The amount of Bank's voting right, in reference to the amount and dispersion that keep other vote holders.
- Potencial voting rights held by the investor, other vote holders or other parties.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- Any aditional facts and circumstances that indicate the investor has, or do not has, the current ability to lead relevant activities, at the time decisions need to be taken, including patterns of voting behavior in previous shareholders meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether has control over an investee when facts or circumstances indicates there are changes in one or more control elements listed above.

The loss of control, lead to a fall in asset accounts and liabilities of the entity that has ceased to be a subsidiary of the interim consolidated statement of financial position and the recognition of gain or loss associated to loss of control.

The interim consolidated financial statements, comprise the (single) separate financial statements of the Bank and the companies involved in the consolidation, and include the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to standardize the accounting policies and measurement bases used by the Bank, together with the removing all balances and transactions between the consolidated companies.

In addition, third party interest in the equity of the consolidated bank is presented as "Non-controlling Interest" in the interim consolidated statement of financial position. Its profit share is presented as "Income attributable to non-controlling Interest" in the interim consolidated statement of financial position.

The following table shows the composition of entities on which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, for that reason is part of the scope of consolidation:

i. Controled entities by the Bank through ownership interest:

Entity	Ownership interest Direct September 2014	Direct December 2013	Indirect September 2014	Indirect December 2013
	%	%	%	%
Análisis y Servicios S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Asset Management Administradora de Fondos S.A. (1)	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
BCI Asesoría Financiera S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A.	99.95	99.95	0.05	0.05
BCI Corredores de Seguros S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Factoring S.A.	99.97	99.97	0.03	0.03
BCI Securitizadora S.A.	99.90	99.90	-	-
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones Sucursal Miami	100.00	100.00	-	-
Servicio de Normalización y Cobranza, Normaliza S.A.	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
BCI Securities INC (2)	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
Incentivos y Promociones Limitada (3)	EE	EE	EE	EE

(1) BCI Asset Management Administradora de Fondos S.A. consolidate its results with BCI Activos Inmobiliarios Fondo de Inversión Privado y Terrenos y Desarrollo S.A. (explained in point ii).

(2) BCI Securities Inc. is a subsidiary in the State of Florida, United States of America, whose line of business is stockbrokerage. The investment in this entity was authorized by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions on January 10, 2013 and by the Central Bank on February 21, 2013. To date, the company is in the process of obtaining a license to operate in the United States of America from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

(3) Structured entity (SE) dedicated to promoting credit and debit card products. The Bank does not hold any ownership interest in that company..

ii. Bank's Entities controlled through other considerations

Despite not owning the majority of voting rights, the following companies have been consolidated based on the relevant activities (corporate business support) determined by the Bank and hence, it exercise control:

Entity	Ownership interest Direct September 2014	Direct December 2013	Indirect September 2014	Indirect December 2013
	%	%	%	%
BCI Activos Inmobiliarios Fondo de Inversión Privado	40.00	40.00	-	-
Terrenos y Desarrollo S.A.	100.00	100.00	-	-

For consolidation purposes, these subsidiaries consolidate their results with BCI Asset Management Fund Management S.A.

iii. Associated Entities

Associate entities are those over which the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control or joint control. Usually, this ability is evidenced with a holding of 20% or more of the company voting rights and are valued by the "equity method".

The following entities are considered "Associated Entities", in which the Bank has an interest and are recognized through the equity method:

Company	Ownership interest September 2014 %	Ownership interest December 2013 %
AFT S.A.	20.00	20.00
Centro de Compensación Automatizado ACH Chile	33.33	33.33
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7.03	7.03
Transbank S.A.	8.72	8.72
Redbanc S.A.	12.71	12.71
Servipag Ltda.	50.00	50.00
Artikos Chile S.A.	50.00	50.00
Nexus S.A.	12.90	12.90
Combanc S.A.	10.93	10.93
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	11.62	12.49
Credicorp Ltda.	1.90	1.88

iv. Investments in other Companies

In this category are presented those entities in which the Bank has no control or significant influence. These investments are presented at the purchase value (historical cost).

The unrealized income effects, caused by transactions with subsidiaries have been eliminated and have acknowledged the participation of minority shareholders, presented in the interim consolidated statements of income in the "Non-controlling Interest" account.

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities accounts of the Miami branch have been converted into Chilean Pesos at the accounting exchange rate at the end of each period and the income statement accounts, at the average accounting exchange rate of each month.

c) Basis of consolidation

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and for the years ending on those dates. The standards issued by the SBIF have been uniformly applied to the interim financial statements of the subsidiaries (including the structured entity controlled by the Bank).

The intercompany balances and any unrealized income or expense arising from intercompany transactions between entities in consolidation are eliminated during the preparation of these financial statements. The unrealized income arising from transactions with companies whose investment is recorded by the equity method are eliminated from the investment to the extent of the group's interest in these companies.

d) Non-controlling interest

It represents the portion of net income and net assets of which, directly or indirectly, the Bank is not owner. Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income, of Interim Comprehensive Income, of Interim Financial Position and Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

e) Functional currency

The Bank has defined its functional currency and presentation currency as Chilean Pesos ($). Likewise, all the entities of the group have defined the Chilean Peso as the functional currency, except for the Miami branch, which has established the American dollar as its functional currency.

The balances of the interim financial statements of the consolidated entities whose functional currency is other than the Chilean peso are converted into Chilean pesos in the following way:

i. Assets and liabilities, by application of the exchange rates as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.
ii. Income and expenses and cash flows, by application of the average exchange rates of each month.

The cumulative translation adjustments produced when translating into Chilean pesos the balances of entities whose functional currency is other than the Chilean peso, are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income under the line item "Cumulative translation adjustments". When an entity whose functional currency is other than the Chilean peso is sold, the exchange difference arising from translation is recognized in the income statement.

All the information presented in Chilean pesos has been rounded to the closest millions of Chilean pesos.

f) Transactions in foreign currency

As stated previously, the functional currency of the Bank is the Chilean peso. Therefore, all the balances and transactions denominated in currencies different from the peso are considered denominated in "foreign currency". The differences in the exchange rate produced when converting the balances denominated in foreign currency into functional currency are recorded in "Foreign exchange gains, net".

At September 30, 2014, the assets and liabilities in foreign currency of the Bank are shown at their equivalent value in pesos, calculated using the exchange rate of Ch$598,23 per US$1 (Ch$525,7 per US$1 in December 2013).

g) Operating segments

The operating segments of the Bank are determined on the basis of the different business units it manages, an accordancee with International Financial Reporting Standard 8. These operating segments provide products and services subject to different risks and performing different functions and therefore the key decision-making organisms of the Bank evaluate their performance separately.

h) Assets and liabilities valuation criteria

The assets and liabilities valuation criteria recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are the following:

i. Assets and liabilities valued at amortized cost:

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

In the case of financial assets, the amortized cost also includes adjustments to their value caused by any recognized impairment.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

ii. Activos medidos a valor razonable:

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values is based on their listed or recent transaction prices. This includes instruments traded in local or international stock markets.

A financial instrument is considered quoted on an active market, if prices are regularly and freely available on a stock, index, broker, dealer, supplier prices or regulatory agency and those prices represent current and regular market transactions. If the market does not meet that condition, it is considered inactive. The lack of recent transactions or a too wide spread between bid-offer prices, are indications that the market is inactive.

When using valuation techniques to arrive at fair value, the fair value is estimated from observable data with respect to similar financing instruments, using models to estimate the current value of the expected cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs (e.g. deposits, swaps, exchange rates, volatilities, etc.) existing at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

As of the dates of the interim financial statements, the Bank has no instruments whose fair value had been determined based on unobservable data. However, for this type of instrument, the Bank has models developed internally, which are based on techniques and methods generally recognized in the industry. When the data used in the models is unobservable, the Bank must develop assumptions in order to estimate the fair values. These valuations are know as Level 3 valuations. To the interim consolidated financial statemens are detailed instruments classified according to their valuation level are detailed in Note 34.

The results of the models are always an estimate or approximation of the value and cannot be determined with certainty. Valuations are adjusted, when applicable, in order to reflect additional factors, such as liquidity or credit risks of the counterpart. Based on the model and the credit risk policies of the Bank, Management estimates that these adjustments to the valuations are necessary and appropriate in order to reasonably present the values of the financial instruments in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The data, prices and parameters used in the valuations are carefully and regularly checked, and adjusted if necessary.

iii. Assets valued at acquisition cost:

Recorded acquisition cost is understood as the consideration paid for the acquisition of the asset, less impairment losses if applicable.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared based on historic cost, except for:

- The derivative financial instruments, measured at their fair value.
- Assets received in lieu of payment are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.
- The trading instruments, measured at fair value.
- The available for sale financial assets, measured at fair value.
- Fixed assets are measured at fair value when Senior Management judged taxing such assets and consider this value as deemed cost for the first adoption.

iv. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the extent and the manner in which the risks and rewards associated with the financial assets are transferred to third parties:

1. If the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to third parties (such as the unconditional sales, sales with resale agreements at the fair value on the date of resale, the sale of financial assets with the option to represtation or a sale issued with a high probability that it will not be finalized, the use of assets where the transferring entity does not retain subordinated financing or give up a credit improvement to the new owners, among other similar cases) the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

2. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset (such as the financial assets with a resale agreement at a fixed price or at sale price plus interest, the contracts for securities in which the borrower has the obligation to return the same or similar assets, among other similar cases), the Bank recognizes the asset in its entirety at its acquisition cost. Consequently, it recognizes:

   a) A financial liability for an amount equivalent to the consideration received that is subsequently measured at amortized cost.

   b) Any income on the transferred (but not derecognized) financial asset and any expenses incurred on the new financial liability

3. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset (such as the sale of financial assets with the option to buy or a sale issued with a high or low probability of being finalized, the use of assets where the grantor does not retain subordinated financing or give up a credit improvement to the new owners, among other similar cases), the Bank determines whether it has retained control of the financial asset, in this case:

   a) If the Bank does not retain the control of the transferred financial asset: then it is derecognized from the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and any withheld right or obligation is recognized or created as a consequence of the transfer.

   b) If the Bank maintains control of the financial asset: then it continues recognizing the asset in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and recognizes a financial liability associated with the financial asset. The net amount of the asset and the associated liability will be the amortized cost of the withheld rights and obligations if the asset is measured by its amortized cost, or the fair value of the withheld rights and obligations if the asset is measured by its fair value.

Accordingly, financial assets are only derecognized from the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to third parties.

Similarly, financial liabilities are derecognized from the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

i) Investment instruments

Investment instruments are classified into two categories: held to maturity and available for sale. The category of financial assets held to maturity includes only those instruments which the Bank has the capacity and intention of maintaining until their maturity. The rest of the investment instruments are considered as available for sale.

Investment instruments are initially recorded at their fair value, including transaction costs. The available for sale instruments are then marked to market at their fair value according to market prices or valuations obtained from models. The unrealized gains or losses originated by the change in their fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When these investments are sold the available for sale investment instruments' reserve in accumulated other comprehensive income associated with these instruments is reclassified to income and is recorded under "Trading and investment income, net" as well as any realized gain/loss and in the case of a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of any of these instruments, an impairment is recorded by a reclassification from other comprehensive income to the line item "Impairment" in the income statement.

The investments in held to maturity financial assets are recorded at their amortized cost plus interest and inflation - indexing, less the provisions for impairment constituted when its carrying amount exceeds the estimated recovery value.

The interests and inflation – indexing of held to maturity and available for sale investments are included in "Interest income" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

The purchases and sales of investment instruments that must be submitted within the period established by the market's regulations or conventions are recorded at the date of trade on which the purchase or sale of the asset is agreed. The rest of the sales or purchases are recorded on their settlement date.

As for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the Bank does not have investments held to maturity.

j) Trading investments

The trading investments correspond to securities acquired with the intention of generating profits from the price fluctuation in the short-term or through gross earnings' margins, or that are included in a portfolio in which there is a short-term profit making strategy.

Trading investments are valued at their fair value in accordance with market prices at the balance sheet date. The transaction costs are recognized directly in income. The mark to market adjustments, as well as the realized income/loss from trading activities, are included in "Trading and investment income, net" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income.

The interest and inflation - indexing are recorded in "Trading and investment income, net" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

All the purchases and sales of trading investments that must be submitted within the period established by the market's regulations or conventions are recorded at the date of trade on which the purchase or sale of the asset is agreed. Any other purchase or sale is recorded on its settlement date.

k) Transactions of securities purchased under resale agreements

Purchases of agreements to resell are performed as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financing instruments are purchased, which are included as assets in "Investments purchased under agreements to resell" and are clearly and recorded at their present value discounted using the interest rate stipulated in the agreement.

Obligations transacted under agreements to repurchase are also performed as a form of financing, as some investments that are sold are subject to a repurchase obligation and serve as collateral for the loan. The repurchase obligation of the investment is classified under liabilities as "Obligations under agreements to repurchase" and are recorded at their present value so that they accrete to their repurchase value at the repurchase date.

l) Financial derivative instruments

The financial derivative instruments, which include forwards in foreign currency and Unidades de Fomento (UF), interest rate futures, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options and other financial derivative instruments are recorded initially on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at their transaction value (including transaction costs) and subsequently valued at their fair value. The fair value is obtained from corresponding market pricings, discounted cash flow models and pricing valuation models. The derivative instruments are recorded as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when they are negative in “Financial derivative instruments”.

Certain derivatives incorporated in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their risk and characteristics are not closely related with those of the main agreement and such instrument is not classified as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

At the moment of subscribing to a derivative agreement, the Bank must designate it either as a derivative instrument for trading or for hedge accounting purposes.

The changes in the fair value of derivative instruments held for trading are included in “Trading and investment income, net” of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

If the derivative instrument is classified for hedge accounting purposes, it can be: (1) a fair value hedge of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments or (2) a cash flow hedge related to existing assets or liabilities or forecast transactions. A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if, and only if, all of the following conditions are met: (a) at the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship; (b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured and; (d) the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined to have actually been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge was designated..

Certain transactions with derivatives that do not qualify for being classified as hedging derivatives are treated and recorded as trading derivatives, even when they provide effective hedging for the management of risk positions.

When a derivative hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing item of the asset or liability, such hedged item is fair valued from the designation of the fair value hedge until its expiration, termination, etc. The mark to market adjustments for both the hedged item and the hedging instrument are recorded through income.

If the item hedged in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, the changes in the fair value of the commitment regarding the covered risk are recorded as assets or liabilities with effect on the income statement of the period. Gains or losses from the fair value measurement of the hedging derivative are recorded with effect on the income statement of the period. When a new asset or liability is acquired as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the acquired asset or liability is adjusted to incorporate the accumulated effect of valuation at fair value of the firm commitment recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

When a derivative hedges exposure to changes in the cash flows of existing assets or liabilities, or forecast transactions (cash flow hedge), the effective portion of the hedge as defied under IAS 39 is recorded in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion is recorded directly in the income statement of the period.

The amounts recorded directly in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement in the same periods in which the assets or liabilities hedged affect results.

When a item hedged in a fair value of interest rate for a portfolio is reached and the hedged item is an amount of currency instead of individual assets or liabilities, gains or losses from the fair value measurement of fair valued, for both the hedged item and the hedging instrument, are recognized in income, but the fair value measurement of the hedged instrument is presented in the Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position under "Other assets" or "Other liabilities" accounts, depending the hedged item position in a moment of time.

m) Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Loans receivable are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determined charges that are not priced in an active market and which the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the short-term.

Loans receivable are initially measured at their fair value plus direct costs of transaction and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The regulatory framework that regulates this subject is located in item N°3 of Chapter B-2 of the Accounting Standards Compendium issued by the SBIF.

i. Leasing Contracts

Accounts receivable from leasing contracts, included under “Loans and accounts receivable from customers” correspond to periodic installments of leasing contracts that comply with the requirements to be qualified as finance leases and are presented at present value at period-end.

ii. Factoring Operations

The Bank and its subsidiary BCI Factoring S.A. perform operations with their clients, in which they receive invoices and other credit representative trading instruments with or without recourse to the transferor, anticipating a percentage of the total amount receivable of the debtor upon collection.

n) Allowances for Credit Risk

The provisions required to cover the expected losses an certain financial assets have been recorded in accordance with the regulations and instructions of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF). The assets are presented net of said provisions, or at a new cost basis in the case of investments. In the case of contingent credits, they are shown as liabilities under "Provisions".

The Bank uses models and methods based on individual and group analysis of the debtors, approved by the Board of Directors, to record the provisions of loans as indicated in the Accounting Standards Compendium issued by the SBIF.

i. Individual evaluation provisions

Individual evaluation of debtors is necessary when it involves companies which, due to their size, complexity or level of exposure with the entity, are required to be identified and analyzed on an individual basis.

Naturally, the analysis of the debtors should be focused on their capacity and disposition to comply with their credit obligations by means of sufficient and reliable information, and analyzing their credit with respect to guarantees, terms, interest rates, currency, inflation - indexation, etc.

For the effects of creating the provisions, the debtors and their operations related to contingent investments and loans must be classified in their corresponding risk category, after being assigned to one of the following portfolio categories: normal, substandard and noncompliance.

ii. Portfolios in normal and substandard compliance

The portfolio in normal compliance includes those whose payment capacity allows them to comply with their obligations and commitments, a condition that according to their economic-financial situation evaluation, is not expected to change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories A1 to A6.

The substandard portfolio includes the debtors with financial difficulties or significant worsening of their payment capacity presenting reasonable doubt regarding the total reimbursement of principal and interest under the contractually agreed terms, showing that they are less likely to comply with their financial obligations in the short term.

In addition, those debtors that recently present arrears over 30 days will also be part of the substandard portfolio. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4.

As a result of an individual analysis of these debtors, the banks must classify them under the following categories, assigning them, subsequently, the probability percentages of noncompliance and loss given default, resulting in the consequent percentage of expected loss:

Type of portfolio	**Debtor Category**	**Default Probability (%)**	**Loss due to non-compliance (%)**	**Expected Loss (%)**
Normal Portfolio	A1	0.04	90.0	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.5	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.5	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.5	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.0	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.0	9.00000
Substandar Portfolio	B1	15.00	92.5	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.5	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.5	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.5	43.87500

iii. Provisions on portfolios in normal and substandard compliance

In order to determine the amount of provisions to be established for the normal and substandard portfolios the exposure must be estimated first, to which the respective loss percentages (expressed in decimals) will be applied, which are comprised by the noncompliance probability (PI in Spanish) and loss given default (PDI in Spanish) established for the category in which the debtor and/or guarantor is classified, as applicable.

The exposure subject to provisions corresponds to the loans and receivables plus the contingent loans, less the amount to be recovered by means of the execution of the guaranties. Likewise, loans and receivables is understood as the book value of loans and accounts receivable from the respective debtor, while contingent loans is understood as the value resulting from applying the clause indicated in N°3 of Chapter B-3 of the Accounting Standards Compendium.

iv. Overdue portfolio

The overdue portfolio includes the debtors and their loans for which their recovery is considered remote, given that they have suffered a loss event resulting in impairment. This portfolio includes those debtors with evident signs of possible bankruptcy, as well as those in which a forced debt renegotiation is necessary in order to avoid noncompliance, and also includes any debtor presenting arrears equal to or greater than 90 days in the payment of interests or principal of any loan. This portfolio includes debtors classified under categories C1 to C6 in the classification scale established below and all the loans, including 100% of the amount of contingent loans that those debtors maintain.

For the effects of allocating provisions on the overdue portfolio, provision percentages are used, which must be applied on the amount of the exposure, which corresponds to the sum of loans and receivables and contingent loans held by the same debtor. In order to apply this percentage, an expected loss rate must be estimated first, deducting from the amount of exposure the recoverable amounts by means of execution of guaranties and, in the case of having solid data that justifies them, deducting also the current value of the recoveries that can be obtained by executing collection actions, net of expenses associated to them. That loss rate must be classified into one of the six categories defined according to the range of losses effectively expected by the Bank for all the operations of an individual debtor.

These categories, and the provision percentages which must be applied on the amounts of the exposures are indicated in the following table:

Type of portfolio	**Risk Scale**	**Expected Loss Range**	**Provision (%)**
Overdue Portfolio	C1	More than 0 up to 3 %	2
	C2	More than 3% up to 20%	10
	C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25
	C4	More than 30 % up to 50%	40
	C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65
	C6	More than 80%	90

v. Provisions for group evaluation

Group evaluation is focused on the Commercially Grouped Loans, Consumer Loans and Housing Mortgage Loans portfolios.

a. Commercially Grouped Loans

Trade receivable group are customers who trade commercial loans and / or leasing operations, and that are not individually assessed.

To establish the level of provisions of these debtors, a matrix is applied under three variables: domestic payment behavior, behavior of external payment and collateral coverage.

b. Consumer Loans

Consumer loans have the following characteristics: the debtors are natural persons, and the loans are granted to finance the acquisition of consumer goods or payment of services.

The provisions are determined by the segmentation of the consumer products and overdue payment aging buckets, late payment on other debts of the client and dates to maturity of the loan. The provision percentages considered in the matrix are supported by a calculation of Probability of Non Compliance and the Severity of loss on this portfolio..

c. Housing Mortgages Loans

The housing mortgages portfolio are loans which have the following characteristics; the objective is the financing of the acquisition, extension, repair or construction of housing; the debtor is a natural person who is buying or owns the housing and the value of the mortgage guarantee covers the total loan.

The provisions are determined based on the overdue days aging buckets, late payments on other debts of the client, days until maturity and whether the credit is renegotiated or not. The provision percentages considered in the matrix are supported by a calculation of the Probability of Non Compliance and the Severity of loss on for this portfolio.

vi. Write-off of loans

Generally, write-offs must be made when contractual rights expire over cash flows. For loans, even if does not happen this, it shall proceed to amortize the respective asset balances according to Title II, Chapter B-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards and Instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF).

The write-off is referred to a drop in the interim consolidated statement of financial position of the asset, associated to the respective operating, including the part that could have not expired if it is a credit pay in instalments or partiality, or a leasing operation (there are no partial write-offs).

Write-offs are always recognized in provisions for credit risk balance, according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, regardless of the cause. Subsequent payments obtained by write-off operations, will be recognized in the interim consolidated statement of income for the period, as recoveries of loans written-off.

Write-offs of loans and accounts receivable are made by overdue, past due and current fees, and deadline should be calculated from the moment of default, that means, when the default date of an installment or portion of a credit achieves the deadline term, according to the following:

Type of loan	Overdue
Consumer loans with or without guarantees	6 months
Other operations without guarantees	24 months
Commercial loans with guarantees	36 months
Mortgage loans	48 months
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other non property leasing	12 months
Property leasing (commercial or housing)	36 months

Deadline is the time between requirement day to pay of all or part of the obligation that is default of payment.

vii. Recovery of written off loans

The recoveries of loans that were written-off, are recognized directly as income, reducing allowances.

o) Income and expenses from fees

Income and expenses from fees are recorded in the income statement using different criteria according to their nature. The most significant are:

- Those corresponding to singular acts are recognized when the act which originates them is performed.
- Those originating from transactions or services performed over time are recognized over the life of said transactions or services.
- Those relating to financial assets and liabilities are recognized by way of its effective rate within the operation.

p) Impairment

i. Financial Assets

A financial asset is valued on each closing date to determine if objective evidence of impairment exists. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence showing that one or more events have had a negative effect on the asset.

A loss due to impairment, regarding financial assets recorded at their amortized cost, is calculated as the difference between the book value of the asset and the current value of the estimated cash flows, discounted by the effective interest rate.

A loss due to impairment, with respect to available for sale financial asset, is calculated in relation to its fair value.

Financial assets that are individually significant are examined individually to determine their impairment. The remaining financial assets are evaluated in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All the losses due to impairment are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Any impairment loss in relation to an available for sale financial asset previously registered in equity is transferred to the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

Reversal of a loss due to impairment only occurs if it can be objectively related with an event occurring after it was recorded. In the case of financial assets recorded at amortized cost and of those available for sale that are debt instruments, the loss is reversed against the income statement. In the case of financial assets are fixed-income securities, the reversal is recognized directly in equity.

For assets of "Loans and accounts receivable from customers", the impaired portfolio is defined according to Chapter B-2 of the Accounting Standards Compendium of the SBIF as "debtors loans on which there is evidence they will not meet any of their obligations in the agreed payment conditions, without the possibility of recovering the debt by the way of guarantees, by means of exercise of judicial collection actions or by renegotiation".

Regulations about measuring impairment indicate that this is determined monthly, susceptible to the following criteria:

ii. Impaired Portfolio Status

It consists of loans classified by the Bank as individually significant which includes those loans that have a credit risk classified as substandard in categories B3 and B4 or loans in the overdue portfolio.

The remaining impaired loans are classified in the following groups:

- Operations of loans with arrears more than or equal to 90 days.
- Renegotiated operations.
- 100% of the operations associated with the client are moved to the impaired portfolio.

Operations related to mortgage loans for housing or students loans for higher education under Law N°20,027 are excluded as long as no non-compliance conditions as established in Circular N°3,454 of December 10, 2008 arise.

Exit Conditions

- Individual portfolio: because improvement his risk rating.

- Grupal portfolio:

    a) Non-renegotiated operations: loan operations in the impaired portfolio may return to the normal portfolio only if the operation complies with the following conditions:

        - Receipt of at least 6 consecutive installments of principal and interest, paying them on schedule or with a maximum delay of 30 days.
        - All obligations up to date and no other loan operations in the impaired portfolio.
        - In any case, there must be no arrears with other banks in the Chilean financial system in the last 90 days (last three periods informed in the SBIF at the date of inquiry).

    b) Renegotiated operations: they may exit the impaired portfolio only if the operation complies with the following conditions:

- Receipt of at least 6 consecutive installments of principal and interest, paying them on schedule or with a maximum delay of 30 days.
- All obligations up to date and no other loan operations in the impaired portfolio.
- No other renegotiated operation issued within the last 6 months.
- In any case, there must not be any arrears with other banks in the Chilean financial system in the last 90 days (last three periods informed in the SBIF at the date of inquiry).

c) Group renegotiated portfolio originated written-off : written-off operations that had been renegotiated may exit the impaired portfolio and enter the normal portfolio only if the operation complies with the following conditions:

- Payment of 30% of the originally renegotiated balance or payment of the first 6 payments negotiated under the renegotiated operation.
- Principal and interests payment up to date.
- No other operations in the impaired portfolio.
- No arrears in the Chilean financial system in the last 90 days.

iii. Income and expenses from interest and inflation – indexation

The Income and expenses from interest and inflation-indexation are recognized over time at the effective rate.

However, in the case of a loan which has reached its maturity and of the current loans with high risk of unrecoverability, a prudent criterion is followed by suspending the accrual of interest and inflation – indexation; and only recognizing such in the accounts when they are received.

- Amounts to suspend:

The amount of income suspended on an accrual basis corresponds to the amount calculated between the date of suspension and the balance sheet date, which corresponds to the last day of the month.

- Date of suspension:

Loans with individual evaluations:

a) Loans classified as C5 and C6: the accrual is suspended when the loan is classified as impaired
b) Loans classified as C3 and C4: the accrual is suspended when the loan has been classified as impaired for more than three months.

Loans with group evaluations:

For the loans with collateral whose fair value is less than 80% of the loan balance, it is suspended when the loan or one of the installments has not been paid for six months.

The 80% percent of guarantee refers to the ratio, measured at the time the loan becomes impaired portfolio, including the value of the collateral and the estimated value of all covered transactions by the same warranty, including contingent claims.

iv. Non-financial assets

The book value of non financial assets of the Bank, excluding investment properties and deferred taxes is evaluated at least annually and more frequently, should circumstances require, to determine if indicators of impairment exist. If such indicators exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or which are not available for use yet, an impairment test is performed annually or, more frequently, should circumstances warrant.

A loss from impairment in relation with goodwill and intangible assets is not reversed. Regarding other assets, losses from impairment recorded in previous periods are evaluated to determine if events or circumstances relating to the estimate of the impairment have warranted a reversal of the impairment loss. A loss from impairment is reversed if a change in the estimations used to determine the recoverable amount has occurred. A loss from impairment may be reversed only to the extent of the original impairment recorded.

q) Intangible assets

Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recorded at its cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment.

The expenses in software developed internally are recorded as assets when the Bank is capable of proving its intention and ability to complete development, when internal use will generate future economic benefits, and when the cost of completing its development can be reliably measured. The capitalized costs of the software developed internally include all the direct costs attributable to the development of the software, and it is amortized over the course of its useful life. Software developed internally is recorded at cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment..

The subsequent expenditures associated with any software are capitalized only when the Bank may derive future economic benefits from them. The rest of the expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recorded in the income statement using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of the software, starting on the date it is ready for use. The estimated useful life of the software is usually six years.

r) Property, Plant and Equipment

The items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment.

The property was valued at the current market value at December 31, 2007.

The capitalized cost includes expenses attributed directly to the asset acquisition and any other cost directly attributable to the process of placing the asset in conditions to be used.

When part of an item of the fixed asset has a different useful life, it is recorded as a separate component (redevelopment of property).

Depreciation is recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income based on the straight-line depreciation method over the useful life of the item or each component of an item of the fixed asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life, unless it is certain that the Bank will retain the property at the end of the leasing period.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods as for 30 de September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, are the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	**As for December 31, 2013**
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years	3 - 10 years
Facilities	7 - 10 years	7 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years	7 years
Computing equipment	3 - 6 years	3 - 6 years
Real estate improvements	10 years	10 years
Other property, plant and equipment	3-6 years	3-6 years

s) Assets received in payment

Assets received in lieu of payment are classified under “Other assets”. They are recorded at the lesser of their adjudicated-in-court value and net realizable value less regulatory write-offs required by the SBIF and are recorded net of provisions. Write-offs of 100% of the recorded amount are performed if the property is not disposed of within the year.

t) Staff benefits

i. Staff Vacations

The annual cost of staff vacations and benefits are recorded on accrual basis.

ii. Short-term benefits

The entity has an annual incentive plan for its staff requisite upon achieving certain objectives. The incentive is defined as a determined number or portion of monthly remunerations and is provisioned on the basis of the estimated amount to be distributed.

iii. Indemnification for years of service

The Bank and its subsidiaries have no agreements with their employees with respect to indemnification for years of service.

u) Leases

i. Operating lease- the Bank as lessee

When the Bank or the subsidiaries act as lessee and the contract qualifies as an operating lease, the contracted payment amount is recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

At the end of the operating lease period, any payment for penalties under the contract required by the lessor are recorded as expenses of the period in which said contract ended.

ii. Financial lease - the Bank as lessor

In the case of financial leases, the sum of the minimum lease payments of the installments to be received from the lessee plus the contractual purchase option price is recorded as financing to third parties, and is therefore recorded in “Loans and accounts receivable from customers”.

Leased assets between consolidated entities are treated as own-use in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

v) Cash flow statement

For the elaboration of the interim consolidated statement of cash flows, the indirect method of presentation was used, in which non-cash transactions are included in the basis of Bank’s profit, as well as revenues and expenses associated with cash flows from investing or financing activities.

For the consolidated statement of cash flows, the following are the definitions of the respective activities:

- Cash flows: the cash and cash equivalent inflow and outflow, understood as the short-term investments of great liquidity and low risk of changes in their value such as: deposits in the Central Bank of Chile, in local banks and abroad.

- Operating activities: they correspond to normal activities performed by the banks, as well as other activities that cannot be qualified as investment or financing activities.

- Investment activities: they correspond to the acquisition, abandonment or disposition by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalent.

- Financing activities: the activities that cause changes in size and composition of net equity and liabilities and that do not form part of the operating and investment activities.

w) Contingent provisions and liabilities

Provisions are liabilities for which there is uncertainty regarding their quantity or maturity. These provisions are recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when they comply with the following requirements:

- It is a current obligation resulting from previous events and, at the date of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements it is likely that the Bank or its subsidiaries will have to dispose of resources in order to settle the obligation and the amount these resources can be measured in a reliable way.

A contingent asset or liability is any obligation arising from previous events and whose existence will be confirmed only if one or more uncertain future events happen and these events are not under the Bank's control.

Provisions (which are measured considering the best available information regarding the consequences of the related event and are re-estimated on every accounting closure) are used to cover specific obligations for which they were originally recorded which are reversed upon occurrence of the event.

Provisions are recorded in the following categories:

- Provisions for staff benefits and remunerations.
- Provisions for minimum dividends.
- Provisions for contingent credit risk.
- Provisions for contingencies (include additional provisions).

i. Additional provisions

The SBIF has defined that the additional provisions are those not deriving from the application of valuation models to the portfolio or to compensate deficiencies in them and that their establishment must be justified by assumed risk as defined in unpredictable economic fluctuations.

The Bank has formal criteria and procedures for the use and constitution for the determination of additional provisions, which must be approved by the Board of Directors.

These provisions, in accordance with the established under N°10 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the SBIF, will be recorded as liabilities.

ii. Minimum provisions required for the normal individual portfolio

The Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions has determined that the Bank must maintain a percentage of minimum provision of 0.50% on loans and contingent loans from the normal individual portfolio in accordance with Chapter 2.1.3 of the number B-1 Compendium of Accounting Standards. These minimum provisions are to be presented in liabilities.

x) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements require the Management of the Bank to make decisions, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses presented. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

The relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis by the Senior Management of the Bank in order to quantify certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and uncertainties. The review of the accounting estimates are recorded in the period in which the estimate is revised and over the future period affected when changes in circumstances warrant.

In particular, the information regarding more significant areas of uncertainties and critical judgment estimates in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements are described in the following notes:

- Losses from impairment of certain assets.
- Valuation of financial instruments.
- Useful life of material and intangible assets.
- Goodwill valuation.
- Use of tax losses.
- Commitments and contingencies.

y) Income tax and deferred tax

The Bank calculates first category income tax at each year end, according to the current tax law.

The Bank records, when applicable, assets and liabilities for deferred taxes for the temporary differences attributable to differences between the book value of the assets and liabilities and their tax values. The measurement of assets and liabilities for deferred taxes is performed based on the tax rate that, according to the tax regulations in force, must be applied in the year in which the deferred tax asset or liability is reversed. The effects of changes in the tax regulations or in tax rates are recorded in deferred taxes as of the date of enactment of the law.

As of September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bank recognized net deferred income tax assets, which management has assessed as likely to be realized.

z) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or an identifiable group that comprises assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered mainly through sales, instead of being recovered by their continuous use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before this classification, the assets (or elements of an identifiable group) are re-measured according to the accounting policies of the Bank. From this moment, the assets (or identifiable group) are measured at the lower value between book value and fair value less the sales cost.

aa) Dividends on common shares

Dividends on common shares must be approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank records a liability for the portion of the year's profit that must be distributed among the shareholders in compliance with Corporate Law, establishing that the minimum of 30% of net income for the year, or more, must be distributed as dividend, or according to the dividends policy.

ab) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the net income attributable to the Bank during the period by the weighted average number of shares during that period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated similarly to basic earnings, but the weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted to take into account the potential dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and convertible debt.

ac) Reclassifications

During 2014 and fiscal year 2013, there have been no relevant reclassifications made, other than those mentioned in Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

ad) Income and expenses from service fees

Income and expenses from fees are recorded in the results of the period with different criteria according to their nature. The most significant are

- Those corresponding to services performed as a single event are recognized when the services are provided.
- Those originating from transactions or services performed over time are recognized over the contractual period of said transactions or services.
- Revenue and expenses recognized as a result of other financial assets or liabilities.

ae) Collection Operations and separate Heritage 27 made bye BCI Securitizadora

i) Collection Operations

The securitization companies can acquire assets on behalf of the separate assets backing the issue of securitized bonds. These assets are similar in characteristics and each issue will form a separate estate.

These assets may be of future cash flows or an existing asset (a portfolio of receivables, mortgage loans, etc. (a "business plan" or future cash flows to obtain a specific asset or group of assets or company securitizes) .).

This distinction is important when it comes to how to account for the debt in the Bank; in the first case of future cash flows are to be recorded in Separate Heritage and the Originator, and if existing only in the Separate heritage assets.

These collection operations are part of the securitization process. Indeed, the Act itself Market, providing practical difficulty means the formation of a separate fund is considering buying the assets that form a separate property even before the placement of the respective bonds.

Since there is the possibility that the respective separate heritage never formed or securitized bond will not come to place for different reasons (legal, market, etc.), these operations provide for a PUT option to resell the accounts receivable client under certain circumstances (mainly in case you can not prosper securitized bond for the above mentioned reasons), this should be recorded as a contingent liability of the customer.

ii) Separate Heritage No. 27

The consolidated through direct subsidiary BCI Securitizadora to September 30, 2014, financial statements maintain a balance MCL$23.820 corresponding to receivables receivables to Separate Heritage No. 27 trainees on behalf of which the Securitizadora acquired a portfolio of loans originated by Inversiones S.C.G. S.A. . Empresas La Polar filed a preemptive legal Agreement, which is dated November 7, 2011 was agreed at the meeting of creditors. In that agreement and in relation to Separate Heritage No. 27 agreed conditions mentioned above with BCI Securitizadora (Agreement of July 28, 2011), in which it will be resolved by Inversiones S.C.G. S.A., the structure of collect of money of Separate Heritage No. 27:

Recognition of cash payments in the portfolio: MCLP$ 23,820.
• Calendar of decreased revolving portfolio, starting in the sixth year (2018) according to the following:
• Years 2018, 2019 and 2020: 5% payable semiannually.
• Years 2021 and 2022: 7.5% payable semiannually.
• Years 2023 and 2024: 10% payable semiannually.

Recognition of fees on October 16, 2012, for compliance with the condition precedent of the agreement: MCLP$1,255

The decrease in revolving portfolio be made semiannually on indicadosanteriormente percentages on January 31 and July 31 of the respective years, corresponding to the first day January 31, 2018 and so on the following, to the last the July 31, 2024.

Fees: accrue equivalent to that corresponded to interest at 4% per year between 1 July 2012 and until fulfillment of the condition precedent, which are capitalized and then, thereafter accrue interest fees BCP 10 (in pesos to 10 years) in effect the day before the fulfillment of the condition indicated plus 1% per annum, which throughout the course of the operation, which will be paid semiannually from 31 July 2013. the fees paid to September 30, 2014 amounted to MCLP$ 271 (at 31 December 2013 amounted to MCLP$ 680).

On October 25, 2012, was issued on the implementation of agreed procedures, the administration of Empresas La Polar by its external auditors, which confirms that the October 16, 2012 funds from increased made capital exceed MCLP$ 120,000 so that effect is given to the condition laid down in the Creditors Agreement, generated from the October 16 new conditions for payment of the debts and other structures such agreement. Thus the balance at 30 September 2014 amounted to MCLP$ 25,346, by Inversiones S.C.G. S.A.

At September 30, 2014 the Bank recognizes and presents this account receivable to Separate Heritage No. 27 as a commercial loans.

af) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements, show changes in the total consolidated equity during the year. This information is presented in two statements: the Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity. The main features of the information contained in the two statements are explained below:

- **Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income** – Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense as a result of Bank's activities during the period, distinguishing between those recognized as income, in the consolidated income statement, and other income and expenses recognized in equity.

  Therefore, in the Interim Financial Statement, the following are presented:

  i) Consolidate profit.

  ii) The net income and expenses temporarily recognized as valuation adjustments in equity.

  iii) The earned income tax on items described above in ii) and iii), except for valuation adjustments arising from investments in associates, accounted for the equity method, which are presented net.

  iv) The earned income tax for items described in b) and c) above, except for valuation adjustments arising from investments in associates and jointly controlled entities accounted for equity method, are presented net terms.

  v) Total recognized income and expense, calculated as the sum of the above, show separately the parent entity amounts attributable and the non-controlling interests amount.

  The revenues and expenses amount of equity method companies, directly recognized in equity, whatever its nature, appears as "equity method valued Entities".

- **Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity -** The Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements, show changes in the total consolidated equity during the year. This information is presented in two statements: the Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity. The main features of the information contained in the two statements are explained below:

  i) Adjustments for changes in accounting policies and errors correction; it includes changes in equity as a result of the retrospective restatement of balances interim consolidated financial statements due to changes in accounting policies or correcting errors. During the year, there were no adjustments for changes in accounting policies and errors correction.

  ii) Income and expenses recognized in a period: total of the items recorded in the interim consolidated statement of income, in aggregate manner.

ag) Accounting pronouncements by thel International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The new amendments and interpretations adopted in these interim consolidated financial statements, are the following:

Amendments to IFRS	**Effective date**
IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation – Clarification of requirements for netting assets and liabilities.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
Investment Entities – Modifications to IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements; IFRS 12 Disclosures of other entities interests and IAS 27 Separate Financial	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Statements	
IAS 36, Impairment of Assets: Disclosure of non-financial assets recoverable amount.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement –Novation of derivatives and hedge accounting continued.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

New Interpretations	Effective date
IFRIC 21, Levies	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Amendment to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation

On December 2011, the IASB amended the accounting and disclosure requirements related to financial assets and liabilities netting, with the amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods, beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Both require retrospective application to comparative periods.

Investment Entities - Amendments to IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements; IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements

On October 31, 2012, the IASB published "Investment Entities (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)", giving an exemption for consolidation of subsidiaries under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, for entities that meet the "investment entity" definition, such as certain investment funds. Instead, these entities will measure its subsidiaries investment at fair value through profit or loss, according to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The amendments also require additional disclosure concerning to the entity, if it's considered an investment entity, unconsolidated subsidiaries details, and the nature of the relationship and certain transactions between the investment firm and its subsidiaries. In addition, the amendments require an investment entity accounts for its subsidiary investment, as in its consolidated or separate financial statements (or just provide separate financial statements, if all subsidiaries are not consolidated). The effective date of these amendments, is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to IAS 36 - Disclosures of Recoverable Amount for Non-Financial Assets

On May 29, 2013 IASB issued "Disclosure of the recoverable amount of non-financial assets". With IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements publication, some disclosure requirements were amended in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, about measuring the recoverable amount of impaired assets. However, one of the changes potentially resulted in disclosure requirements that were more extensive than originally. The IASB has rectified this, with the publication of these amendments to IAS 36.

Amendments to IAS 36 removes the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (group of units), for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units), is significant compared to the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful life of the entity. The amendments require an entity to disclose the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit, that recognized or reversed deterioration during reporting period. An entity shall disclose additional information about fair value less costs to sell of an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit that recognized or reversed deterioration during reporting period, including: (i) level of fair value hierarchy (IFRS 13) where categorized measuring fair value is made; (ii) valuation techniques used to measure fair value less costs to sell; (iii) key assumptions in fair value measurements, categorized within "Level 2" and "Level 3" of fair value hierarchy. In addition, an entity should disclose the discount rate used when an entity recognized or reversed an impairment loss, during the reporting period and the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of sales, using a value present valuation technique. The amendments should be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to IAS 39 - Novation Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

On September 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 39 - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting, which requires an entity to continue hedge accounting in a circumstance in which a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated from one counterparty to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations. This modification allows the continuation of hedge accounting (under IAS 39 and the next chapter on hedge accounting under IFRS 9), when a derivative is novated to a CCP and certain conditions are met. A novation indicates an event where original parties to a derivative agree that one or more clearing counterparties, replace its original to become the new partner for each of the parties. To apply changes and continue with hedge accounting, the novation should occur as a consequence of any law, regulation or an introduction of any of these. The effective date of application for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2014, may be applied in advance.

IFRIC 21, Levies

On May 20, 2013 IASB issued this interpretation, which addresses the accounting for a liability to pay a tax if that liability is within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets. It also addresses the accounting for a liability to pay a tax when the amount and maturity are certain. For the purposes of this interpretation, a levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is imposed by governments on entities under the law (i.e. laws and regulations). For the purposes of this interpretation, a levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is imposed by governments on entities under the law (i.e. laws and regulations), other than outflows that are in the scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes and, fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the legislation. The payments to governments for services or the acquisition of an asset under a contractual agreement, also outside the scope. That is, the levie should be a non-reciprocal transfer, when a government entity paying the levy does not receive specific goods or services in return. For purposes of interpretation, a "government" is defined in accordance with IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosures of Government Assistance. When an entity acts as an agent of a government to collect a tax, the cash flows of the agency charged are outside the scope of the Interpretation. Interpretation identifies the event leads the obligation to recognize a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of tax, in accordance with the relevant legislation. Interpretation delivery guidance on the recognition of a liability to pay taxes: (i) liability is recognized progressively, if the event giving rise to the obligation occurs over a period of time; (ii) if an obligation is triggered by reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognized when the threshold is reached. An entity shall apply this Interpretation for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The following new standards and interpretations have been issued, but the date of application is not yet in force:

New IFRS	Effective date
IFRS 9, Financial Instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
IFRS 15, Revenue from customer's contracts	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IFRS	Effective date
IAS 19, Employee benefits – defined benefit plans: Employee contribution	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
Annual improvements cycle 2010 – 2012 improvement to six IFRS	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
Annual improvements cycle 2011 – 2013 improvement to four IFRS	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
Accounting for acquisitions of joint venture interesest (amendments to IFRS 11)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Clarification of of depreciation and amortization acceptable methods (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Agriculture: Production plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

On November 12, 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. This standard introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and is effective for annual periods, beginning on or after January 1, 2013, early adoption is permitted. IFRS 9 specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets. It requires that all financial assets be classified in their entirety based on the business model of the entity for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets. Financial assets are measured either at amortized cost or fair value. Only financial assets, that are classified as measured at amortized cost, will be tested for impairment. On October 28, 2010, the IASB issued a revised version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. The revised Standard retains the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets was published in November 2009, but adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. As pate restructuring IFRS 9, the IASB has also replicated the guidance on derecognition of financial instruments and related implementation guidance from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. These new guidelines conclude the first phase of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 . the other phases, impairment and hedge accounting has not been finalized.

The guidelines included in IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets, have not changed from those set out in IAS 39. In other words, financial liabilities continue to be measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. The concept of bifurcation of derivatives embedded in a contract for a financial asset is not changed. Financial liabilities held for trading will continue to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, and all other financial assets are measured at amortized cost unless the fair value option is applied using existing criteria in IAS 39.

Nevertheless, there are two differences with IAS 39:

- The presentation of the effects of changes in fair value attributable to credit risk of a liability; and
- The elimination of the cost exemption for derivative liabilities to be settled by delivery of equity instruments are not traded.

On December 16, 2011, the IASB issued Mandatory Implementation Date IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, deferring the effective date versions of both 2009 and 2010 to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 . Prior to the amendments, the application of IFRS 9 was mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 2013. The amendments change the requirements for the transition from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to IFRS 9. In addition, the amendments also amended IFRS 7 Financial

Instruments: Disclosures to add certain requirements in the reporting period in which the date of application of IFRS 9 is included.

On 19 November 2013, the IASB issued a revised IFRS 9 version, which introduces a new chapter to IFRS 9 on hedge accounting, implementing a new accounting model coverage that is designed to be closely aligned with the entities conduct risk management activities, where exposure covers financial and non-financial risks. The revised version of IFRS 9 permits an entity to apply only the requirements introduced in IFRS 9 (2010) for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit without applying the other requirements of IFRS 9, which means that the portion of change in fair value related to changes in own credit risk of the entity can be presented in other comprehensive income rather than results. The date of mandatory application of IFRS 9 (2013), IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (2009) is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts

On January 30, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts. This standard applies to entities adopting IFRS for the first time, are involved in activities regulated rates and amounts recognized for regulatory deferral account balances in its previous GAAP. This standard requires the separate presentation of deferred balances in regulatory accounts in the statement of financial position and movements of the balances in the statement of comprehensive income. The effective date of application of IFRS 14 is January 1, 2016.

IFRS 15, Revenue from customer's contracts

On May 28, 2014, the IABS has issued a new standard IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers. At the same time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has published its equivalent income standard, ASU 2014-09.

This new standard provides a unique model based on principles, through five steps that will apply to all contracts with customers, i) Identify the contract with the client, ii) identify performance obligations in the contract, iii) determining the transaction price, iv) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations of contracts, v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 must be applied in the first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The application of the standard is required and early adoption is permitted. An entity that elects to apply IFRS 15 prior to its effective date, it shall disclose that fact.

IAS 19, Employee benefits

On 21 November 2013, the IASB amended IAS 19 (2011) Employee Benefits to clarify the requirements regarding the contributions by employees or third parties that are linked to services should be allocated to periods of service. The modifications allow the contributions that are independent of the number of years of service to be recognized as a reduction in cost per service in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating contributions to periods of service. Other contributions from employees or third parties are required to be attributed to periods of service either using the contribution formula of the plan or on a linear basis. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, with earlier application permitted.

Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint ventures (Amendments to IFRS 11)

On 6 May 2014, the IASB issued "Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint ventures (Amendments to IFRS 11)", the amendments clarify the accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation if the operation constitutes a business .

Amendment to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint venture in which the activity is a business entity (as defined in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations") to:

- Apply all business combinations that represent the principles of IFRS 3 and other rules, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11.
- Disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted but require appropriate disclosures. The amendments apply prospectively.

Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)

On 12 May 2014, the IASB published "Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)." The amendments provide additional guidance on how to calculate depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, but early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"

"Annual Improvements 2012-2014 cycle," issued in September 2014, clarifies that if an entity reclassifies an asset (or group of assets for disposal) from held for sale to held for distribution directly to the owners, or from held for distribution to owners directly to held for sale, then the change in classification is considered a continuation of the original plan of sale. The IASB clarifies that in these cases the requirements of accounting for changes should not apply to a sale plan. The amendments will become mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

"Annual Improvements 2012-2014 cycle," issued in September 2014, clarifies that service agreements may constitute continuing involvement in a transferred asset for purposes of disclosures for transfers of financial assets. Usually this will be the case when the manager has an interest in the future performance of financial assets transferred as a result of such contract. The amendments will become mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

The Bank's management believes that the future adoption of the rules and amendments described above, will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

ah) Standards and instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF)

Circular No. 3565 - On February 17, 2014 SBIF issued this circular in order to supplement the instructions in force as of September 2014 in relation to Chapter C3, in order to elaborate on investments in companies subsidiaries outside the classification is eliminated, and its replacement birth rankings subsidiaries at home and overseas subsidiaries.

On January 8, 2014 the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions instruct the Bank by letter to the General Manager to conduct the reclassification of series F and G bonds (senior and junior respectively) of Empresas La Polar.

The instructions given were applied according to the instructions for the end of the quarter to March 2014 and involved reclassifying previously described from the category of bonds available for sale to the category of trading, resulting in a loss in MCLP $ 2,069.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING CHANGES

On July 26, 2013, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance through Circular No. 2114, effective starting on 1 December 2013, he gave instructions on the return of the premium paid unearned by the insurer, accordance with the particular provisions of law No. 20667, directing that the return premium will be calculated in proportion to the time elapsed without making any deduction.

Circular No. 2114 repealed Circular No. 1762 of July 14, 2005 and Circular No. 778 of February 8, 2013, which instructed regarding the return of unearned premium, which included the amount of the single premium corresponding discounted brokerage commission if any, and other costs associated with the insurance; such unearned premium, was returned only if the early termination or expiration of the insurance contract occurred within forty-five days after the start of coverage or within a term corresponding to one tenth of the period of effective insurance coverage , if this is higher.

Consequently, with the enactment of Law No. 20667 and Circular No. 2114, management of the Subsidiary BCI Insurance Brokers has been considered necessary to establish the September 30, 2014, a provision for return commissions ascendant MCLP $ 4.657.-, decreasing revenues from brokerage and pension insurance does not reflect the possible obligation in provisions for other liabilities category.

This estimate is based on historical prepayments and withdrawals from your portfolio originators products of the commissions, not by way of pension plans. Additionally, the legal exchange for the return of premiums collected in advance and unearned, also had an impact on relative income - commissions expense recognized directly in income. This means that it has begun to defer a portion of the commission earned representative of future costs based on increased sales outside marketing.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

a) Issuance and Bonds placement

– During the first half of 2014 the following issues bonds in UF currents were performed:

On March 1, 2014, Series AI1 was issued in the amount of UF15.000.000 an IRR of 3.00% in real terms expiring March 1, 2019 and Series AI2 UF5.000.000 amounting to an IRR of annual real 3.00% Notes due March 1, 2024.

– During the first half of 2014 has madethe following issued ordinary bonds in Swiss francs:

On June 26, 2014, Series CH0246788183 issued in the amount of CHF150.000.000 an IRR of 1.125% Senior Notes due June 26, 2019.

– During the third quarter of 2014 the following ordinary bonds in UF was performed:

On February 10, 2014, Bono Series AF1 UF225.000 amounting to an IRR of 3.05% maturing on August 1, 2017.

On May 28, 2014, AF2 Series Bond in the amount of UF1.225.000 an IRR of 3.00% maturing on August 1, 2022.

On May 28, 2014, AF2 Series Bond in the amount of UF1.275.000 an IRR of 3.00% maturing on August 1, 2022.

On June 27, 2014, Bono Series AF1 UF15.000 amounting to an IRR of 2.50% maturing on August 1, 2017.

– During the third quarter 2014 placements of bonds held in current Chilean pesos:

On May 7, 2014, Series Bond AG a $ 30.002.050.000 with an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 9, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 7.517.650.000 to an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 12, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 5.004.150.000 to an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 23, 2014, Series Bond AG a $ 10.008.300.000 with an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 29, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 9.025.750.000 to an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 30, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 7.586.200.000 to an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On May 30, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 5.301.200.000 to an IRR of 5.10% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 11, 2014, Series Bond AG in the amount of $ 914 million to an IRR of 5.05% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 19, 2014, Series Bond AG in the amount of $ 228,500,000 to an IRR of 5.00% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 20, 2014, Series Bond AG in the amount of $ 571,250,000 to an IRR of 5.00% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 24, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 1.028.250.000 to an IRR of 5.01% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 26, 2014, Series Bond AG a $ 15.812.200.000 with an IRR of 5.06% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 26, 2014, Series Bond AG in the amount of $ 685,500,000 to an IRR of 5.05% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 27, 2014, Series Bond AG a $ 10.739.500.000 an IRR of 5.05% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On June 30, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 3.199.000.000 to an IRR of 5.03% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On July 1, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 12.796.000.000 to an IRR of 5.05% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On July 22, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 10.511.000.000 to an IRR of 4.8% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On July 29, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 8.340.250 to an IRR of 4.77% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On July 30, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 2.513.500.000 to an IRR of 4.76% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On July 31, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of $ 11.059.400.000 to an IRR of 4.77% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On August 4, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of \$ 15.995.000.000 to an IRR of 4.76% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On August 6, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of \$ 1.028.250.000 to an IRR of 4.7% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On August 7, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of \$ 14.144.150.000 to an IRR of 4.65% maturing on May 1, 2018.

On August 14, 2014, Series AG Bonus amount of \$ 10.054.000.000 to an IRR of 4.54% maturing on May 1, 2018.

- During the third quarter of 2014 has made the following issued ordinary bonds in Swiss francs:

  On June 26, 2014, Series CH0246788183 issued in the amount of CHF150.000.000 maturing June 26, 2019.

b) Distribution of dividends and capitalization of earnings.

At the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25, 2014, approved the distribution of net profits for the year 2013, amounting to MCLP $ 300,294, as follows:

- Distribute a dividend of $ 1,260 per share between total 107,174,450 shares issued and registered in the Register of Shareholders, which amounts to the sum of MCLP $ 135,039.
- Allocate reserve fund for future capitalization of the balance income in the amount of MCLP $ 165,255.

c) Increase in capital stock

- On March 25, 2014, at the Extraordinary Shareholders, approved inter alia, to increase the share capital in the amount of Ch $ 165,255, through the capitalization of reserves from profits.

1. Capitalizing without issuance of shares, the sum of MCLP$ 120,211 and
2. Capitalized through the issuance of 1,526,714 bonus shares, the sum of MCLP $ 45,044.

The capital of the Bank in accordance with applicable statutes, amounted to Ch $ 1,381,871 divided into 107,174,450 shares of the same series and no par value. As a result of the approved capital increase, the share capital of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, amounts to $ 1,547,126 MM and divided into 108,701,164 shares of a single series without par value.

The issue of bonus shares will be held after the approval of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions have, have registered the issuance and distribution is approved by the Board.

- At September 30, 2014 has not been completed the capital increase approved at the Extraordinary Shareholders on September 26, 2013 by MCLP $ 198,876, through the issuance of 7,392,885 shares for payment, which will be held once obtain the necessary approvals and has registered the issue. The Bank's Board agreed to the terms of the issue and placement of new shares necessary for the realization of the capital increase and the subscription and payment of such actions.

  This increase will be made to meet the specific requirements of the bank management and the challenges of the financial market in which the Bank operates and in particular to deal with the acquisition of City National Bank of Florida in the United States of America maintaining capital ratios after this similar to current and aligned with the Bank's policy and market expectations, rating and regulatory operations.

  This capital increase raises offer stock option program for employees, equivalent to 10% of the issue.

d) Agreement with Spain Bankia Group for acquisition of companies in United States

In Extraordinary Board of Directors of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones dated May 23, 2013 it was resolved to authorize the signing of the agreement with Bankia Group Company domiciled in Spain, whereby, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones acquired the equity stake indicated that holds the Bankia group, as follows;

• CPM Holdings Florida
• City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

The transaction is subject to obtaining regulatory approvals of the relevant authorities in Chile and in Spain and the US.

As noticed in the said Board Meeting, the transaction is expected to be made during 2014.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones acquire 100% equity interest in Holding CMF Florida. Additionally, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones directly and indirectly acquire 100% equity or corporate capital of the Company City National Bank of Florida.

The compensation payable for Banco de Crédito e Inversiones be for an amount of approximately US $ 882.8 million.

Bank City National Bank of Florida at the time the agreement has assets of $ 4.7 billion, consisting of US $ 3.5 billion in deposits and $ 2.5 billion in loans.

In response to the limits established by the Banking Act for such investments in companies abroad, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, relating to the acquisition and prior to making the investment, carry out a capital increase in the amount equivalent MM about $ 198,876 through the issuance of 7,392,885 shares for payment, to be held after the approval of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions have registered for and issuance. Allowing maintain capitalization ratios similar operation after this current and aligned with the Bank's policy and market expectations, sorting and regulators.

On February 18, 2014 the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions by Charter Note No. 1478, authorizing the acquisition of CM Florida Holdings Inc. and an indirect subsidiary of the bank holding company City National Bank of Florida.

On March 20, 2014 approval by the Central Bank of Chile was held pending only the approval of other foreign regulatory agencies, in addition to the actual transfer of shares to complete the acquisition of CM Florida Holdings Inc. in the United States.

e) Capital Increase BCI Securities INC

On April 24, 2014 a capital increase of US $ 1.5 million was made, bringing the Banco de Crédito e Inversiones the amount of US $ 1,498,500 equivalent to 99.9% interest and BCI Financial Advisory SA US $ 1500 equivalent to 0.01%, this transaction was the exchange rate of $ 560.3.

NOTE 4 - BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Structure of the segments

Segment reporting is presented by the Bank based on the defined business structure, which is oriented at optimizing assistance to clients with products and service, according to relevant commercial characteristics.

New commercial structure with four reporting segments.

Commercial banking: This segment is aimed at a market composed mainly of companies whose annual sales are in excess of UF 80,000 per year. This segment encompasses different business units that report directly, such as Large Companies, Real Estate, Companies and Leasing Companies.

Retail Banking: This segment includes individuals. The business units in this segment are Individuals, Preferential, Nova and Tbanc.

Small and medium size entities: This new segment includes Entrepreneurs and Enterprising entities (sales of between UF 2,400 and UF 80,000) which were previously part of Commercial and Retail banking, respectively. It also includes Micro-entities which were previously included in Nova (with sales of less than UF 2,400).

Corporate and Investment Banking: Aimed at large corporations, financial institutions, and investors with solvent equity and within the capital markets that require high value financial services. It includes Wholesale trading, Corporate, Private, and Finance banking.

Assignment of income from subsidiaries by client

Consistent with the client-focused strategy, the previous segments consider the income and expenses produced by the subsidiaries as a consequence of services for the Bank's clients in each segment.

In order to reflect the market conditions in funding the segments, the transfer rates between Finance and Commercial banking for demand deposits and time deposits are adjusted as they had the highest level of stability.

The below criteria has been approved for the periods ended in September 30, 2014 and 2013.

The management of the indicated commercial areas is measured under the definitions presented in this note, which are based on the same accounting principles applied in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the period.

Expenses are allocated to the various segments in three stages:

Direct expenses: These are expenses that can be allocated directly to each of the cost centers of each segment; they are clearly recognizable and assignable. For example, personnel expenses, materials, and equipment and depreciation.

Indirect expenses (centralized allocation of expenses): There are expenses recorded in common cost centers, which, according to the Bank's policy, are distributed to the various segments. For example, telephone expenses are distributed based on the number of employees per department, while real estate depreciation is recorded based on the number of square meters used, among others.

Support management expenses: These are allocated with consideration of the time and resources used by the various segments based on their requirements. These expenses are defined in advance and agreed to by the areas involved (user and support areas).

a) Income Statement 2014

TO SEPTEMBER 2014	As for September, 2014				
	Commercial Banking	**Retail Banking**	**Small and Medium Entities**	**Corporate and Investment Banking**	**Total Segments**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Net interest income	115,914	222,341	82,038	146,016	566,309
Net service fee income	20,596	89,841	23,320	19,952	153,709
Other operating income	24,263	17,063	6,876	57,947	106,149
Total operating income	**160,773**	**329,245**	**112,234**	**223,915**	**826,167**
Provisions for loan losses	(21,386)	(64,195)	(29,266)	(16,339)	(131,186)
Net operating income	**139,387**	**265,050**	**82,968**	**207,576**	**694,981**
Total operational expenses	**(52,849)**	**(173,511)**	**(44,072)**	**(54,237)**	**(324,669)**
Operating income by segment	**86,538**	**91,539**	**38,896**	**153,339**	**370,312**

b) Reconciliation of the operating income per segment and the net income for the year 2014:

	MCLP$
Operating income by segment	370,312
Unallocated net interest income	(2,880)
Unallocated net service fee income	2,252
Unallocated net other operating income	(7,573)
Provisions for loan losses	(19,893)
Otros gastos corporativos no asignados (*)	(45,733)
Resultado operacional	**296,485**
Unallocated other corporate expenses (**)	7,449
Operating income	**303,934**
Income tax	(53,781)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**250,153**

(*) Unallocated other corporate expense includes corporate expenses not directly identified with businesses due to their nature and they are therefore unallocated.

(**)The income for investment in other companies contains income which cannot be identified directly with the indicated segments.

c) Volumen of business 2014

TO SEPTEMBER 2014	As for September 30, 2014				
	Commercial Banking	**Retail Banking**	**Small and Medium Entities**	**Corporate and Investment Banking**	**Total Segments**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
ASSETS	5,063,710	6,114,449	1,754,441	9,703,781	22,636,381
LIABILITIES	4,606,305	5,573,451	1,588,272	9,160,817	20,928,845
EQUITY					1,707,536

d) Income Statement 2013

TO SEPTEMBER 2013	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Small and Medium Entities	Corporate and Investment Banking	Total Segments
	As for September 30, 2013				
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Net interest income	117,125	202,264	86,055	68,169	473,613
Net service fee income	22,275	78,634	21,103	5,306	127,318
Other operating income	11,754	11,036	2,526	70,756	96,072
Total operating income	**151,154**	**291,934**	**109,684**	**144,231**	**697,003**
Provisions for loan losses	(26,991)	(51,933)	(29,860)	(43,654)	(152,438)
Net operating income	**124,163**	**240,001**	**79,824**	**100,577**	**544,565**
Total operational expenses	**(50,806)**	**(166,006)**	**(40,166)**	**(37,550)**	**(294,528)**
Operating income by segment	**73,357**	**73,995**	**39,658**	**63,027**	**250,037**

e) Reconciliation of the operating income per segment and the net income for the year 2013:

	MCLP$
Operating income by segment	**250,037**
Unallocated net interest income	(4,140)
Unallocated net service fee income	15,127
Unallocated net other operating income	7,266
Provisions for loan losses	17,679
Otros gastos corporativos no asignados (*)	(50,888)
Resultado operacional	**235,081**
Unallocated other corporate expenses (**)	5,986
Operating income	**241,067**
Income tax	(42,040)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**199,027**

(*) Unallocated other corporate expense includes corporate expenses not directly identified with businesses due to their nature and they are therefore unallocated.

(**) The income for investment in other companies contains income which cannot be identified directly with the indicated segments.

f) Volume of business 2013

TO SEPTEMBER 2013	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Small and Medium Entities	Corporate and Investment Banking	Total Segments
	As for September 30, 2013				
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
ASSETS	4,407,736	5,342,043	1,604,480	7,864,523	19,218,782
LIABILITIES	3,997,685	4,856,810	1,444,294	7,403,494	17,702,283
EQUITY					1,516,499

g) Concentration of clients

There are no clients that individually represent more than 10% of the income from the segments mentioned.

h) Transactions between segments

The main transaction between the segments corresponds to the rate of transfer (cost of funds) that the Corporate and Investment Banking segment applies to operations of assets and liabilities in the other segments. For asset related transactions, Corporate and Investment Banking charges a transfer fee, while for liability related transactions, Corporate and Investment Banking pays a fee.

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) Details of balances included within cash and cash equivalents, and their reconciliation with the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows at each year end, are as follows:

	As of September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Cash and due from banks		
Cash	403,139	294,672
Deposits in Central Bank of Chile (*)	296,033	760,111
Deposits in local Banks	6,031	3,337
Deposits abroad	711,258	356,138
Subtotal cash and bank deposits	1,416,461	1,414,258
Operations pending settlement, net	110,535	124,757
Highly liquid financial instruments	3,970	13,536
Investments under agreements to resell	195,988	154,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,726,954**	**1,707,051**

(*) The level of cash and deposits at the Central Bank of Chile meets the monthly average reserve requirements.

b) Items in the course of collection:

Items in the course of collection correspond to those transactions pending settlement which will increase or decrease the funds at the Central Bank of Chile or in foreign Banks, usually within 12 or 24 hours. At each period end, details are as follows:

	As of September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Assets		
Outstanding notes from other banks	131,284	146,642
Funds receivable	1,065,185	755,122
Subtotal assets	1,196,469	901,764
Liabilities		
Funds payable	1,085,934	777,007
Subtotal liabilities	1,085,934	777,007
Items in course of collection, net	**110,535**	**124,757**

NOTE 6 - TRADING INVESTMENTS

The following is the detail of instruments designated as trading investments:

	As for September 30 2014	As for December 30 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Instrumnts of the Government and Central Bank of Chile:		
Bonds of the Central Bank of Chile	682,762	694,066
Promissory notes of the Central Bank of Chile	2,410	2,633
Other instruments of the Government and Central Bank of Chile (*)	8,165	18,023
Instrumnts of other domestic institutions:		
Bonds	40,100	16,008
Time deposits	79,496	177,496
Letters of credit	9	1,606
Documents issued by other financing institutions	71,132	81,234
Other instruments	13,602	15,381
Instrumnts of other foreing nstitutions:		
Other instruments	1,987	179
Investments in mutual funds:		
Funds administered by related entities	34,726	33,435
Funds administered by third parties	1,675	2,475
Total	**936,064**	**1,042,536**

(*) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank has instruments of intermediation with the Central Bank of Chile, classified in the "Instruments of the State and Central Bank of Chile" by MCLP$199.029 and MCLP$114.069, respectively

NOTE 7 – INVESTMENTS UNDER SALE AGREEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER REPURCHASE

a) Securities purchased under resale agreements:

Type of entity	Maturity of the agreement						
	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months – 1 year		Over 1 year		
		Average Rate		Average Rate		Average Rate	Balance as of 30.09.2014
	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$
Related individual or corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities broker	41,957	0.31	2,954	0.35	-	-	44,911
Other financing institution operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreing financing institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other individual or corporation	145,370	0.33	5,707	0.40	-	-	151,077
Total	**187,327**		**8,661**		**-**		**195,988**

Type of entity	Maturity of the agreement						
	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months – 1 year		Over 1 year		
		Average Rate		Average Rate		Average Rate	Balance as of 31,12,2013
	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$
Related individual or corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities broker	40,531	0.42	1,058	0.44	-	-	41,589
Other financing institution operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreing financing institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other individual or corporation	85,458	0.41	67,974	0.45	-	-	153,432
Total	**125,989**		**69,032**		**-**		**195,021**

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements:

Type of entity	Maturity of the agreement						
	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months – 1 year		Over 1 year		
		Average Rate		Average Rate		Average Rate	Balance as of 30.09.2014
	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$
Related individual or corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities broker	198	0.15	-	-	-	-	198
Other financing institution operating in the country	50,975	0.25	-	-	-	-	50,975
Foreing financing institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other individual or corporation	289,271	0.19	288	0.58	-	-	289,559
Total	**340,444**		**288**		**-**		**340,732**

Type of entity	Maturity of the agreement						
	Up to 3 months		Between 3 months – 1 year		Over 1 year		
		Average Rate		Average Rate		Average Rate	Balance as of 31.12.2013
	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	%	MCLP$
Related individual or corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank operating in the country	8,508	0.42	-	-	-	-	8,508
Securities broker	753	0.37	-	-	-	-	753
Other financing institution operating in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreing financing institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other individual or corporation	326,362	0.37	78	0.44	-	-	326,440
Total	**335,623**		**78**		**-**		**335,701**

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

a) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank and its subsidiaries held the following portfolio of derivative instruments

	As for September 30, 2014		As for December 31, 2013	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Trading derivatives:				
Forwards	308,251	281,984	145,873	124,536
Swaps	765,797	795,471	305,612	282,790
Call Options	6,048	3,582	1,753	1,555
Put Options	607	335	114	1,195
Futures	204	107	80	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,080,907	1,081,479	453,432	410,076
Hedge accounting:				
Forwards	12,702	16,931	43,304	24,538
Swaps	1,050,196	1,086,989	772,544	797,650
Call Options	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,062,898	1,103,920	815,848	822,188
Total	**2,143,805**	**2,185,399**	**1,269,280**	**1,232,264**

	National amount of contracts by maturity As for September 30, 2014			National amount of contracts by maturity As for December 31, 2013		
	Up to 3 months	**Between 3 months – 1 year**	Over 1 year	**Up to 3 months**	**Between 3 months – 1 year**	Over 1 year
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Fair value hedging derivatives:						
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	563,350	1,450,241	1,134,561	204,416	809,093	806,622
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**563,350**	**1,450,241**	**1,134,561**	**204,416**	**809,093**	**806,622**
Trading derivatives:						
Forwards	15,702,898	9,782,313	938,745	13,230,611	11,410,375	1,131,581
Swaps	4,471,850	11,343,744	23,881,756	3,029,645	9,252,470	15,987,048
Call Options	214,224	74,420	730	70,029	72,460	3,814
Put Options	132,146	69,969	132	64,461	46,501	-
Futures	29,914	-	-	2	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**20,551,032**	**21,270,446**	**24,821,363**	**16,394,748**	**20,781,806**	**17,122,443**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:						
Forwards	170,008	420,947	-	681,327	381,070	-
Swaps	91,838	285,183	1,845,732	-	98,642	1,083,841
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**261,846**	**706,130**	**1,845,732**	**681,327**	**479,712**	**1,083,841**
Total	**21,376,228**	**23,426,817**	**27,801,656**	**17,280,491**	**22,070,611**	**19,012,906**

b) Types of derivatives

The Bank uses hedge accounting to manage its exposure to fair value and cash flow risk.

Fair value hedges:

For positions in both foreign currency and in local currency, the fair value of the position is hedged against changes in the base interest rate, and as such, the implied credit spread is not considered. These operations reduce the duration of the positions and reduce the risk related to interest rate changes.

Below is a summary table detailing the items and instruments used in hedge accounting of fair values as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

	As for September 30, 2014	**As for December 31, 2013**
Hedged item	MCLP$	MCLP$
Investment MX	46,153	49,718
Bonds issued MX	825,156	496,905
Loans MX, UF	57,300	58,332
Time Deposits MN	2,099,100	1,049,100
Time Deposits UF	-	23,310
Liabilities MX	86,105	142,766
Total	**3,113,814**	**1,820,131**
Hedging instrument		
Swap Rate MX	698,053	684,841
Swap Rate MN	2,340,780	1,085,230
Cross Currency Swaps	74,981	50,060
Total	**3,113,814**	**1,820,131**

Cash flow hedges:

The Bank uses cash flow hedge instruments such as Cross Currency Swaps, Forwards (inflation and exchange rate) and UF rate Swaps for the assets and liabilities exposed to variations in interest rates, exchange rates and/or inflation.

	As for September 30, 2014	**As for December 31, 2013**
Hedged item	MCLP$	MCLP$
Time Deposits CLP / Assets UF	1,270,826	1,246,977
Assets UF >1Y	1,172,149	1,135,176
Future obligations USD	93,323	364,310
Bond MXN and Assets USD	278,191	226,402
Total	**2,814,489**	**2,972,865**
Hedging instrument		
Swap rate	1,237,052	1,168,122
Forward UF	495,444	762,223
Forward USD	93,324	295,969
Cross Currency Swaps	988,669	746,551
Total	**2,814,489**	**2,972,865**

Below is a summary table detailing the expected future cash flows as a result of cash flow hedges:

	Periods of expected cash flows in MCLP$				
	As for September 30, 2014				
	Within 1Y	Between 1Y & 5Y	Between 5Y & 10Y	More than 10Y	Total
Hedged item					
Outflow from cash flows	(1,003,641)	(1,393,743)	(678,212)	(7,010)	(3,082,606)
Inflow from cash flows	1,018,767	1,355,096	627,672	7,054	3,008,589
Net cash flows	**15,126**	**(38,647)**	**(50,540)**	**44**	**(74,017)**
Hedging instrument					
Outflow from cash flows	1,003,641	1,393,743	678,212	7,010	3,082,606
Inflow from cash flows	(1,018,767)	(1,355,096)	(627,672)	(7,054)	(3,008,589)
Net cash flows	**(15,126)**	**38,647**	**50,540**	**(44)**	**74,017**

	As for December 31, 2013				
	Within 1Y	Between 1Y & 5Y	Between 5Y & 10Y	More than 10Y	Total
Hedged item					
Outflow from cash flows	(1,413,231)	(1,474,387)	(285,157)	-	(3,172,775)
Inflow from cash flows	1,378,957	1,441,092	261,347	-	3,081,396
Net cash flows	**(34,274)**	**(33,295)**	**(23,810)**	**-**	**(91,379)**
Hedging instrument					
Outflow from cash flows	1,413,231	1,474,387	285,157	-	3,172,775
Inflow from cash flows	(1,378,957)	(1,441,092)	(261,347)	-	(3,081,396)
Net cash flows	**34,274**	**33,295**	**23,810**	**-**	**91,379**

NOTE 9 - INTERBANK LOANS

a) As for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, balances for this concept are the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Domestic banks		
Interbank highly liquid loans	1,223	-
Provisions for loans with domestic banks	(1)	-
Foreing banks		
Interbank highly liquid loans	149,214	106,395
Provisions for loans with foreing banks	(293)	(244)
Total	**150,143**	**106,151**

b) The amount for credit provisions and impairment due from banks for the period 2014 and year 2013 is as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014			As for December 31, 2013		
Detail	**Domestic banks**	**Foreing banks**	**Total**	**Domestic banks**	**Foreing banks**	**Total**
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Balance as of January 1	-	244	244	-	288	288
Writte-offs	-		-	-	-	-
Establish provisions	1	49	50	-	-	-
Released provisions	-		-	-	(44)	(44)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**293**	**294**	**-**	**244**	**244**

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS, NET

a) Loans and receivables from customers

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the composition of the loan portfolio was as follows:

	Assets before allowances			Allowances Established			
As for September 30, 2014	**Normal Portfolio**	**Impaired Portfolio**	**Total**	**Individual Provisions**	**Group Provisions**	**Total**	**Net Assets**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Commercial loans:							
Commercial loans (*)	7,131,253	399,011	7,530,264	(115,783)	(65,180)	(180,963)	7,349,301
Foreing trade loans	1,113,978	16,912	1,130,890	(27,213)	(249)	(27,462)	1,103,428
Checking accounts	117,645	29,034	146,679	(2,972)	(5,193)	(8,165)	138,514
Factoring operations	513,731	15,063	528,794	(8,271)	(1,424)	(9,695)	519,099
Leasing transactions	722,501	40,171	762,672	(10,627)	(1,786)	(12,413)	750,259
Other loans and receivables	178,391	18,891	197,282	(123)	(7,276)	(7,399)	189,883
Subtotal	**9,777,499**	**519,082**	**10,296,581**	**(164,989)**	**(81,108)**	**(246,097)**	**10,050,484**
Mortgage loans:							
Letters of credit	34,529	2,493	37,022	-	(207)	(207)	36,815
Endorsable mortgage loans	16,821	2,791	19,612	-	(209)	(209)	19,403
Other mortage loans	2,945,610	150,863	3,096,473	-	(13,904)	(13,904)	3,082,569
Leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2,996,960**	**156,147**	**3,153,107**	**-**	**(14,320)**	**(14,320)**	**3,138,787**
Consumer loans:							
Consumer loans in installments	1,339,356	154,167	1,493,523	-	(75,255)	(75,255)	1,418,268
Checking accounts	85,281	6,318	91,599	-	(4,375)	(4,375)	87,224
Credit card debtors	275,328	8,100	283,428	-	(6,589)	(6,589)	276,839
Consumer leasing transactions	667	6	673	-	(13)	(13)	660
Other loans and receivables	8,727	332	9,059	-	(534)	(534)	8,525
Subtotal	**1,709,359**	**168,923**	**1,878,282**	**-**	**(86,766)**	**(86,766)**	**1,791,516**
TOTAL	**14,483,818**	**844,152**	**15,327,970**	**(164,989)**	**(182,194)**	**(347,183)**	**14,980,787**

(*) Includes debt corresponding to Separete Heritage N°27 as stated in Note 1 letter ae)

As for December 31, 2013	Assets before allowances			Allowances Established			
	Normal Portfolio	Impaired Portfolio	Total	Individual Provisions	Group Provisions	Total	Net Assets
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Commercial loans:							
Commercial loans	6,811,878	352,690	7,164,568	(116,717)	(60,489)	(177,206)	6,987,362
Foreing trade loans	1,050,042	8,283	1,058,325	(19,125)	(141)	(19,266)	1,039,059
Checking accounts	104,894	13,551	118,445	(2,147)	(4,975)	(7,122)	111,323
Factoring operations	566,850	19,675	586,525	(12,766)	(1,563)	(14,329)	572,196
Leasing transactions	701,826	26,080	727,906	(7,901)	(1,885)	(9,786)	718,120
Other loans and receivables	169,547	14,883	184,430	(1,242)	(5,815)	(7,057)	177,373
Subtotal	**9,405,037**	**435,162**	**9,840,199**	**(159,898)**	**(74,868)**	**(234,766)**	**9,605,433**
Mortgage loans:							
Letters of credit	41,305	2,797	44,102	-	(261)	(261)	43,841
Endorsable mortgage loans	18,590	3,202	21,792	-	(248)	(248)	21,544
Other mortage loans	2,615,900	137,028	2,752,928	-	(12,090)	(12,090)	2,740,838
Leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2,675,795**	**143,027**	**2,818,822**	**-**	**(12,599)**	**(12,599)**	**2,806,223**
Consumer loans:							
Consumer loans in installments	1,268,330	145,964	1,414,294	-	(72,557)	(72,557)	1,341,737
Checking accounts	77,574	5,679	83,253	-	(5,464)	(5,464)	77,789
Credit card debtors	249,970	7,213	257,183	-	(8,860)	(8,860)	248,323
Consumer leasing transactions	809	-	809	-	(1)	(1)	808
Other loans and receivables	8,401	357	8,758	-	-	-	8,758
Subtotal	**1,605,084**	**159,213**	**1,764,297**	**-**	**(86,882)**	**(86,882)**	**1,677,415**
TOTAL	**13,685,916**	**737,402**	**14,423,318**	**(159,898)**	**(174,349)**	**(334,247)**	**14,089,071**

(*) Includes debt corresponding to Separete Heritage N°27 as stated in Note 1 letter ae)

The collateral received by the Bank with respect to the loans portfolio relates to mortgages, and consists of cash, securities, accounts receivable, property and real estate assets, and warrants, among others.

The Bank uses the financial lease agreements included in this account to finance the acquisition of property of its clients, both movable assets and real estate. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank held approximately MCLP$393,232 and MCLP$405,342, respectively, of financial leases on movable assets, and MCLP$370,113 and MCLP$323,373, respectively, of financial leases on property

The Bank has obtained assets in lieu of payment for an amount of MCLP$1,573 as for September 30, 2014 and MCLP$7,447 for 2013 through the execution of collaterals or pledge of collateral assets

The financial leases of the Bank principally consist of real estate and personal property contracts, with the option to purchase and a contract duration of between 1 and 10 years, depending on each contract.

The following is a reconciliation between gross investment and the present value of minimum payments as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Gross financial leases	903,616	863,223
Income from financial leases not accrued	(140,271)	(134,508)
Net financial leases	**763,345**	**728,715**

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Less than 1 year	222,954	217,219
Between 1 and 5 years	265,512	390,435
Over 5 years	274,879	121,061
Total	**763,345**	**728,715**

There is no evidence of impairment of the financial lease contracts that the Bank holds as of September 30, 2014.

b) Portfolio characteristics:

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the loan portfolio before allowances, for loan losses by type of the customer's economic activity is as follows:

	Domestic Loans		Foreing Loans		Total			
	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	%	%
Commercial loans:								
Agriculture and livestock except fruit	199,199	191,139	73,332	54,278	272,531	245,417	1.78%	1.70%
Fruit	40,603	38,282	33,615	34,749	74,218	73,031	0.48%	0.51%
Forestry and Wood extraction	101,238	97,999	8,773	10,324	110,011	108,323	0.72%	0.75%
Fishing	30,788	32,822	149,920	166,468	180,708	199,290	1.18%	1.38%
Mining	43,922	53,758	147,220	90,422	191,142	144,180	1.25%	1.00%
Crude oil and natural gas production	2,322	1,674	29,917	33,860	32,239	35,534	0.21%	0.25%
Food, beverage and tabaco industry	162,540	143,971	112,230	90,841	274,770	234,812	1.79%	1.63%
Textile and leather industry	34,251	36,684	26,314	17,391	60,565	54,075	0.40%	0.37%
Timber and furniture industry	27,243	27,203	10,990	8,219	38,233	35,422	0.25%	0.25%
Print and editorial industry	22,060	25,535	5,709	3,390	27,769	28,925	0.18%	0.20%
Chemical product, derived from oil, carbón, rubber and plastic	101,370	106,754	107,552	161,800	208,922	268,554	1.36%	1.86%
Production of metal and non metal production, machinary and equipment	274,691	310,687	226,505	138,289	501,196	448,976	3.27%	3.11%
Other manufacturing industries	4,482	5,748	105,908	18,693	110,390	24,441	0.72%	0.17%
Electricity, gas and water	169,910	145,192	215,962	194,884	385,872	340,076	2.52%	2.36%
Home construction	866,708	810,001	3,642	8,084	870,350	818,085	5.68%	5.67%
Other construction	386,415	377,006	19,905	18,337	406,320	395,343	2.65%	2.74%
Wholesale business	385,690	460,935	342,890	347,941	728,580	808,876	4.75%	5.61%
Retail, restaurants and hotels	575,091	618,471	228,008	187,812	803,099	806,283	5.24%	5.59%
Transporting and storage	291,330	300,107	241,233	132,334	532,563	432,441	3.47%	3.00%
Communications	83,078	95,393	30,186	1,536	113,264	96,929	0.74%	0.67%
Financial and insurance companies	1,459,321	1,465,833	292,493	342,010	1,751,814	1,807,843	11.43%	12.53%
Real estate and service providers	887,126	864,959	143,683	145,608	1,030,809	1,010,567	6.73%	7.01%
Services	1,527,953	1,358,854	63,263	63,922	1,591,216	1,422,776	10.38%	9.86%
Subtotal	**7,677,331**	**7,569,007**	**2,619,250**	**2,271,192**	**10,296,581**	**9,840,199**	**67.18%**	**68.22%**
Mortgage loans	3,153,107	2,818,822	-	-	3,153,107	2,818,822	20.57%	19.55%
Consumer loans	1,864,960	1,755,254	13,322	9,043	1,878,282	1,764,297	12.25%	12.23%
Total	**12,695,398**	**12,143,083**	**2,632,572**	**2,280,235**	**15,327,970**	**14,423,318**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

c) Provisions

The changes in allowances for loan losses during the years ended September 30, 2014 and December 31,2013 are summarized as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014			As for December 31, 2013		
	Individual Provisions	Gropu Provisions	Total	Individual Provisions	Gropu Provisions	Total
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Balances as of January 1	**159,898**	**174,349**	**334,247**	**144,187**	**155,186**	**299,373**
Portfolio writte-offs:						
Commercial loans	(31,795)	(31,426)	(63,221)	(24,319)	(27,508)	(51,827)
Mortgage loans	-	(4,769)	(4,769)	-	(3,955)	(3,955)
Consumer loans	-	(80,861)	(80,861)	-	(101,099)	(101,099)
Total Writte-offs	**(31,795)**	**(117,056)**	**(148,851)**	**(24,319)**	**(132,562)**	**(156,881)**
Establish provisions	46,290	139,754	186,050	66,580	157,114	223,694
Released provisions	(9,404)	(14,853)	(24,263)	(5,100)	(5,389)	(10,489)
Aplication of provisions (*)	-	-	-	(21,450)	-	(21,450)
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provisions	**164,989**	**182,194**	**347,183**	**159,898**	**174,349**	**334,247**

(*) On September 25, 2013 the Bank swapped certain loans and receivables with Empresas La Polar for bonds series F and G, which were swapped under the same terms and conditions of the loans and receivables.

The bonds were classified as available for sale and were included in this portfolio, net of provisions for loan losses (applying a provision of MCLP$ 21,450).

The swap was generated considering the observable market value of an identical asset in the same conditions and taking into consideration that there were no unexplained effects on profit or loss due to changes in the market value of the asset.

This swapping took place under the bankruptcy agreement signed on November 7, 2011 which provides the option of swapping the loans due from Empresas La Polar (placement) into debt instruments in the form of two senior and junior bonds (series F and G, respectively).

In addition to these provisions for credit risk, the provisions for country risk are maintained to cover operations abroad and additional provisions approved by the Board, which are presented as liabilities in "Provisions" (Note 20). Therefore, the total of provisions for credit risk constituted for different concepts correspond to the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Individual and group provisions	347,183	334,247
Provisions for contingent credit risk (Note 20)	14,520	16,408
Provisions for contingencies (Note 20)	50,153	35,619
Provisiones por country risk (Note 20)	2,449	1,388
Provisiones on due from banks (Note 9)	294	244
Total	**414,599**	**387,906**

During period 2014 and year 2013, the Bank has not participated in the purchase, sale, substitution or swap of credits of the loan portfolio with other financial institutions

d) Guarantees

The impaired loan portfolio with and without guarantees as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014				As for December 31, 2013			
	Commercial	**Mortgage**	**Consumer**	**Total**	**Commercial**	**Mortgage**	**Consumer**	**Total**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Deuda garantizada	105,092	-	-	105,092	70,022	-	-	70,022
Deuda sin garantía	413,990	156,147	168,923	739,060	365,140	143,027	159,213	667,380
Totales	**519,082**	**156,147**	**168,923**	**844,152**	**435,162**	**143,027**	**159,213**	**737,402**

e) Overdue

The overdue portfolio (with payment default equal to or more than 90 days) as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was as follows

	As for September 30, 2014				As for December 31, 2013			
	Commercial	**Mortgage**	**Consumer**	**Total**	**Commercial**	**Mortgage**	**Consumer**	**Total**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Debt with warantees	42,393	-	-	42,393	30,411	-	-	30,411
Debth without warrantees	242,863	64,138	31,460	338,461	202,642	60,335	33,946	296,923
Total	**285,256**	**64,138**	**31,460**	**380,854**	**233,053**	**60,335**	**33,946**	**327,334**

f) Current and due portfolio for its impaired and paired condition:

	As for September 30, 2014											
	Non impairment				Impairment				Total portfolio			
	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total non impairment	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total Impairment	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total portfolio
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Normal portfolio	9,750,219	2,996,495	1,706,551	14,453,265	283,045	115,710	147,553	546,308	10,033,264	3,112,205	1,854,104	14,999,573
Mora 1 a 29 días	23,261	347	2,018	25,626	6,512	264	1,586	8,362	29,773	611	3,604	33,988
Mora 30 a 89 días	4,019	118	790	4,927	7,371	289	1,546	9,206	11,390	407	2,336	14,133
Mora 90 días o más	-	-	-	-	222,154	39,884	18,238	280,276	222,154	39,884	18,238	280,276
Total portfolio befor allawnaces	**9,777,499**	**2,996,960**	**1,709,359**	**14,483,818**	**519,082**	**156,147**	**168,923**	**844,152**	**10,296,581**	**3,153,107**	**1,878,282**	**15,327,970**
Overdue loans (less than 90 days) as a percentage of the total portfolio	0.28%	0.02%	0.16%	0.21%	2.67%	0.35%	1.85%	2.08%	0.40%	0.03%	0.32%	0.31%
Overdue loans (more than 90 days) as a percentage of the total portfolio	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.80%	25.54%	10.80%	33.20%	2.16%	1.26%	0.97%	1.83%

	As for December 31, 2013											
	Non impairment				Impaired				Total portfolio			
	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total non impairment	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total Impairment	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Total portfolio
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Normal portfolio	9,382,251	2,675,413	1,602,229	13,659,893	211,344	107,096	139,805	458,245	9,593,595	2,782,509	1,742,034	14,118,138
Mora 1 a 29 días	16,006	-	2,087	18,093	4,261	-	1,925	6,186	20,267	-	4,012	24,279
Mora 30 a 89 días	6,780	382	768	7,930	15,212	536	1,911	17,659	21,992	918	2,679	25,589
Mora 90 días o más	-	-	-	-	204,345	35,395	15,572	255,312	204,345	35,395	15,572	255,312
Total portfolio befor allawnaces	**9,405,037**	**2,675,795**	**1,605,084**	**13,685,916**	**435,162**	**143,027**	**159,213**	**737,402**	**9,840,199**	**2,818,822**	**1,764,297**	**14,423,318**
Overdue loans (less than 90 days) as a percentage of the total portfolio	0.24%	0.01%	0.18%	0.19%	4.47%	0.37%	2.41%	3.23%	0.43%	0.03%	0.38%	0.35%
Overdue loans (more than 90 days) as a percentage of the total portfolio	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.96%	24.75%	9.78%	34.62%	2.08%	1.26%	0.88%	1.77%

NOTE 11 - INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, instruments designated as financial instruments available for sale and held to maturity included the following:

	As for September 30, 2014			As for December 31, 2013		
	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Total	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Investments priced in active markets:						
Of the government and the Central Bank of Chile (***):						
Instruments of the Central Bank	227,319	-	227,319	234,925	-	234,925
Bonss or promissory notes of the Treasury	52,532	-	52,532	25,553	-	25,553
Other fiscal instruments	16,420	-	16,420	22,519	-	22,519
Other instruments issued in the country:						
Instruments from other Banks of the country	149,288	-	149,288	339,045	-	339,045
Bonds and instruments from companies (*)	48,332	-	48,332	102,321	-	102,321
Other instruments issued in the country (**)	79	-	79	508	-	508
Instruments issued abroad:						
Instruments from foreign governments and Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds issued abroad	250,657	-	250,657	204,971	-	204,971
Other instruments issued abroad	2,492	-	2,492	4,509	-	4,509
Total	**747,119**	**-**	**747,119**	**934,351**	**-**	**934,351**

As of September 30, 2014, the portfolio of available for sale instruments includes an unrealized profit net of deferred taxes of MCLP$8,829 (MCLP$1,934 as of December 31, 2013) recorded as valuation adjustments in equity

(*) As of december 31, 2013 includes Empresas La Polar bonds, series BLAPO-F and BLAPO-G for MCLP$ 5,295 and MCLP$ 409, respectively, presented net of the adjustment for impairment determined as of December 31, 2013 of MCLP $ 4,133 and MCLP$ 597, respectively. As for September, 2014, balances were reclassified in trading instruments, as reported in Note 1 letter ah).

On January 8, 2014, send by SBIF, a letter to the General Manager of the Bank instructed reclassification of the series F and G (Senior and Junior, respectively) of Empresas La Polar. The instructions were applied for the end of the March 2014 and involved reclassifying the bonds above described, from available for sale category to trading instruments category, generating a loss in income of MCLP$ 2,069.

(**) Includes the shares that the BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A. subsidiary has in the Santiago Stock Exchange and in the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange (BEC in Spanish). These shares are valued according to their last transaction value.

(***) As for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank has not investments instruments.

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES

a) As for September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the main investments in companies are detailed below

Company	As for September 30, 2014				As for December 31, 2013			
Investment in companies	Equity	Share	Investment value	Income / Loss	Equity	Share	Investment value	Income / Loss
	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	%	MCLP$	MCLP$
Investment value at equity value:								
Redbanc S,A,	5,178	12.71	658	134	4,401	12.71	560	53
Combanc S,A,	4,553	10.93	498	49	4,529	10.93	495	49
Transbank S,A,	31,678	8.72	2,762	99	5,232	8.72	456	3
Nexus S,A,	8,568	12.90	1,105	253	7,197	12.90	929	145
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S,A,	11,177	11.62	1,299	(128)	11,420	12.49	1,426	(13)
AFT S,A,	10,791	20.00	2,158	211	9,736	20.00	1,947	732
Centro de Compensación Automático ACH Chile	2,408	33.33	803	321	1,982	33.33	660	268
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S,A,	2,201	7.03	155	16	2,016	7.03	142	29
Credicorp Ltda,	2,866,977	1.90	84,676	6,317	2,247,885	1.88	67,514	5,653
Investment value at cost:								
Acciones SWIFT			34	-			34	-
Otras acciones			2,103	2			1,450	19
Acciones Bladex			219	92			219	603
SubTotal			**96,470**	**7,366**			**75,832**	**7,541**
Other investment								
Investment value at equity value:								
Servipag Ltda,	7,160	50.00	3,580	(10)	7,179	50.00	3,590	212
Artikos Chile S,A,	1,464	50.00	732	93	1,341	50.00	671	106
SubTotal			**4,312**	**83**			**4,261**	**318**
Total Investment in companies			**100,782**	**7,449**			**80,093**	**7,859**

b) The reconciliation of investment in companies for period 2014 and year 2013, is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Balance at the beginning of the period	80,093	67,235
Investment acquisition	4,066	3,579
Translation adjustment	9,448	4,604
Share of income	7,449	7,095
Dividends received	(88)	(2,330)
Minimum dividends provision	(186)	(90)
Total	**100,782**	**80,093**

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there was no impairment recorded on the investments,

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) The composition of this account as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was the following:

			As for September 30, 2014		
Concept	**Years of useful life**	**Average useful life remaining**	**Gross balance**	**Accumulated amortization & impairment**	**Net balance**
			MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$$**
Intangibles acquired independently	6	4	31,107	(22,476)	8,631
Intangibles generated internally	6	4	154,961	(77,044)	77,917
Intangibles acquired in business combination	10	-	39,051	(39,051)	-
Total			**225,119**	**(138,571)**	**86,548**

			As for December 31, 2013		
Concept	**Years of useful life**	**Average useful life remaining**	**Gross balance**	**Accumulated amortization & impairment**	**Net balance**
			MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$$**
Intangibles acquired independently	6	4	29,294	(20,515)	8,779
Intangibles generated internally	6	4	140,031	(65,464)	74,567
Intangibles acquired in business combination	10	-	39,051	(39,051)	-
Total			**208,376**	**(125,030)**	**83,346**

Software corresponds to accounting-administrative systems such as SmartStream, SAP and Management Systems,

b) The movement of the intangible assets account during the period 2014 and year 2013 periods is the following:

	Intangibles acquired independently MCLP$	Intangibles acquired in business combination MCLP$	Intangibles generated internally MCLP$	Incorporation rights MCLP$	Total MCLP$
Balance as of January 1, 2014	**29,294**	**39,051**	**140,031**		**208,376**
Additions	121	-	18,790		18,911
Retirements / transfers	1,364	-	(2,850)		(1,486)
Reclassification	-	-	-		-
Impairment (1)	328	-	(1,010)		(682)
Gross balance as of September 30, 2014	**31,107**	**39,051**	**154,961**		**225,119**
Amortization for the year	(2,091)	-	(11,580)		(13,671)
Accumulated amortization	(20,515)	(39,051)	(65,464)		(125,030)
Reclassification	130	-	-		130
Impairment (1)	-	-	-		-
Total accumulated amortization and impairment	**(22,476)**	**(39,051)**	**(77,044)**		**(138,571)**
Balance as of September 30, 2014	**8,631**	**-**	**77,917**		**86,548**
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**26,145**	**39,051**	**121,125**		**186,321**
Additions	2,434	-	20,501		22,935
Retirements / transfers	371	-	(1,488)		(1,117)
Reclassification	743	-	(107)		636
Impairment (1)	(399)	-	-		(399)
Gross balance as of September 30, 2013	**29,294**	**39,051**	**140,031**	**-**	**208,376**
Amortization for the year	(2,558)	(3,723)	(13,699)	-	(19,980)
Accumulated amortization	(18,235)	(35,328)	(51,791)	-	(105,354)
Reclassification	152	-	26	-	178
Impairment (1)	126	-	-	-	126
Total accumulated amortization and impairment	**(20,515)**	**(39,051)**	**(65,464)**	**-**	**(125,030)**
Balance as of September 30, 2014	**8,779**	**-**	**74,567**	**-**	**83,346**

(1) The net impairment of accumulated depreciation of MCLP$ 273 relates to the intangible of Tallyman of the subsidiary Normaliza S,A,

c) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, no intangibles have been provided as collateral to any counterparty, Additionally, they have not been provided as security for existing obligations, For the same date, there are no due amounts for intangibles,

NOTE 14 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) The composition of property, plant and equipment as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014				
	Years of useful life	Useful life remaining	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net balance
Concept			**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Land and buildings	36	32	229,641	(45,191)	184,450
Equipment	4	3	109,660	(89,663)	19,997
Others	6	5	53,909	(27,547)	26,362
Total			**393,210**	**(162,401)**	**230,809**

	As for December 31, 2013				
	Years of useful life	Useful life remaining	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net balance
Concept			**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Land and buildings	36	32	196,896	(40,413)	156,483
Equipment	4	3	106,561	(83,156)	23,405
Others	6	5	78,225	(25,094)	53,131
Total			**381,682**	**(148,663)**	**233,019**

b) The movement of property, plant and equipment as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is the following:

2014	**Land and buildings**	**Equipment**	**Others**	**Total**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2014	**196,896**	**106,561**	**78,225**	**381,682**
Additions	12,245	609	8,704	21,558
Disposals	(1,659)	(980)	(287)	(2,926)
Transfers	21,781	3,015	(32,797)	(8,001)
Others	378	487	64	929
Impairment	-	(32)	-	(32)
Gross Balance as of September 30, 2014	**229,641**	**109,660**	**53,909**	**393,210**
Accumulated depreciation	(45,191)	(89,683)	(27,547)	(162,421)
Impairment	-	20	-	20
Total Accumulated Depreciation	**(45,191)**	**(89,663)**	**(27,547)**	**(162,401)**
Net Property, plant and equipment balance as of September 30, 2014	**184,450**	**19,997**	**26,362**	**230,809**

2013	Land and buildings	Equipment	Others	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**181,135**	**97,335**	**58,238**	**336,708**
Additions	14,847	8,242	46,312	69,401
Disposals	(2,445)	(3,518)	(1,010)	(6,973)
Transfers	2,367	4,623	(25,697)	(18,707)
Others	992	309	382	1,683
Impairment	-	(430)	-	(430)
Gross Balance as of Decembert 31, 2013	**196,896**	**106,561**	**78,225**	**381,682**
Accumulated depreciation	(40,413)	(83,398)	(25,094)	(148,905)
Impairment	-	242	-	242
Total Accumulated Depreciation	**(40,413)**	**(83,156)**	**(25,094)**	**(148,663)**
Net Property, plant and equipment balance as of Decembert 31, 2013	**156,483**	**23,405**	**53,131**	**233,019**

c) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank had no operating lease agreements,

d) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank had financing lease agreements that cannot be rescinded unilaterally, The information of future payments is detailed as follows:

	Future payments of financing lease agreements			
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
At September 30, 2014	197	134	-	331
At December 31, 2013	190	272	-	462

Furthermore, the balances for property, plant and equipment under financing leases as of September 30, 2014 amount to MCLP$1,615 (MCLP$1,642 at December 31, 2013) and are presented as part of “Others” of property, plant and equipment,

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

a) Current Tax

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank implemented the provision of first-category income tax and the provision of Unique Tax of Article N°21 of the Income Law, which was determined based on the tributary legal dispositions in force and have reflected liabilities amounting MCLP$ 1,777 as of September 30, 2014 (and assets amounting MCLP$3,026 in 2013), This provision is presented net of collectible taxes and detailed as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Income Tax (20% tax rate)	(49,361)	(53,624)
35% Provision for Income Tax	(2,407)	(237)
	(225)	
Less:		
Monthly tax provisional payments	35,146	31,279
Credit for training expenses	591	1,423
Credit for acquition of property, plant and equipment	4	12
Credito for donations	1,524	1,572
Collectible income tax	14,956	14,939
Other collectible taxes and withholdings	1,549	1,610
Total	**1,777**	**(3,026)**

b) Income Tax

The effect of taxes on the income during the periods between January 1 and September 30, for both 2014 and 2013, is the following:

	As for September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Income tax charges:		
Current year tax	(49,361)	(34,640)
Superplus/Deficit of previous year provision	-	-
	(49,361)	(34,640)
Credit (charge) for deferred taxes:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,888	(7,327)
Rate change of 1st, Category income tax	(6,178)	-
	(4,290)	(7,327)
Subtotal	(53,651)	(41,967)
Tax for rejected expenses Article N°21	(130)	(73)
Others	-	-
Charge to income statement	**(53,781)**	**(42,040)**

c) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The following is the reconciliation of the income tax rate with the effective rate applied in determining the tax charge as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	As for September 30			
	2014		2013	
	Tax rate %	Amount MCLP$	Tax rate %	Amount MCLP$
Income before tax		303,934		241,067
Applicable tax rate	21,000		20,000	
Statutory income tax		63,826		48,213
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses in calculation of taxable income	(3,971)	(12,069)	(2,664)	(6,422)
Permanent differences	0,009	28	0,008	19
Unic tax (rejected expenses)	2,033	6,178	-	-
Result from investment in companies	(0,983)	(2,988)	(0,470)	(1,132)
Others	(0,393)	(1,194)	0,565	1,362
Effective rate and income tax charge	**17,70**	**53,781**	**17,44**	**42,040**

The effective income tax rate for 2014 and 2013 was 17,70% and 17,44%, respectively,

Law 20,780 published in the Official Newspaper on September 29, 2014, introduces, among others, the following amendments to the law on income taxes that impact on the calculation of income tax of the Bank as of the month September 2014:

- The N ° 4 of Article 1 of Law 20,780 establishes two alternative systems of taxation for taxpayers obliged to declare their actual income as full accounting: Full imputation tax credit for First Category called Attributed System, in Spanish "Sistema Atribuido" and Regimen partial credit for the First Category tax called Integrated Partial System, in spanish " Sistema Integrado Parcial (SIP)",

- The No, 10 of Article 1 of Law 20,780 establishes a permanent increase in the tax rate first category, whose validity and gradualness is defined in article fourth transitory as follows: 21% in 2014, 22,5% in 2015, 24% in 2016, 25% or 25,5%, 25% or 27% in 2018, in the last two periods depending on the tax regime adopted,

To choose one of the aforementioned schemes, between October and December 2016, the Bank must file an affidavit with the IRS, which must be based on prior approval by an Extraordinary Shareholders with a quorum of at least two thirds of the issued shares with voting rights,

Failure to exercise the option above, the law provides that corporations, shall be subject to Regime partial imputation tax credit for First Category named Integrated Partial System in spanish " Sistema Integrado Parcial (SIP)" with rates of 25,5% in 2017 and 27 System % in 2018 and thereafter,

Therefore, considering that there is still no express decision of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, for the calculation of deferred taxes as of September 30, we applied the rates for the Integrated Partial System (SIP), determining an upstream spending MCLP $ 6,178 on account of exchange rate adjustment to deferred tax,

d) Effect of deferred taxes on equity

The deferred tax recorded with charges to shareholders' equity as of September 30, 2014 and 2013 is composed of the following:

	Accumulated as of		Effect on period	
	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Financial investment available for sale	(2,992)	(484)	(2,508)	3,873
Cash flow hedges	13,506	4,405	9,101	6,710
Effect of deferred tax on sharesholder's equity	**10,514**	**3,921**	**6,593**	**10,583**

e) Effect of deferred taxes on the income statement

During September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Bank recorded in its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements the effects of deferred taxes according to NIIF 12,

The detail of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014			As for December 31, 2013		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Concepts:						
Provision for loan losses	47,412		47,412	39,819	-	39,819
Provision for staff vacation & bonuses	8,438		8,438	5,359	-	5,359
Repurchase agreements	11	-	11	490	-	490
Derivative contracts operations	-		-	977	-	977
Leasing operations (net)	1,415	-	1,415	127	-	127
Others	7,870		7,870	10,074	-	10,074
Property, plant and equipment	-	(17,039)	(17,039)	-	(12,263)	(12,263)
Transitory assets	-	(23,435)	(23,435)	-	(19,938)	(19,938)
Subordinate bonds	-		-	-	(5,619)	(5,619)
Derivative contract operatations	-	(13,506)	(13,506)	-	(4,022)	(4,022)
Others	-	(771)	(771)	-	(2,278)	(2,278)
Total assets (liabilities) net	**65,146**	**(54,751)**	**10,395**	**56,846**	**(44,120)**	**12,726**
Effect of deferred tax on equity	-	10,514	10,514	-	3,921	3,921
Net effect for deferred tax assets	**65,146**	**(44,237)**	**20,909**	**56,846**	**(40,199)**	**16,647**

NOTE 16 - OTHER ASSETS

a) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the composition of the Other Assets account is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Assets for leasing (*)	25,512	7,790
Assets received in payment or awarded:		
Assets received in payment	312	2,406
Assets awarded from juditial auctions	3,604	4,195
Provisions for asset received in payment or awarded (**)	(626)	(734)
Other assets:		
Guarantee deposits	66,548	29,804
Investment in gold	3,271	2,874
VAT fiscal credit	5,174	4,896
Expenses paid in advance	27,272	18,655
Assets from property, plant and equipment for sale	400	400
Assets recovered from lease agreements available for sale (***)	13,218	13,014
Valuation adjustements for macro-hedges	496	344
Accounts receivable with related companies		-
Accounts receivable	39,074	32,921
Assets to be recovered	9,960	10,201
Fair value fluctuation of hedged item	154,706	33,912
Other assets	35,562	36,498
Total	**384,483**	**197,176**

(*) Related to property, plant and equipment available to be delivered under financing lease,

(**) The provisions of assets received in payment or awarded are registered according to what has been stipulated in the Accounting Standards Compendium Chapter B-5 N°3, which implies recording a provision for the difference between the carrying value and the net realizable value, when the first is higher,

(***) Within the same line item, the recovered assets from leasing agreements available for sale are included, which correspond to movable,

These properties are available for sale assets as the sale is very likely to happen, For most of the assets, the sale is expected to be fulfilled in a one-year term starting from the date when the asset is classified as "assets from property, plant and equipment available for sale and/or asset recovered in leasing held for sale",

b) The variation of the provision of assets received in payment or awarded, during the 2014 and 2013 periods, is the following:

Accumulated amortization and impairment	Provisions on assets
	MCLP$
Balance as of January 1, 2014	734
Established provisions	631
Release of provisions	(739)
Balance as of September 30, 2014	**626**
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**112**
Established provisions	734
Release of provisions	(112)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**734**

NOTE 17 - DEPOSITS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the composition of this account is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Deposits and other obligations payable on demand		
Current accounts	3,461,885	3,283,087
Other deposits and accounts payable on demand	354,553	371,963
Other obligations payable on demand	261,410	265,567
Total	**4,077,848**	**3,920,617**
Savings accounts and time deposits		
Time deposits	8,091,788	7,657,070
Saving accounts	47,931	48,166
Guarantees	2,224	2,462
Total	**8,141,943**	**7,707,698**

NOTE 18 - INTERBANK BORROWINGS

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the composition of this account is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Loans received from financial institutions and Central Bank of Chile:		
Central Bank of Chile:		
Other obligations with Central Bank of Chile	48	64
Subtotal	48	64
Loans received from domestic financial institutions:		
Interbank loans	253,550	392,449
Other obligations	47,058	63,993
Subtotal	300,608	456,442
Loans received from financial institutions abroad:		
Foreing trade financing	830,014	812,148
Loans and other obligations	357,036	236,074
Subtotal	1,187,050	1,048,222
Total	**1,487,706**	**1,504,728**

NOTE 19 - ISSUED DEBT INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

a) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, details are as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Other debentures:		
Public bonds	42,802	42,681
Other local bonds	22,504	29,167
Foreing bonds	52	12
Total	**65,358**	**71,860**
Issued debt instruments:		
Letters of credit	47,079	56,348
Current bonds	2,255,532	2,109,376
Subordinated bonds	766,565	742,899
Total	**3,069,176**	**2,908,623**

b) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the maturities of the current and subordinated bonds are as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014		
	Long term	**Short term**	**Total**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
By long and short term maturities			
Current bonds	2,255,532	-	2,255,532
Subordinated bonds	766,565	-	766,565
Total	**3,022,097**	**-**	**3,022,097**

	As for December 31, 2013		
	Long term	**Short term**	**Total**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
By long and short term maturities			
Current bonds	1,800,232	309,144	2,109,376
Subordinated bonds	742,899	-	742,899
Total	**2,543,131**	**309,144**	**2,852,275**

c) Details of placements of current and subordinated bonds as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

CURRENT BONDS IN CHILEAN PESOS

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed due CLP$	Balance MCLP$
SERIE_AG	228,500,000,000	196,294,859,559	01/05/2013	01/05/2018	4.94%	173,312,600,721	173,315
Adjustment Fair Value (Fair Value Hedge Acconunting)							**(111)**
Subtotal	**228,500,000,000**	**196,294,859,559**				**173,312,600,721**	**173,204**

CURRENT BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO (UF = Inflation index-linked units of account)

Series	UF issued	UF placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCLP$
SERIE_X	5,000,000	5,000,000	01/06/2007	01/06/2017	3.85%	4,994,290	119,494
SERIE_AB	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/07/2008	01/07/2018	3.67%	8,731,119	211,014
SERIE_AE1	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/08/2011	01/08/2016	3.59%	9,872,809	225,521
SERIE_AE2	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/08/2011	01/08/2021	3.73%	9,831,738	222,443
SERIE_AF1	10,000,000	5,740,000	01/08/2012	01/08/2017	3.51%	5,628,574	136,031
SERIE_AF2	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/08/2012	01/08/2022	3.43%	9,490,139	229,358
SERIE_AI1	15,000,000	-	01/03/2014	01/03/2019	1.50%	-	-
SERIE_AI2	5,000,000	-	01/03/2014	01/03/2024	1.50%	-	-
Adjustment Fair Value (Fair Value Hedge Acconunting)							3,887
Subtotal	**75,000,000**	**50,740,000**				**48,048,669**	**1,147,748**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREING CURRENCY – US DOLAR

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed Due US$	Balance MCLP$
USP32133CE16	600,000,000	600,000,000	13/09/2012	13/09/2017	3.54%	595,159,786	356,042
USP32133CG63	500,000,000	500,000,000	11/02/2013	11/02/2023	4.35%	496,409,309	296,967
Fair value adjustement (Fair Value Hedge Accounting)						(18,407,795)	(11,012)
Subtotal	**1,100,000,000**	**1,100,000,000(*)**				**1,073,161,300**	**641,997**

(*) These amounts are amortized in accordance with the effective interest rate method and therefore the initial costs of placing the bond have been discounted and are amortized over the length of the expected useful life of the financial asset,

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREING CURRENCY – SWISS FRANCS

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed Due CHF$	Balance MCLP$
CH0222435429	200,000,000	200,000,000	26/09/2013	26/09/2016	1.25%	198,882,372	124,500
CH0230446665	120,000,000	120,000,000	23/12/2013	23/12/2015	0.75%	120,013,472	75,128
CH0246788183	150,000,000	150,000,000	23/12/2013	23/12/2015	0.75%	148,980,562	93,261
Fair Value Adjustment (Fair value hedge accounting)						(488,553)	(306)
Subtotal	**470,000,000**	**470,000,000**				**467,387,853**	**292,583**

Total Current Bonds	**2,255,532**

SUBORDINATED BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO

Series	UF issued	UF placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCLP$
SERIE_C y D	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/1995	01/12/2016	6.92%	458,523	11,082
SERIE_E	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/11/1997	01/11/2018	7.37%	588,823	14,231
SERIE_F	1,200,000	1,200,000	01/05/1999	01/05/2024	7.73%	747,303	18,061
SERIE_G	400,000	400,000	01/05/1999	01/05/2025	7.92%	262,989	6,356
SERIE_L	1,200,000	1,200,000	01/10/2001	01/10/2026	6.39%	887,952	21,460
SERIE_M	1,800,000	1,800,000	01/10/2001	01/10/2027	6.43%	1,365,186	32,994
SERIE_N	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2004	01/06/2029	5.25%	1,207,893	29,192
SERIE_O	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2004	01/06/2030	3.93%	1,189,677	28,752
SERIE_R	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2005	01/06/2038	4.72%	623,963	15,080
SERIE_S	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/2005	01/12/2030	4.86%	1,606,208	38,819
SERIE_T	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/2005	01/12/2031	4.52%	1,668,271	40,319
SERIE_U	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/06/2007	01/06/2032	4.19%	1,885,678	45,573
SERIE_Y	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/12/2007	01/12/2030	4.25%	2,039,600	49,293
SERIE_W	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/06/2008	01/06/2036	4.05%	1,691,200	40,873
SERIE_AC	6,000,000	6,000,000	01/03/2010	01/03/2040	3.96%	5,449,484	131,703
SERIE_AD 1	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/06/2010	01/06/2040	4.17%	3,499,677	84,580
SERIE_AD 2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01/06/2010	01/06/2042	4.14%	2,614,338	63,183
SERIE_AH	15,000,000	5,000,000	01/09/2013	01/09/2043	4.00%	3,931,404	95,014
Total Subordinated Bonds	**54,600,000**	**44,600,000**				**31,718,169**	**766,565**

TOTAL BONDS							**3,022,097**

Details of placements of current and subordinated bonds as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

CURRENT BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO (UF = Inflation index-linked units of account)

Series	UF issued	UF placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCLP$
SERIE_X	5,000,000	5,000,000	01/06/2007	01/06/2017	3.85%	4,880,231	113,756
SERIE_AA	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/07/2008	01/07/2014	3.94%	9,806,995	228,597
SERIE_AB	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/07/2008	01/07/2018	3.67%	8,498,112	198,087
SERIE_AE1	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/08/2011	01/08/2016	3.59%	9,873,016	230,135
SERIE_AE2	10,000,000	10,000,000	01/08/2011	01/08/2021	3.73%	9,384,873	218,757
SERIE_AF1	10,000,000	5,500,000	01/08/2012	01/08/2017	3.53%	5,393,175	125,713
SERIE_AF2	10,000,000	7,500,000	01/08/2012	01/08/2022	3.58%	7,055,296	164,456
Subtotal	**65,000,000**	**58,000,000**				**54,891,698**	**1,279,501**

CURRENT BONDS IN CHILEAN PESOS

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed due MCLP$	Balance MCLP$
SERIE_AG	228,500,000,000	-	01/05/2013	01/05/2018	0.00%	-	-
Subtotal	**228,500,000,000**	**-**				**-**	**-**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREING CURRENCY – MEXICAN PESOS

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed Mexican Pesos	Balance Owed MCLP$
BCI11	8,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	15/07/2011	11/07/2014	4.19%	1,998,630,725	80,547
Total	**8,000,000,000**	**2,000,000,000(*)**				**1,998,630,725**	**80,547**

(*) These bond issues were made in Mexico under an approved program dated 6/29/2011 for a total of $8,000,000,000 Mexican pesos, The program has an expiration date of 6/29/2016.

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREING CURRENCY – US DOLAR

Series	Amount issued	Amount placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance owed Due US$	Balance MCLP$
USP32133CE16	600,000,000	600,000,000	13/09/2012	13/09/2017	3.54%	597,641,915	314,180
USP32133CG63	500,000,000	500,000,000	11/02/2013	11/02/2023	4.35%	500,570,412	263,150
Fair value adjustement (Hedge)						(31,356,612)	(16,484)
Total	**1,100,000,000**	**1,100,000,000 (*)**				**1,066,855,715**	**560,846**

(*) These amounts are amortized in accordance with the effective interest rate method and therefore the initial costs of placing the bond have been discounted and are amortized over the length of the expected useful life of the financial asset.

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREING CURRENCY – SWISS FRANCS

Series Series	Amount issued Amount issued	Amount placed Amount placed	Date of issue Date of issue	Maturity date Maturity date	Average rate Average rate	Balance owed Due MCLP$ Balance owed Due MCLP$	Balance MCLP$ Balance MCLP$
CH0222435429	200,000,000	200,000,000	26/09/2013	26/09/2016	1.25%	199,023,974	118,000
CH0230446665	120,000,000	120,000,000	23/12/2013	23/12/2015	0.75%	118,877,920	70,482
Subtotal	**320,000,000**	**320,000,000**				**317,901,894**	**188,482**
Total Current Bonds							**2,109,376**

SUBORDINATED BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO

Series	UF issued	UF placed	Date of issue	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCLP$
SERIE_C y D	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/1995	01/12/2016	6.92%	532,492	12,412
SERIE_E	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/11/1997	01/11/2018	7.37%	632,138	14,735
SERIE_F	1,200,000	1,200,000	01/05/1999	01/05/2024	7.73%	757,920	17,667
SERIE_G	400,000	400,000	01/05/1999	01/05/2025	7.92%	265,423	6,187
SERIE_L	1,200,000	1,200,000	01/10/2001	01/10/2026	6.39%	897,250	20,914
SERIE_M	1,800,000	1,800,000	01/10/2001	01/10/2027	6.43%	1,375,507	32,062
SERIE_N	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2004	01/06/2029	5.25%	1,218,756	28,408
SERIE_O	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2004	01/06/2030	3.93%	1,204,734	28,082
SERIE_R	1,500,000	1,500,000	01/06/2005	01/06/2038	4.72%	625,460	14,579
SERIE_S	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/2005	01/12/2030	4.86%	1,618,858	37,735
SERIE_T	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/12/2005	01/12/2031	4.52%	1,681,079	39,185
SERIE_U	2,000,000	2,000,000	01/06/2007	01/06/2032	4.19%	1,862,828	43,422
SERIE_Y	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/12/2007	01/12/2030	4.25%	1,977,200	46,088
SERIE_W	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/06/2008	01/06/2036	4.05%	1,641,600	38,265
SERIE_AC	6,000,000	6,000,000	01/03/2010	01/03/2040	3.96%	5,484,267	127,836
SERIE_AD 1	4,000,000	4,000,000	01/06/2010	01/06/2040	4.17%	3,520,220	82,055
SERIE_AD 2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01/06/2010	01/06/2042	4.14%	2,630,681	61,320
SERIE_AH	15,000,000	5,000,000	01/09/2013	01/09/2043	4.00%	3,944,601	91,947
Total Subordinated Bonds	**54,600,000**	**44,600,000**				**31,871,014**	**742,899**
TOTAL BONDS							**2,852,275**

NOTE 20 -PROVISIONS

The provisions established as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Provisions for staff benefits and remuneration	32,355	21,633
Provisions for minimum dividends	75,046	90,088
Provisions for contingent credit risk	14,520	16,408
Provisions for contingencies (*)	69,095	51,842
Provisions for country risk	2,449	1,388
Total	**193,465**	**181,359**

(*) Includes additional provisions for MCLP$49,254 (MCLP$35,254 in 2013) which were constituted according to what is instructed by the SBIF and approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank (see Note 1 letter w, literal i and Note 10),

Additionally it includes a provision of MCLP$ 899 (MCLP$ 365 in 2013) to comply with the minimum of 0,50% required by the SBIF for the normal individual portfolio (see Note 1 letter w literl ii and Note 10)

a) Provisions for staff benefits and remunerations

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Provisions for staff benefits	24,735	13,485
Provisions for vacations	7,620	8,148
Total	**32,355**	**21,633**

The provision for other staff benefits includes bonuses related to the achievement of goals which will be paid in the following year,

b) Provisions for contingent loans

The provisions established for contingent loans as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Provisions for contingent loans		
Guarantee and deposits	778	669
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	1	2
Documents issued letters of credit	115	95
Guarantees	4,745	4,976
Available credit lines	7,955	9,261
Other credit commitments	926	1,405
Total	**14,520**	**16,408**

c) The variation of the provisions for the years 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	PROVISIONS FOR					
	Staff benefits & remuneration	Minimum dividends	Contingent credit risk	Contingencies	Country risk	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Balance as of January 1, 2014	21,633	90,088	16,408	51,842	1,388	181,359
Allocated provisions	22,603	75,046	2,192	19,818	1,061	120,720
Applied provisions	(11,881)	(90,088)	(4,080)	(2,565)	-	(108,614)
Realease of provisions						
Balance as of September 30, 2014	**32,355**	**75,046**	**14,520**	**69,095**	**2,449**	**193,465**
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**23,279**	**81,377**	**18,279**	**55,770**	**720**	**179,425**
Allocated provisions	11,341	90,088	2,153	9,292	668	113,542
Applied provisions	(12,987)	(81,377)	(4,024)	(13,220)	-	(111,608)
Realease of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**21,633**	**90,088**	**16,408**	**51,842**	**1,388**	**181,359**

NOTE 21 - OTHER LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the composition of this account is the following:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Accounts and notes payable	130,363	113,381
Unearened income	24,385	26,017
Valuation adjustements for macro-hedges	5,047	1,818
Sundry creditors	51,247	30,674
Other liabilities	26,005	33,709
Total	**237,047**	**205,599**

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Commitments and liabilities recorded in off-balance sheet memorandum accounts,

The Bank and its subsidiaries have recorded the following balances related to commitments and business liabilities in off-balance sheet memorandum accounts:

	As for September 30, 2014	As for December 31, 2013
CONTINGENT LOANS	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Collateral and guarantees:		
Collateral and guarantees in foreign currency	184,344	118,534
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	923	1,588
Document issued letters of credit	159,541	135,818
Performance bonds:		
Performance bonds in Chilean currency	638,477	716,645
Performance bonds in foreign currency	176,495	184,923
Cleared lines of credit	3,171,908	2,685,246
Other credit commitments:		
Higher edutation loans Law 20,027	74,272	100,796
Others	201,206	332,457
THIRD PARTY OPERATIONS		
Collections:		
Foreign collections	218,997	152,753
Domestic collections	139,843	130,951
CUSTODY OF SECURITIES		
Securities in custody with the bank	131,327	135,466
Total	**5,097,333**	**4,695,177**

b) Lawsuits and legal proceedings

Banco BCI

The Bank and its subsidiaries have various legal lawsuits pending related to their businesses and which, in the opinion of the Management and their internal legal advisers, will not result in additional liabilities to those previously recorded by the Bank and its subsidiaries, Management has not considered it necessary to allocate additional provisions to those already made for these contingencies,

BCI Corredor de Bolsa S,A,

At September 30, 2014 BCI Corredora de Bolsa S,A, direct subsidiary, has a bankruptcy annulment application dated August 8, 2011 in summary proceedings before the Twenty-Third Civil Court of Santiago, N° of ROL-C 10251-2008 between Inversiones Acson Ltda,- BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA and others, Action that seeks to declare the unenforceability of certain operations liquidation performed by Alfa Corredores de Bolsa S,A, before being declared bankrupt for MCLP$ 8,330, The status is the evidence stage has expired, pending the order evidentiary proceedings to court, According to our lawyers, there is a low probability of losing this case,

c) Operating guarantees:

- Direct commitments

BCI Corredor de Bolsa S,A, subsidary as for September 30, 2014 has no guarantees for this item,

- Operating guarantees

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA has contracted guarantees of commitments by simultaneous operations on the Santiago Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange whose valuation amounted to MCLP$ 118,876 (as of September 30, 2013 MCLP$ 109,350),

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA maintains collateral provided for the proper performance of operations CCLV settlement system, the Santiago Stock Exchange, Stock Exchange of MCLP$ 3,248 (to September 30, 2013 MCLP$3,479),

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA maintains collateral provided abroad to international market operations MCLP$60 (at September 30, 2013 MCLP$50),

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA holds any collateral by lending commitments, short selling shares on the stock whose valuation Electronics Chile amounted toMCLP$10,696 (to September 30, 2013 MCLP$ 12,962),

At September 30, 2014, the direct subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa maintains performance bond to ensure contract SOMA for MCLP$254,

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA maintains constituted an upward UF20,000 guarantee to comply with the provisions of Article No, 30 of Law 18,045, which is to ensure proper and full compliance with all its obligations as securities intermediary and its beneficiaries are creditors, present or future need or come to take account of their operations stockbroker, This warranty applies to a policy taken on August 19, 2013 Nº330-12-00000024 and which is valid until August 19, 2015 the Company Mapfre Insurance and Credit Guarantee, with Santiago Stock Exchange, Stock Exchange the representative of potential beneficiaries creditors,

- Officer fidelity or employee fidelity insurance

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA features a insurance taken with BCI Corredora de Seguros SA, which protects to the Banco de Credito e Inversiones and its subsidiaries as Policy Banking Integral Nº2344070-9 which is valid starting on November 30, 2013 until November 30, 2014, with a UF100,000 of coverage,

BCI Corredores de Seguros S,A,

At September 30, 2014, the subsidiary BCI Corredora de Seguros SA has taken out the following insurance policies to comply with the provisions of paragraph d) of Article No, 58 of Decree-Law No, 251 of 1931, to answer for the correct and complete fulfillment of all obligations under its activity:

- Guarantee Policy for Insurance Brokers No, 10026158 for an insured amount of UF500 contracted with Compañia de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S,A, which is valid from 15 April 2014 until 14 April 2015, establishing himself as right insurance company against repeating the brokerage itself, all sums paid first had to pay to third parties affected by poor trading brokerage,

- Professional Liability Policy for Insurance Brokers Nº10026159 by an insured amount of UF60,000 with Deductible UF500 contracted with Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S,A,, which is valid from 15 April 2014 until 14 April 2015, to protect the broker against any claims by third parties having the right insurance company to request reimbursement of brokerage paid to the third party claimant,

BCI Factoring S,A,

At September 30, 2014 and 2013, the subsidiary BCI Factoring SA has approved lines of coverage for operators Factor Chain International for MCLP$ 10,228 (MCLP$2,615 in 2013), equivalent to US$17,000,000,00 (US$5,200,000,00 in 2013) of which have been used MCLP$ 3,204 (MCLP$986 in 2013), equivalent to US$5,324,634,00 (US$1,959,880,11 in 2013),

d) Contingent loans and liabilities

In order to meet the needs of its customers, the Bank assumed several irrevocable commitments and contingent obligations, Although these obligations are not recognized in the balance sheet, they include credit risks and, therefore, are part of the Bank's overall risk,

The table below shows the contractual amounts of the transactions that require the Bank to grant loans and the amount of the provisions made for the risk of loan losses assumed:

	As of September 30, 2014	**As of December 31, 2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Sureties and finances	184,344	118,534
Documentary letters of credit	159,541	135,818
Performance bonds	814,972	901,568
Amount available for credit cards users	1,879,277	1,597,503
Provisions	(14,520)	(16,408)
Total	**3,023,614**	**2,737,015**

e) Documents in custody and for collection on the part of the Bank

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following duties derived in the normal course of business:

	As of September 30, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Documents in collection	358,840	283,704
Custody of assets	131,327	135,466
Total	**490,167**	**419,170**

NOTE 23 - EQUITY

a) Capital stock and preferential shares

Movement of shares in the periods is as follows:

	Common shares	
	As of September 30, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
	N°	N°
Issued as of January 1	107,174,450	105,855,267
Issued of shares paid	1,526,714	1,319,183
Total issued	**108,701,164**	**107,174,450**

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of March 25, 2014 approved distributing the 2014 net profits of MCLP$ 300,294 as follows:

- Distribute a dividend of CLP$1,260 per share for 107,174,450 shares issued and registered in the Register of Shareholders, which amounts to MCLP$ 135,039,

- Allocate the remaining balance of MCLP$ 165,255 to the reserve fund for capitalization,

On March 25, 2014, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved, among other things, increasing the capital stock by MCLP$ 165,255, by capitalizing retained earnings,

1. Capitalizing the amount of MCLP$ 120,211, without issuing any shares and
2. Capitalizing the amount of MCLP$ 45,044 by issuing 1,526,714 paid-in shares,

In accordance with its by-laws, the Bank's capital stock was MCLP$ 1,381,871 divided into 107,174,450 no-par-value shares of the same series, As a result of the capital increase, the capital stock of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones is MCLP$ 1,547,126, and it was divided into 108,701,164 no-par-value shares of the same series,

The aforementioned capital increase was approved by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions by Resolution No, 168 of June 12, 2014, The corresponding certificate and extract the above Resolution was published in the Official Journal of 23 June 2014 and were enrolled folio 44,420 No, 27,443 in the Trade Register of Real Estate Conservator, in Santiago in 2014, At September 30, 2014 the capital increase has not been completed by the Extraordinary Shareholders on September 26, 2013 by MCLP$ 198,876, through the issuance of 7,392,885 shares payment, wich will be done once the approvals and the issue is registered, The Bank's Board agreed upon issue and placement terms of new shares for the capital increase, as well as subscription and payment of such actions,

This increase will be made in order to meet the specific requirements of the bank management and the challenges of financial market, to deal with the acquisition of City National Bank (CNB) of Florida in the United States of America, keeping capital ratios similar to current and aligned with the Bank's policy and market expectations, ratings companies and regulatory entities,

This capital increase raises a stock options program for employees, equivalent to 10% of the issue,

b) At the closure of each period, the shareholders distribution is the following:

As for September 30, 2014	**Shares**	
	Nº of shares	**% of participation**
Empresas Juan Yarur S,A,C,	59,870,932	55.08%
Jorge Yarur Bascuñan	4,593,766	4.23%
Inversiones BCP S,A,	4,082,731	3.76%
Sociedad Financiera del Rimac S,A,	3,776,816	3.47%
Banco de Chile por cuenta de Terceros	3,743,859	3.44%
Banco Itaú por cuenta de Inversionistas	3,300,471	3.04%
A,F,P, Habitat S,A,	2,201,744	2.03%
Banco Santander por cuenta de inversionistas extranjeros	2,073,050	1.91%
A,F,P, Provida S,A,	1,965,509	1.81%
Banco Corredor del Bolsa por cuenta de terceros	1,937,318	1.78%
Inversiones Tarascona Corporation Agencia en Chile	1,601,517	1.47%
Inversiones Millaray S,A,	1,322,473	1.22%
A,F,P, Cuprum S,A,	1,310,088	1.21%
A,F,P, Capital S,A,	1,295,705	1.19%
Inmob, e Inv, Cerro Sombrero S,A,	1,192,665	1.10%
Yarur Rey Luis Enrique	1,061,778	0.98%
Banchile C, De B, S,A,	814,244	0.75%
Empresas JY S,A,	706,028	0.65%
Inversiones VYR Ltda,	578,495	0.53%
Baines Oehlmann Nelly	503,965	0.46%
Inmobiliaria e Invers, Chosica S,A,	474,789	0.44%
Larrain Vial S.A.Corredores de Bolsa	461,737	0.42%
Penta C, De B, S,A,	422,651	0.39%
CorpBanca Corredores de Bolsa	395,217	0.36%
Inversiones Lo Recabarren Limitada	346,416	0.32%
Otros Accionistas	8,667,200	7.97%
Total	**108,701,164**	**100.00**

As of December 31, 2013	Shares		
	Nº of shares	Nº of shares	Nº of shares
Empresas Juan Yarur S,A,C,	59,030,040		55.08
Jorge Yarur Bascuñán	4,529,246		4.23
Inversiones BCP S,A,	4,025,389		3.76
Sociedad Financiera del Rimac S,A,	3,723,770		3.47
Banco de Chile por cuenta de terceros no Residentes	3,051,817		2.85
Banco Itaú por cuenta de Inversionistas	2,695,167		2.51
A,F,P, Hábitat S,A,	2,382,243		2.22
A,F,P, Provida S,A,	2,282,219		2.13
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S,A,	2,116,831		1.98
Banco Santander por cuenta de Inv,Extranjeros	1,582,304		1.48
Inversiones Tarascona Corporation Agencia en Chile	1,579,024		1.47
A,F,P, Cuprum S,A,	1,326,285		1.24
Inversiones Millaray S,A,	1,303,899		1.22
A,F,P Capital S,A,	1,282,507		1.20
Inmob, e Inv, Cerro Sombrero S,A,	1,175,914		1.10
Yarur Rey Luis Enrique	1,046,865		0.98
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S,A,	843,356		0.79
Empresas JY S,A,	696,112		0.65
Inversiones VYR Ltda,	570,370		0.53
Larraín Vial S,A, Corredora de Bolsa	504,097		0.47
Baines Oehlmann Nelly	496,887		0.46
Inmobiliaria e Inversiones Chosica S,A,	468,121		0.44
Btg Pactual Chile S,A, Corredores de Bolsa	463,863		0.43
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago Bolsa de Valores	411,884		0.38
Corpbanca Corredores de Bolsa S,A,	382,218		0.36
Otros Accionistas	9,204,022		8.57
Total	**107,174,450**		**100.00**

c) Dividends

The following dividends were declared by the Bank during the year ended September 30, 2014 and 2013,

	As for September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	CLP$	**CLP$**
CLP$ per common share	1,260	865

The mandatory dividend provision as of September 30, 2014 was MCLP$ 75,046 (MCLP$90,088 in December 31, 2013).

d) For the year ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the composition of diluted earnings and basic earnings is as follows:

	As for September 30	
	2014	**2013**
Earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	250,153	199,027
Income available for Shareholders	**250,153**	**199,027**
Weighted average numer of shares	108,701,164	107,174,450
Basic earnings per share (MCLP$/Share)(*)	**2,301**	**1,857**

(*) Basic and diluted earnings are calculated based on the income of the year in accordance with accounting rules and instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions,

e) Cumulative translation adjustment

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the reconciliation of cumulative translation adjustment as a separate component of shareholders' equity is as follows:

	MCLP$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	1,253
Charges of net Exchange differences	4,454
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**5,707**
Balance as of January 1, 2014	5,707
Charges of net Exchange differences	11,403
Balance as of September 30, 2014	**17,110**

Reconciliation of the available for sale portfolio and cash flow hedge is as follows:

	Available for share MCLP$	**Cash flow hedges MCLP$**
Accumulated comprhensive income 2012	**17,425**	**9,219**
Movement transferred to P&L	6,340	(327)
Market to market of portfolio	(21,831)	(26,511)
Accumulated comprhensive income 2013	**1,934**	**(17,619)**
Movement transferred to P&L	2,116	177
Market to market of portfolio	4,779	(23,195)
Accumulated comprhensive income 2014	**8,829**	**(40,637)**

f) Nature and purpose of valuation accounts

Conversion reserves:

Originated from the exchange rate differences arising from the conversion of a net investment in a foreign entity with a different currency,

Hedging reserves:

Originated from the valuation at fair value at the closure of each period of the current derivative contracts defined as cash flow hedges, Over the contractual time period of these cash flow hedges, these reserves must be adjusted based on the valuation at the closure of each period,

Reserves for fair value:

Reserves for fair value include the accumulated net changes in the market value of available for sale investments, When the investment is sold or disposed of (as a whole or in part), these reserves are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as part of the loss or gain related to investments,

g) Capital requirements

The basic capital for September 30, 2014 is equivalent to the net amount that should be shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements as Shareholders' equity attributable to equity holders, as indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Regulations, According to General Banking Law, the Bank should maintain a minimum ratio of effective stockholders' equity to consolidated risk-weighted assets of 8%, net of required allowances, and a minimum ratio of net basic capital to consolidated total assets of 3%, net of required allowances, Effective stockholders' equity for these purposes is Capital and reserves or Net capital with the following adjustments: a) the addition of subordinated bonds up to 50% of Net capital base, b) additional provisions as added, c) all goodwill and paid premium are deducted, and d) assets that correspond to investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries,

The assets are weighted according to a risk category to which a risk percentage is assigned according to the amount of capital necessary to support each of these assets, Five risk categories are applied (0%, 10%, 20%, 60% and 100%), For example, cash, deposits with other banks, and financial instruments issued by the Central Bank of Chile have 0% risk, which means that according to the regulations in force, capital is not needed to endorse these assets, Property, plant and equipment have 100% risk, which means that a minimum capital, equivalent to 8% of these assets, should be held,

All OTC derivative securities are considered in the determination of risk assets with a conversion factor over the notional values, thus obtaining the amount of credit risk exposure (or “credit equivalent”), Off-balance contingent credits are also considered as a “credit equivalent”, The levels of basic capital and effective shareholders' equity at the closing of each period are the following:

	Consolidated assets		Risk-weighted assets	
	As of September 30 2014	As of December 31 2013	As of September 30 2014	As of December 31 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Balance sheets assets (net of provisions)(*)				
Cash and deposits in banks	1,416,461	1,261,766	-	-
Ítems in course of collection	1,196,469	698,013	398,391	458,328
Trading portfolio financial assets	936,064	1,042,536	123,034	116,709
Investment under agreements to resell	195,988	195,021	195,988	195,021
Derivative financial instruments	2,143,805	1,269,280	768,750	505,671
Interbank loans	150,143	106,151	147,725	101,946
Loans and receivable from costumers, net	14,980,787	14,089,071	13,725,276	12,966,582
Financial investments available for sale	747,119	934,351	338,312	384,924
Investments to the maturity	-	-	-	-
Investments in other companies	100,782	80,093	100,782	80,093
Intangible assets	86,548	83,346	86,548	83,346
Property, plant and equipment, net	230,809	233,019	230,811	233,019
Current income tax provision	54,920	52,325	5,492	5,232
Deferred income tax	65,146	56,846	6,515	5,685
Other assets	384,483	197,176	384,483	197,175
Off-balance sheets assets		-		-
Contingent loans	2,407,702	2,270,592	1,444,621	1,362,355
Additions and deductions	(993,637)	(426,560)	-	-
Total assets	**24,103,589**	**22,143,026**	**17,956,728**	**16,696,086**

(*) Information in accordance with the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions of Chile (SBIF) established criteria,

	Amount	
	As of September 30 2014	As of December 31 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Basic capital	1,707,535	1,582,100
Effective shareholder's equity	2,404,640	2,244,679
Consolidated assets	24,103,589	22,143,026
Risk-weighted assets	17,956,728	16,696,086

Conceps	Ratio	
	As of September 30 2014	As of December 31 2013
	%	%
Basic capital /Consolidated assets	7.08	7.14
Basic capital / Risk-weighted assets	9.51	9.48
Effective shareholder's equity / Risk-weighted assets	13.39	13.44

NOTE 24 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INTERESTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

At the closure of the years ending 2014 and 2013, the composition of income from interest and inflation indexation is the following:

Concept	As of September 30, 2014			As of September 30, 2013		
	Interest	Inflation - indexation	Total	Interest	Inflation - indexation	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Repurchase agreements	1,537	51	1,588	2,014	-	2,014
Interbank loans	1,938	-	1,938	1,642	-	1,642
Commercial loans	411,629	115,355	526,984	441,455	33,549	475,004
Mortgage loans	99,351	104,191	203,542	87,788	28,032	115,820
Consumer loans	228,729	1,495	230,224	217,087	546	217,633
Investment instruments	25,672	8,629	34,301	28,437	2,362	30,799
Other income (*)	9,375	1,528	10,903	11,512	471	11,983
Hedge accounting result	(36,257)	-	(36,257)	9,319	-	9,319
Total income from interest and reajustements	**741,974**	**231,249**	**973,223**	**799,254**	**64,960**	**864,214**

(*) Includes interest on overnight deposits, Central Bank current account of liquidity, and others,

At the closure of the years ending 2014 and 2013, the composition of expenses from interest and inflation – indexation is the following:

Concept	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Demand deposits	(3,718)	(2,302)
Repurchase agreements	(12,287)	(13,003)
Time deposits and borrowings	(237,026)	(255,793)
Borrowings from financial institutions	(10,299)	(17,137)
Issued debt instrument	(162,239)	(91,099)
Other financial obligation	(1,591)	(2,759)
Income from accounting hedges	18,022	(12,456)
Other interest and inflation - indexation expenses	(656)	(192)
Total expenses from interest and inflation - indexation	**(409,794)**	**(394,741)**

NOTE 25 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM FEES

For September 30, 2014 and 2013 the composition of income and expenses from fees is the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Income from commisions:		
Lines of credit and overdrafts	14,555	14,925
Guarantees and letter of credit fees	14,355	14,353
Credit card services	36,266	34,576
Comisions for account administration	25,529	24,040
Collection service fees	31,355	30,149
Securities brokerage fees	2,524	2,781
Mutual and investment fund management fees	29,697	22,159
Insurance brokerage fees	24,626	22,065
Remuneration for services provided	13,684	11,279
Other services	6,309	5,654
Total income from fees	**198,900**	**181,981**
Expenses from commisions:		
Credit card operation fees	(21,694)	(20,664)
Securities trading expenses	(10,137)	(8,054)
Other	(11,108)	(10,818)
Total expenses from fees	**(42,939)**	**(39,536)**

NOTE 26 - TRADING AND INVESTMENT INCOME

For September 30, 2014 and 2013, the detail of trading and investment income is the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Trading instruments	91,864	51,098
Financial derivative instruments	29,303	(4,277)
Other instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	(3,627)
Sale of investments available for sale (realized gain)	8,688	21,399
Others	(54)	(197)
Total	**129,801**	**64,396**

NOTE 27 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS (LOSSES)

The detail of the foreign exchange gains (losses) at the end of each year is the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	**2013**
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Exchange difference		
Gains from Exchange differences	12,184,081	7,435,773
Losses from Exchange differences	(12,269,512)	(7,452,042)
Subtotal	(85,431)	(16,269)
Foreign currency fluctuation effect for assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency		
Net results for assets and liabilites in foreign currency	32,017	39,555
Subtotal	32,017	39,555
Total	**(53,414)**	**23,286**

NOTE 28 - ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK

The movement recorded for September 30, 2014 and 2013, for provisions and impairment is the following:

2014	Interbank loans	Commercial loans	Mortgage loans	Consumer loans	Contingent loans	Additional provisions	Mínimum provisions adjustement for the normal portfolio	Total
	Loans and accounts receivable from customers							
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Provisions established:								
Individual provisions	62	20,037	-	-	738	-	5,579	26,416
Group provisions	-	68,803	1,721	96,930	1,453	14,000	-	182,907
Total provisions established	**62**	**88,840**	**1,721**	**96,930**	**2,191**	**14,000**	**5,579**	**209,323**
Charge of impairment								
Impairment for Individual portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Grupal portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Release of provisions:								
Individual provisions	(36)	(9,368)	-	-	(897)	-	-	(10,301)
Group provisions	-	(596)	-	(14,257)	(3,206)	-	-	(18,059)
Total release of provisions	**(36)**	**(9,964)**	**-**	**(14,257)**	**(4,103)**	**-**		**(28,360)**
Recovery of written-off assets	-	(8,055)	(1,857)	(19,972)	-	-	-	**(29,884)**
Reversal for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net provisions for credit risk	**26**	**70,821**	**(136)**	**62,701**	**(1,912)**	**14,000**	**5,579**	**151,079**

2013	Interbank loans	Commercial loans	Mortgage loans	Consumer loans	Contingent loans	Additional provisions	Mínimum provisions adjustement for the normal portfolio	Total
		Loans and accounts receivable from customers						
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Provisions established:								
Individual provisions	101	71,714	-	-	1,683	-	-	**73,498**
Group provisions	-	48,742	983	78,355	628	-	-	**128,708**
Total provisions established	**101**	**120,456**	**983**	**78,355**	**2,311**	**-**	**-**	**202,206**
Charge of impairment								
Impairment for Individual portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Grupal portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Release of provisions:								
Individual provisions	(182)	(9,773)	-	-	(1,478)	-	-	**(11,433)**
Group provisions	-	(849)	(10)	(4,296)	(842)	(17,500)	-	**(23,497)**
Total release of provisions	**(182)**	**(10,622)**	**(10)**	**(4,296)**	**(2,320)**	**(17,500)**	**-**	**(34,930)**
Recovery of written-off assets	-	(8,993)	(1,029)	(22,495)	-	-	-	**(32,517)**
Reversal for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net provisions for credit risk	**(81)**	**100,841**	**(56)**	**51,564**	**(9)**	**(17,500)**	**-**	**134,759**

In Management's opinion, the provisions for credit risk and impairment cover all eventual losses that may occur as a result of the non-recovery of assets, according to the data examined by the Bank,

NOTE 29 - PERSONNEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The composition of personnel salaries and expenses for September 30, 2014 and 2013 is the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Staff remunerations	94,874	87,251
Bonuses or awards	88,783	80,173
Severance payments	6,248	5,179
Training expenses	2,106	1,755
Other staff expenses	10,879	10,011
Total	**202,890**	**184,369**

NOTE 30 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For September 30, 2014 and 2013, the composition of this account is the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
General administrative expenses		
Maintenance and repairs of the bank's property, plant and equipment	6,315	5,601
Office rental	17,176	16,566
Equipment rental	407	335
Insurance premiums	2,928	3,309
Office materials	3,216	3,480
Computer and communications expenses	18,092	17,411
Lighting, heating and other services	4,171	3,890
Security and custody transportation services	8,004	7,533
Travel expenses	2,660	3,056
Judicial and notarial expenses	2,107	2,088
Fees for technical reports	1,362	1,496
Cleaning services	3,005	2,316
Consulting	6,853	5,252
Postal-related expenses	1,127	1,048
Other general administrative expenses	11,976	11,923
Sub-contracted services		
Data processing	3,742	3,926
Sale of products	1	153
Other	4,587	5,006
Board of Directors expenses		
Board of Directors remunerations	2,130	1,918
Other Board of Directors expenses	59	53
Publicity and advertising	11,899	10,186
Taxes, property taxes and contributions		
Real estate contributions	860	841
Licenses	1,037	1,005
Other taxes	299	331
Contribution to SBIF	4,084	3,717
Total	**118,097**	**112,440**

NOTE 31 – DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

a) The amounts corresponding to charges for depreciation, amortization, and impairment at the closure of each year are the following:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Depreciation and amortization		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(16,745)	(15,396)
Amortization of intangible assets	(13,671)	(14,794)
Total	**(30,416)**	**(30,190)**

b) For September 30, 2014, the Bank had recognized impairment as follows:

	As of September 30	
	2014	2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$
Impairment		
Investments instruments	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(12)	(167)
Intangibles	-	
Balance at September 30	**(12)**	**(167)**

The impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment was MCLP$12 in septembre, 2014, and MCLP$167 in septembre, 2013,

c) The reconciliation of depreciation, amortization and impairment for September 30, 2014 and 2013, is the follows:

	Depreciation, amortization and impairment					
	As of September 30, 2014			As of September 30, 2013		
	Property, plant and equipment	Intangibles	Total	Property, plant and equipment	Intangibles	Total
Balance as of January 1	**148,663**	**125,030**	**273,693**	**131,651**	**105,353**	**237,004**
Charges for depreciation and amortization	16,745	13,671	30,416	15,396	14,794	30,190
Impairment of the period	(12)	-	(12)	(167)	-	(167)
Retirements and sales of the period	(2,856)	-	(2,856)	(1,045)	-	(1,045)
Others	(139)	(130)	(269)	-	-	-
Balance as of	**162,401**	**138,571**	**300,972**	**145,835**	**120,147**	**265,982**

NOTE 32 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) Other operating income

As of September 30, 2014 and 2013 the composition of operating income is the following:

Concept	As of September 30 2014 MCLP$	2013 MCLP$
Income from assets received in payment		
Gain on sale of assets received in payment	4,319	3,211
Other income	-	-
Subtotal	4,319	3,211
Release of provisions for contigencies		
Provisions for country risk	-	-
Other provisions for contingencies	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Other income		
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	259	10
Insurance claims	689	345
Leasing income	3,428	1,712
Other income	13,494	10,378
Subtotal	17,870	12,445
Total	**22,189**	**15,656**

b) Other operating expenses

For September 30, 2014 and 2013, the composition of operating expenses is the following:

Concept	As of September 30 2014 MCLP$	2013 MCLP$
Provisions and expenses for assets received in payment		
Provisions for assets received in payment	-	-
Write-offs of assets received in payment	2,114	2,047
Maintenance expenses for assets received in payment	167	215
Subtotal	2,281	2,262
Establishment of provisions for contingencies		
Provisions for country risk	825	634
Other provisions for contingencies	897	652
Subtotal	1,722	1,286
Other expenses		
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	241	396
Contributions and donantions	2,420	3,816
Write-offs of judicial and notary expenses	1,602	1,472
Leasing expenses	4,992	3,850
Non-operating write-offs	3,009	2,684
Agreement expenses	720	675
Ohther expenses	2,000	1,809
Subtotal	14,984	14,702
Total	**18,987**	**18,250**

NOTE 33 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) Loans granted to related parties

Loans granted to related parties as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2014			As of December 31, 2013		
	Operating companies MM$	Holding companies MM$	individuals MM$	Operating companies MM$	Holding companies MM$	individuals MM$
Loans and receivables to customers						
Commercial loans	152,672	66,655	7,464	106,731	52,044	6,065
Mortgage loans	-	-	23,644	-	-	20,966
Customer loans	-	-	3,209	-	-	2,660
Loans and receivables from customers-gross	**152,672**	**66,655**	**34,317**	**106,731**	**52,044**	**29,691**
Provisions for loan losses	(456)	(115)	(19)	(922)	(95)	(36)
Loans and receivables from customers, net	**152,216**	**66,540**	**34,298**	**105,809**	**51,949**	**29,655**
Contingent loans	101,927	12,843	9,054	80,725	10,857	6,539
Provisions for contingent loans	(91)	(205)	(6)	(63)	(5)	(7)
Contigent loans, net	**101,836**	**12,638**	**9,048**	**80,662**	**10,852**	**6,532**

b) Other transactions with related parties

During the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bank has undertaken the following transactions with related parties:

Company	Relationship with the Bank	Description	Balance assets (liabilities)	Effect on statement of income Expense	Effect on statement of income Income
			MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
September, 2014					
Artikos Chile S,A,	Joint venture	Acquisitions services	500	500	
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	Other	Rental terminals	106	106	
BCI Seguros de Vida S,A,	Shared headquarters	Collection service and use of channel	4,003		4,003
		Financials instruments Time deposits	1,428	28	
		Premiums payments	141	87	
		Fees for brokerage BCI CCSS	12,575	12,575	
BCI Seguros Generales S,A,	Shared headquarters	Commission for collection and PAC	535		450
		Claims submitted to insurance company	637		637
		Financials instruments Time deposits	1,730	30	
		Fees for brokerage BCI CCSS	10,079	10,079	
		Premiums payments BCI CCSS	1,323		
Compañía de Formularios Continuos Jordan (Chile) S,A,	Shared headquarters	Printing of forms	1,397	1397	
Operadoras de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S,A,	Associate	Card processing	4,553	4,553	
Redbanc S,A,	Associate	Operation of ATMs	3,357	3,357	
Servipag S,A,	Joint venture	Collection and payment of services	5,882	5,882	
Transbank S,A,	Other	Administration of credit cards	30,051	2,964	27,087

Company	Relationship with the Bank	Description	Balance assets (liabilities)	Effect on statement of income Expense	Effect on statement of income Income
			MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Septiembre 2013					
Artikos Chile S,A,	Joint venture	Acquisitions services	489	489	
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	Other	Rental terminals	1	1	
BCI Seguros de Vida S,A,	Shared headquarters	Collection service and use of channel	4,374		4,374
		Financials instruments Time deposits			
		Premiums payments	125	72	
		Fees for brokerage BCI CCSS	8,473	8,473	
BCI Seguros Generales S,A	Shared headquarters	Commission for collection and PAC	520		437
		Claims submitted to insurance company	520		520
		Financials instruments Time deposits			
		Fees for brokerage BCI CCSS	8,189	8,189	
		Premiums payments BCI CCSS	983	983	
Compañía de Formularios Continuos Jordan (Chile) S,A,	Shared headquarters	Printing of forms	1,514	1,514	
Operadoras de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S,A,	Associate	Card processing	4,029	4,029	
Redbanc S,A,	Associate	Operation of ATMs	2,923	2,923	
Servipag S,A,	Joint venture	Collection and payment of services	5,415	4,459	956
Transbank S,A,	Other	Administration of credit cards	28,845	4,772	24,073

All of these transactions were undertaken under market conditions in force on the date on which they were entered into,

c) Other assets and liabilities with related parties

	As of September 30, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
ASSETS		
Financial derivative agreements	-	-
Other assets	-	-
LIABILITIES		
Derivatives contract		-
Demand deposits	149,424	64,026
Time deposits and other saving accounts	110,122	71,972
Other liabilities	-	-

d) Related parties income/expense recognized:

Type of income or expense recognized	Entity	As of September 30, 2014 Income	2014 Expenses	2013 Income	2013 Expenses
		MCLP$	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**	**MCLP$**
Income and expenses (net)	Sundry	11,003	(1,480)	5,179	(1,284)
Operational suppor expenses	Companies supporting the line of business	32,177	(42,881)	30,360	(35,904)
Total		**43,180**	**(44,361)**	**35,539**	**(37,188)**

e) Remunerations to members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel

Compensation earned by key personnel corresponds to the following categories:

	As of September 30, 2014	2013
	MCLP$	**MCLP$**
Short-term remunerations for employees (*)	3,704	3,484
Severance indemnities for termination of contract	-	283
Total	**3,704**	**3,767**

(*) For September 30, 2014, total expenses corresponding to the Board of Directors and its subsidiaries amounted to MCLP$2,189 (MCLP$1,971 for the september 2013),

f) The Bank holds the following investments in related companies:

Companies	Participation 30,09,2014 %	31,12,2013 %
Redbanc S,A,	12.71	12.71
Servipag Ltda,	50.00	50.00
Combanc S,A,	10.93	10.93
Transbank S,A,	8.72	8.72
Nexus S,A,	12.90	12.90
Artikos Chile S,A,	50.00	50.00
AFT S,A,	20.00	20.00
Centro de Compensación Automático ACH Chile	33.33	33.33
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S,A,	11.62	12.49
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S,A,	7.03	7.03
Credicorp Ltda,	1.90	1.88

g) Composition of key personnel

As September 30, 2014, the composition of the key personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries is as follows:

Position	Nº of executives
Director	9
General manager	11
Division and Area Manager	13
Total	**33**

h) Transactions with key management personnel

For September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bank has undertaken the following transactions with key personnel, as specified in detail below:

	As of September 30,					
	2014			2013		
	Balance owed	Total Remuneration	Income of Key executives	Balance owed	Total Remuneration	Income of Key executives
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Credit Card and other services	1,750	769,681	26	743	748,394	16
Mortgage loans	1,045	203,542	70	1,265	115,820	52
Guarantees	982	-	-	1,258	-	-
Total	**3,777**	**973,223**	**96**	**3,266**	**864,214**	**68**

As of September 30, 2014, the Bank has the following contracts:

No,	Related company	The service involved	Concept	Description of the Contract	Term	Condition
1	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	Processing the stock exchange management system, through which BCI Corredor de Bolsa S,A, operates	Lease of terminals,	Contract to use the stock exchange management software,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal,
2	Centro de Automatizado S,A, (CCA)	Electronic transactions adjustment center	Center adjustment services,	Participant and incorporation into the electronic transfer center to expedite the completion of fund transfer operations, the Bank operates in the CET as an IFO (Originating Banking Institution) and as an IFR (Receiving Banking Institution),	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every year,
3	Compañía de Formularios Continuos Jordan (Chile) S,A,	Printing and making checkbooks,	Printing of forms,	Printing services are contracted for basic lists, special forms, revenue stamped forms, such as checks and at sight promissory notes,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every year,
4	Operadoras de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S,A,	Processing credit card operations (issuer list)	Card processing,	Operations of Mastercard, Visa credit cards and debit card with regard to processing the issuer list,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every 3 years
5	Redbanc S,A,	Administration of the operations of ATM's, Redcompra and RBI,	Operation of ATMs,	In fulfilling its corporate purpose, the Company will offer the participant, for the use of its customers or users, the electronic data transfer service via automatic tellers or other actual or virtual electronic means,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every 3 years,
6	Servipag Ltda,	Collection and payment of services, payment of checks and receipt of deposits and administration of our teller service,	Collection and payment of services,	The service is contracted for resolution of collection transactions captured by BCI tellers for processing and rendition to customers	Indefinite	Automatic renewal,
7	Transbank S,A,	Processing credit card operations (user list)	Administration of credit cards,	Provision of Visa, Mastercard credit card services with regard to the user list,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every 2 years,
8	Artikos Chile S,A,	Purchases and logistics services portal,	Purchase of supplies	Electronic purchase service for assets and/or logistics services,	Indefinite	Automatic renewal every year,
9	BCI Seguros de Vida S,A,	Insurance	Insurance premiums	Individual life insurance policy for executives and guards,	Annual	Contracted annually
10	BCI Seguros Generales S,A,	Insurance	Insurance premiums	Individual policies for the Bank’s physical assets, leased assets and comprehensive banking policy,	Annual	Contracted annually

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE

a) Financial instruments not valued at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements,

The following table summarizes the book and fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities which are not included in the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair values,

	Year 2014		Year 2013	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Assets				
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	7,530,624	6,847,323	7,164,568	7,305,022
Other endorsable mortgage loans	3,096,473	32,846,196	2,752,928	3,259,238
Consumer loans	1,878,282	16,961,011	1,764,297	1,982,799
Foreign trade loans	1,130,890	1,022,326	1,058,325	1,054,924
Leasing operations	762,672	11,859,891	727,906	917,744
Factoring operations	528,794	401,806	586,525	574,833
Other	-	-	774,648	774,648
Subtotal	**14,927,735**	**69,938,553**	**14,829,197**	**15,869,258**
TOTAL ASSETS	**14,927,735**	**69,938,553**	**14,829,197**	**15,869,258**
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	8,091,788	147,966,801	7,657,070	7,657,674
Time deposits	50,155	1,348,902	50,628	50,557
Others	**8,141,943**	**149,315,703**	**7,707,698**	**7,708,231**
Subtotal				
Interbank borrowings				
Repo operations with Central Bank of Chile	2,176	2,176	51,503	48,479
Foreign trade financing	830,014	829,325	812,148	813,391
Other	-	-	698,912	696,192
Subtotal	**832,190**	**831,501**	**1,562,563**	**1,558,062**
Issued debt instruments				
Bonds and subordinated bonds	3,022,097	15,405,896	2,852,275	3,281,137
Others	-	-	56,348	62,024
Subtotal	**3,022,097**	**15,405,896**	**2,908,623**	**3,343,161**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**11,996,230**	**165,553,100**	**12,178,884**	**12,609,454**

BCI has identified those qualitatively and quantitatively significant financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost of most relevance for the preparation of the information presented in this note, To determine this, the quantitative materiality of the instrument, as well as its nature, the instrument's term, type etc,, has been considered, Instruments have been grouped into classes, to make easier the understanding of balances in the Statement of Financial Position, Instruments categorized as "other" are those for which amortized cost is an approximation of fair value,

Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Loans and accounts receivable from customers are shown net of their provisions for credit risk or impairment, The estimated fair value represents the discounted future cash flows expected to be received,

Cash flows are discounted at the base market interest rate, using an interbank rate that considers the relevant term and currency,

The approaches used for the incorporation of credit risk of the assets are:

1, Based on the models of estimation of expected loss, it is possible to infer the credit quality of the portfolio (at least in qualitative terms) specifically, for the remaining term of the operations comprising the asset accounts considered (commercial loans, mortgage loans and consumer loans),

2, In quantitative terms, the provision percentage assigned to an operation results in an estimate of the provision based on the credit profile of said operation,

3, The resulting amount when applying the ‘provisions/total loans' estimate mentioned in 2) to the current principal and accrued interest outstanding of the respective loan is an approximation of the adjustment for credit risk (in other words, resulting in the allowance calculation,)

Deposits and other borrowings

The estimated fair value of demand accounts and deposits, without an established term, including non-interest bearing accounts, is the amount payable when the customer demands it, The redeemed cost of these deposits is a reasonable approximation of their fair value,

The fair value of time deposits has been estimated on the basis of discounted future cash flows based on interest-rate structures adjusted from transactions observed at the valuation date,,

Interbank borrowings

The fair value of liabilities to financial institutions has been determined using discounted cash flow models, based on the relevant interest-rate curve for the remaining term of the instrument to its maturity,

Issued debt instruments

The aggregated fair value of the bonds has been calculated based on the effective market rates at the closing of each period, b)Financial instruments valued at fair value

Please refer to Note 1 letter h) for further details on the criteria used to determine the fair value,

c) Hierarchy used for determining the fair value

The regulation distinguishes among different hierarchies of inputs used for the valuation techniques, discriminating between "observable" or "unobservable" inputs, Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions of the Bank and subsidiaries in relation to market behavior, The following hierarchy has been created based on these types of input:

Level 1 – Quoted values on active markets for assets and liabilities identical to those being valued, This level includes the debt instruments (whether fixed or variable income), equity instruments, and financial derivative instruments traded on domestic or international stock markets,

Level 2 – Other Inputs observable directly (like prices) or indirectly (i,e, price derivative) for assets and liabilities, which are not quoted values included in Level 1, Prices may require interpolation among a price structure (e,g, derivative instruments belong to this level), The same occurs with bonds valued with a valuation technique like interpolation or matrix pricing, based on observable inputs,

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input), This level includes equity and debt instruments that have significant unobservable inputs,

This hierarchy requires that when observable market data exists, it should be used, The Bank and its subsidiaries consider the relevant observable market data in their valuations whenever it is possible,

Financial assets and liabilities classified by valuation levels

The following chart shows the assets and liabilities that are presented at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements, classified in their respective levels of hierarchy previously described:

Figures in MCLP$ as of September 30, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Domestic fixed income	1,415,616	-	-	1,415,616
International fixed income	253,872	-	-	253,872
Total fixed income	**1,669,488**	**-**	**-**	**1,669,488**
Trading derivatives	-	(34,667)	30,698	(3,969)
Accounting hedge derivatives	-	(28,008)	-	(28,008)
Total derivatives	**-**	**(62,675)**	**30,698**	**(31,977)**

Transfers between levels 1 and 2

The Bank and its subsidiaries have made no transfers of financial assets or liabilities between levels 1 and 2 during 2014,

Reconciliation of movements of valuation in level 3

As of September 30, 2014 the consolidated balance sheet has assets valued as level 3 which relate to USD bonds without market information and Swap TAB contracts for which there are no market observable inputs,

d) Valuation of La Polar Bonds

As of September 30, 2014, the Bank has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the financial instruments "BLAPO-F" and "G-BLAPO," This enhancement builds on the IRR of the last transaction of the existing market between the closing date of the financial statements and the date of redemption of the financial instrument,

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction

BCI's business activities involve identifying, evaluating, accepting and managing different kinds of risk or combinations of them, The main categories of risk to which the corporation is exposed are credit, liquidity, market, operations, legal and reputation risks,

BCI's policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to establish adequate limits and controls, and monitor the risks and compliance of these limits through the use of reliable and updated information systems, BCI periodically examines its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in the markets, regulations, products and new best practices,

In relation to financial risks, the organizational structure is designed to manage these risks efficiently, transparently and timely, It is formed by strategic units composed by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Finances and Risk Committee, and the Asset and Liabilities Committee (hereinafter "ALCO"), These are divided into operative units such as the Corporate Risk Management, Trading and Institutional, and Distribution and Corporate areas, parts of the Investment and Finance Banking division, The flow of this information is processed and analyzed by various support units such as Accounting, Middle and Back Office, Management and Process Control and Computers and Systems,

The senior strategic unit is the Board of Directors, Its main responsibilities regarding financial risk management are establishing adequate policies and levels of risk, establishing exposure limits, the monitoring of risks, and ensuring best practices through the permanent evaluation of the actions of the Finances and Investment Banking and the Corporate Risk Management areas, The Board of Directors delegates, to the Executive Committee and the Finances and Risk Committee, the supervision and support to carry out the Bank`s strategic objectives in their interactions with corporate Management,

The Finances and Risk Committee also analyzes in detail the strategies and models associated with the treasury function, both in the trading portfolio and the Bank's books, and the performance and risks associated with such strategies,

ALCO - Assets & Liabilities Committee is the committee where the corporation's assets and liabilities policy is discussed and agreed for the approval of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, The general objectives of the ALCO Committee are to ensure the Bank's adequate liquidity, protect the capital, make decisions on the financing of loans, and maximize the financial margin subject to the risk restrictions imposed by the Board of Directors and the Finances and Risk Committee,

The Corporate Risk Management and its Operational Risk, Credit Risk, and Market Risk units are responsible for the integral management of the Bank's risk, While a few years ago it was common in the industry to have an independent, internal department manage these risks, the development of derivative markets and the acceptance of common methodologies, such as the concept of maximum loss, value at risk, etc,, have made limits increasingly more subject to fluctuation, Therefore, this management area has a corporate reach, with a comprehensive vision of the risks involved,

Financial Risk Management has the role of evaluating and controlling the Bank's exposure to market risk, both on or off the balance sheet, Pricing risks associated with interest rates, exchange rates, volatility, maximum loss, etc, are measured and monitored, This is complemented by the analysis of scenarios and simulations to obtain a better measure of the risk, The Financial Risk Management is also responsible for defining the valuation methodologies for the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value held by the corporation on or off the balance sheet,

In accordance with best practices, the Bank defines the segregation of activities between areas that could present conflicts of interest in their objectives, such as:

i, Investment and Finance Banking division,
ii, Support areas, operative departments (Back Office, Middle Office),
iii, Financial Control and Planning (Accounting, Management Control)
iv, Financial Risk and Credit Risk, components of Corporate Risk Management,

The total segregation of duties implies a physical and organizational separation of the areas,

2. Liquidity and financing

When banks face confidence crises and bank runs, even if they are solvent they may find themselves in difficulties to comply with their short-term obligations and even face bankruptcy, These situations are uncommon but have large losses associated with them, For this reason, BCI has improved the management of liquidity, defining adequate policies along with procedures and models that accordingly satisfy the regulations in force, The model has four core elements:

1, Presence of a minimum reserve of liquid assets to face stress situations,
2, Regulatory and internal liquidity indicators,
3, Accounting mismatch (relating to maturity)
4, Alert and contingency plans,

The corporation's policy and liquidity management models seek to guarantee, even in the case of unexpected events, the Bank's adequate capacity to meet its short-term obligations satisfactorily, Additionally, BCI has continuously monitored the impact of recent events on the financial markets, introducing more conservative assumptions when they are justified,

The management of liquidity and funding is basically carried out by Treasury in accordance with practices and limits reviewed periodically by ALCO and authorized by the Board of Directors,

These limits may vary according to the depth and liquidity shown by the markets in order to anticipate unlikely capital expenditures while providing funding at a competitive cost,

The Corporation has internally set explicit minimum limits for the liquidity level, parallel to the limits of Technical Reserve, which are periodically subject to simulations of stress financing for balances of current accounts and deposits, which are the Bank's main sources of liquidity, This is performed using a periodic evaluation framework of the additional needs of financing due to events of tight liquidity, together with the monitoring of the market, In this way, the periodic generation, projection, evaluation, and analysis of liquidity stress scenarios facilitate the anticipation of future difficulties and the agile and reliable execution of preventive actions before unfavorable scenarios,

At the regulatory level, liquidity is measured and reported to the SBIF through the standardized liquidity position report, According to bank regulations, BCI has been authorized to use an adjusted liquidity model, generating procedures and models that allow an evaluation of future income and liabilities that affect the Bank's liquidity position, keeping in control the internal and external limits that the regulatory purposes, especially for mismatches between assets and liabilities at 30 and 90 days,

The Bank has set strict limits, forcing itself to maintain a large amount of liquid assets on its balance sheet which, in the event of any unexpected requirement, can maintain liquidity through repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile, The counter-cyclical nature of this liquidity reserve is adjusted to the spirit of the latest recommendations proposed by Basel,

In the measurement of liquidity, both internal and regulatory, a reasonable level of liquidity was observed in line with the Bank's policies, Even in the moments of highest uncertainty due to the global financial crisis, there were no events indicative of a loss of confidence of the people, nor mass removal of accounts or deposits by customers, confirming the confidence of the people towards the Chilean banking system in general,

Fig. 1 Evolution of main sources of Liquidity
In the 12 months to September, 2014 (base 100)

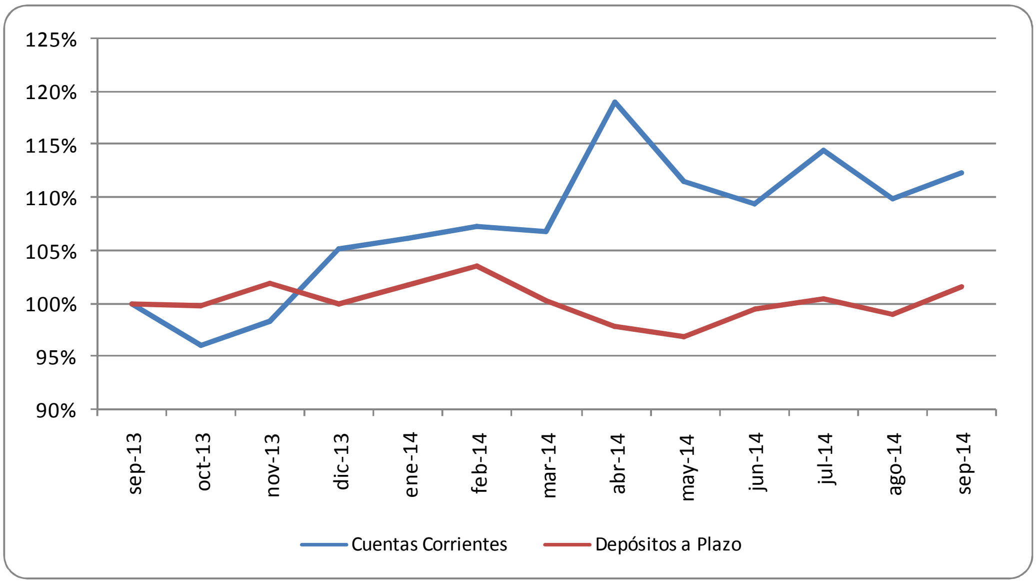
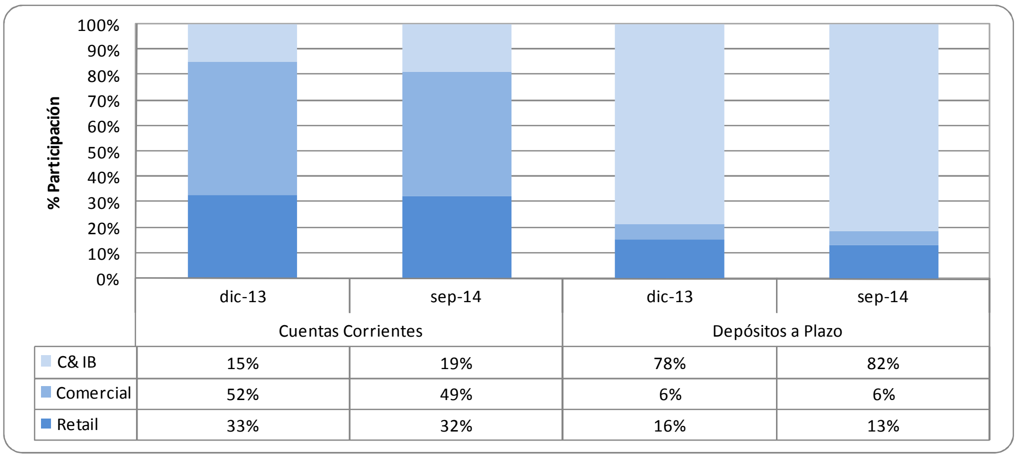


Fig. 2. Liquidity source diversification by segment,
As for Septmeber, 2014 and 2013 (%)



Variations 2014

The rates of short-term mismatch remained bounded, keeping slack with regulatory limits once the capital base measured at 30 days and two times capital (for measurement at 90 days),

Fig, 3, Liquity Ratios
As for September 2014 and 2013 (maximum = 1)

	September, 2014				2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure
Mismatch 30 days	22,9%	52,5%	(13,6%)	44,6%	32,1%	69,0%	(6,7%)	18,4%
Mismatch 90 days (*)	50,2%	64,8%	38,2%	46,6%	63,4%	84,7%	38,8%	51,8%

(*) mesurement in relation to 2 times basic capital,

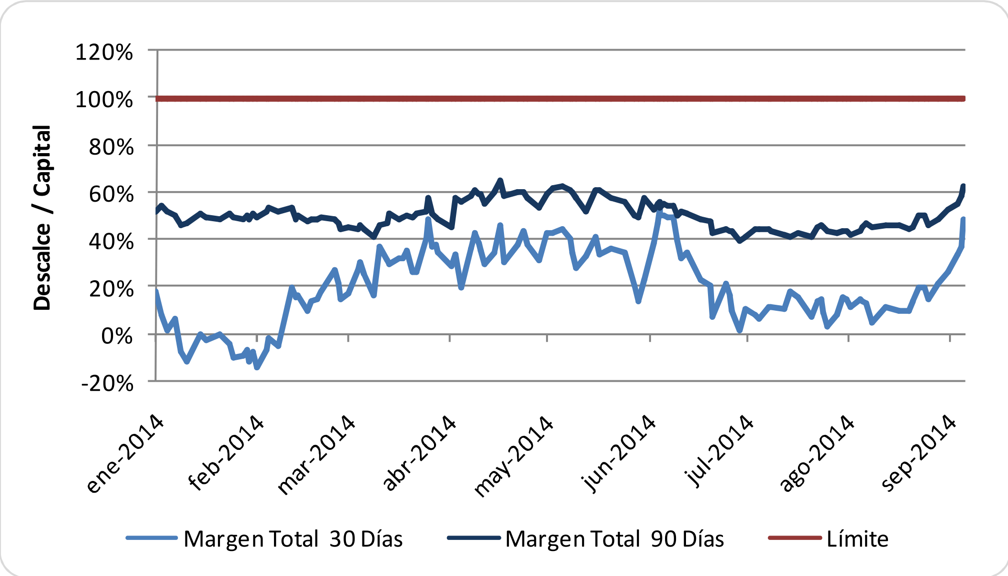
(b) Short-term mismatch CLP-UF (% on Basic Capital),

	September, 2014				2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure
Mismatch 30 days	22,9%	64,5%	(19,4%)	35,6%	18,8%	56,9%	(26,2%)	12,4%

(c) Short-term mismatch FX (% on Basic Capital),

	September, 2014				2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Closure
Mismatch 30 days	0,1%	29,5%	(23,0%)	8,9%	13,3%	43,6%	(12,6%)	6,0%

Fig. 4. Liquidity Evolution during 2013 – September, 2014 (maximum = 1)
Liquidity 30 days = Mismatch/Basic Capital
Liquidity 90 days = Mismatch /2 Basic Capital*



3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk inherent in the price variations of financial assets, Variations in interest rates, the exchange rate, commodities and shares prices, credit spreads, volatility, etc,, constitute a risk known as market risk, This is expressed in the possibility of incurring losses that will be translated to the statements of income or the balance sheet depending on the type of financial instrument and its respective accounting treatment,

BCI manages its exposure to market risk between trading portfolios and portfolios available for sale or held-to-maturity, Trading portfolios include positions coming from sales to corporate and institutional clients, positions coming from market making business, and hedge or trading positions, The AFS and HTM portfolios hold positions mainly related to interest rate management associated with personal and commercial banking loans, in addition to a portfolio of financial investments, These portfolios have less rotation and their change in fair value does not affect the income statement until maturity, At present, the Bank has no instruments classified as held-to-maturity,

A series of tools are used to monitor the market risk of positions in each category, These include value-at-risk (VaR), CVaR, simulation, and stress analysis, The corporation uses the Algorithmics platform to support the measurement and management of the market risk and counterpart,

a) Top holdinsg

The main balance sheet positions are listed by time maturity band or repricing and their comparison for the year 2013,

Fig. 5. Book value to maturity range or re-pricing by currency
Positions 30/09/14 (MCLP$)

ASSETS	**1Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**10Y+**	**Total**
CLP	8,437,042	2,551,525	852,474	48,420	11,889,461
UF	3,432,170	2,916,634	2,032,341	1,335,516	9,716,661
MX	4,227,696	751,170	353,681	-	5,332,547
TOTAL	**16,096,908**	**6,219,329**	**3,238,496**	**1,383,936**	**26,938,669**

LIABILITIES	**1Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**10Y+**	**Total**
CLP	9,672,136	2,712,679	9,207	-	12,394,022
UF	1,897,557	2,397,112	1,310,605	986,529	6,591,803
MX	4,286,795	911,275	345,414	-	5,543,484
TOTAL	**15,856,488**	**6,021,066**	**1,665,226**	**986,529**	**24,529,309**

MISMATCH	**1Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**10Y+**	**Total**
CLP	(1,235,093)	(161,154)	843,368	48,419	(504,460)
UF	1,534,613	519,521	721,736	348,987	3,124,857
MX	(59,098)	(160,104)	8,265	-	(210,937)
TOTAL	**240,422**	**198,263**	**1,573,369**	**397,406**	**2,409,460**

Fig. 6. , Book value to maturity range or re-pricing by currency
Positions 30/09/14 (MCLP$)

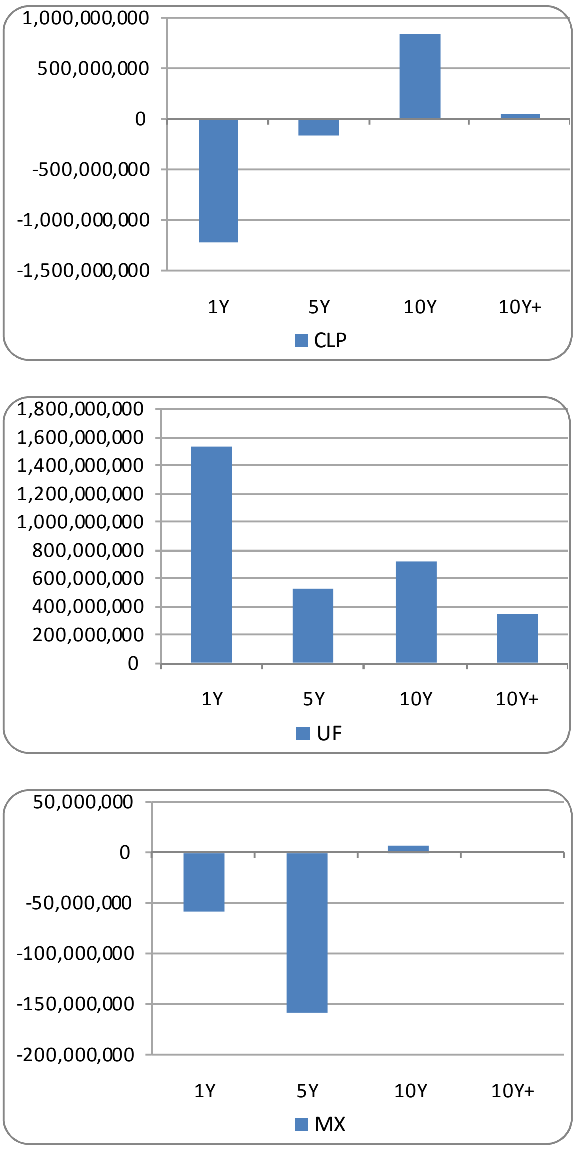


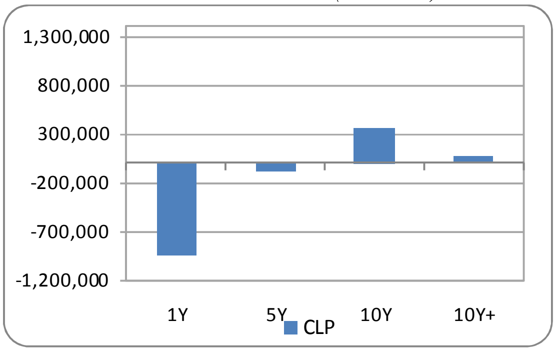
Fig. 7. , Book value to maturity range or re-pricing by currency
Positions 31/12/13 (MCLP$)

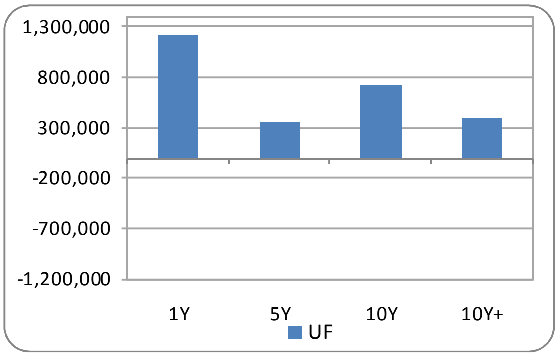
ASSETS	1Y	5Y	10Y	10Y+	Total
CLP	7,437,148	2,587,747	354,963	73,234	10,453,092
UF	3,419,384	2,805,172	1,585,681	1,209,062	9,019,299
MX	3,722,376	593,373	338,986	335	4,655,070
TOTAL	**14,578,908**	**5,986,292**	**2,279,630**	**1,282,631**	**24,127,461**

LIABILITIES	1Y	5Y	10Y	10Y+	Total
CLP	8,388,439	2,678,643	5	-	11,067,087
UF	2,206,472	2,448,548	878,324	819,487	6,352,831
MX	3,455,031	565,650	315,208	400	4,336,289
TOTAL	**14,049,942**	**5,692,841**	**1,193,537**	**819,887**	**21,756,207**

MISMATCH	1Y	5Y	10Y	10Y+	Total
CLP	(951,291)	(90,896)	354,958	73,234	(613,995)
UF	1,212,912	356,624	707,357	389,575	2,666,468
MX	267,345	27,723	23,778	(65)	318,781
TOTAL	**528,966**	**293,451**	**1,086,093**	**462,744**	**2,371,254**

Fig. 8. Book value to maturity range or re-pricing by currency
Positions 31/12/13 (MCLP$)





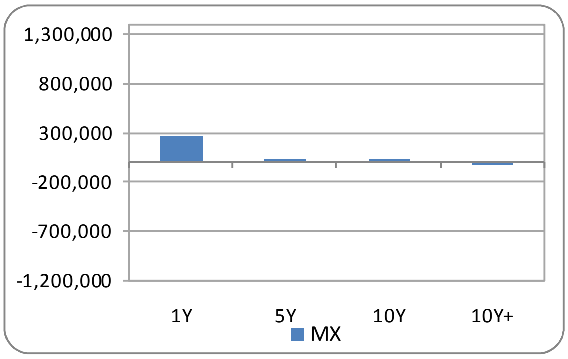


Fig. 9. Book value to maturity range or re-pricing by Account Positions 30/09/14 (MCLP$)

ASSETS	1Y	5Y	10Y	10Y+	TOTAL
Central Bank of Chile	12,765	230,117	15,914	-	258,796
Banks and financial institutions of the country	52,573	112,246	39,557	19,708	224,084
Purchases under resale agreements	74,261	-	-	-	74,261
Commercial loans	5,893,762	1,766,719	787,046	386,110	8,833,637
Consumer loans	796,171	1,133,368	44,422	45,173	2,019,134
Endorsable housing morgage loans	643,316	1,435,554	964,600	876,810	3,920,280
Housing mortgage loans with funding notes	53,871	34,214	10,152	386	98,623
Cash	936,113	-	-	-	936,113
Forwards	590,503	-	-	-	590,503
Chilean Government	5,003	57,566	13,632	2,230	78,431
Consumer Leasing	401	472	-	-	873
Commercial leasing operation	320,683	481,903	162,901	46,493	1,011,980
Other entities of the country	-	-	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	4,956	18,211	21,855	-	45,022
Other assets	3,043,449	17,984	37,313	8	3,098,754
Other housing mortgage loansos	5,758	-	-	-	5,758
Others, except options	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	3,663,318	930,970	1,141,199	7,010	5,742,497
Total Assets	**16,096,903**	**6,219,324**	**3,238,591**	**1,383,928**	**26,938,746**

LIABILITIES	1Y	5Y	10Y	10Y+	TOTAL
Straight bonds	60,223	1,770,099	855,769	-	2,686,091
Subordinated bonds	44,532	164,892	184,943	985,345	1,379,712
Deferred-drawing savings accounts	41,475	-	-	-	41,475
Unconditional-drawing savings accounts	6,455	-	-	-	6,455
Sight deposits	1,681,116	2,382,876	-	-	4,063,992
Time deposits	7,333,649	141,528	7	-	7,475,184
Forwards	586,208	-	-	-	586,208
Letters of credit	12,293	29,046	13,180	497	55,016
Other liabilities	1,553,450	9,296	-	-	1,562,746
Others, Except options	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and other obligations contracted abroad	990,717	124,446	-	-	1,115,163
Loans and other obligations contracted in Chile	27,026	28,603	13,624	-	69,253
Swaps	3,519,341	1,370,277	597,699	685	5,488,002
Sales under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**15,856,485**	**6,021,063**	**1,665,222**	**986,527**	**24,529,297**

Fig. 10 Book value to maturity or re-pricing by account
Positions 31/12/13 (MCLP$)

ASSETS	**1Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**10Y+**	**TOTAL**
Central Bank of Chile	42,625	224,318	7,843	-	274,786
Banks and financial institutions of the country	229,657	181,696	43,489	33,485	488,327
Purchases under resale agreements	87,371	-	-	-	87,371
Commercial loans	5,807,470	1,730,528	665,653	359,473	8,563,124
Consumer loans	755,045	1,068,705	36,001	35,081	1,894,832
Endorsable housing morgage loans	573,390	1,309,306	839,492	771,451	3,493,639
Housing mortgage loans with funding notes	48,674	41,573	12,504	758	103,509
Cash	933,714	-	-	-	933,714
Forwards	1,064,663	-	-	-	1,064,663
Chilean Government	8,868	38,633	4,078	2,557	54,136
Consumer Leasing	505	568	-	-	1,073
Commercial leasing operation	320,511	464,719	149,573	42,511	977,314
Other entities of the country	-	-	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	5,005	12,547	35,017	-	52,569
Other assets	2,185,308	14,866	10	37,313	2,237,497
Other housing mortgage loansos	5,697	-	-	-	5,697
Others, except options	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	2,510,404	898,833	485,970	-	3,895,207
Total Assets	**14,578,907**	**5,986,292**	**2,279,630**	**1,282,629**	**24,127,458**

LIABILITIES	**1Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**10Y+**	**TOTAL**
Straight bonds	357,406	1,170,026	754,443	-	2,281,875
Subordinated bonds	40,460	150,985	155,542	817,637	1,164,624
Deferred-drawing savings accounts	42,061	-	-	-	42,061
Unconditional-drawing savings accounts	6,105	-	-	-	6,105
Sight deposits	1,474,886	2,410,817	-	-	3,885,703
Time deposits	7,055,440	293,003	12	-	7,348,455
Forwards	1,038,826	-	-	-	1,038,826
Letters of credit	14,160	34,882	16,215	1,014	66,271
Other liabilities	1,008,810	8,249	-	-	1,017,059
Others, Except options	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and other obligations contracted abroad	833,740	124,367	-	-	958,107
Loans and other obligations contracted in Chile	113,865	6,129	4,963	400	125,357
Swaps	2,064,183	1,494,384	262,362	836	3,821,765
Sales under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**14,049,942**	**5,692,842**	**1,193,537**	**819,887**	**21,756,208**

The main positions are listed on investments available for sale by type of issuer and currency, Risk classification of these positions at the end of last year and in September 2014 is also reported,

Fig. 11.a Available for sale Investments
Fairvalue 30/09/14 (MCLP$)

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTRAS
Sovereign bonds	284,715	6,621	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	20,339	26,284	180,637	-	-
Financial institutions bonds	562	46,830	-	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes	-	77,626	-	-	-
Time deposits	7,610	12,758	-	-	-
Total	**313,226**	**170,119**	**180,637**	**-**	**-**

Fig. 11.b Available for sale Investments
Fairvalue 31/12/13 (MCLP$)

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTRAS
Sovereign bonds	246,635	7,644	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	56,361	46,571	180,250	-	-
Financial institutions bonds	550	80,644	-	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes	-	130,448	-	-	-
Time deposits	72,213	6,057	-	-	-
Total	**375,759**	**271,364**	**180,250**	**-**	**-**

Fig. 12. Available for sale Investments International-Issued Bond Portfolio Credit Rating 30/09/14 (%)

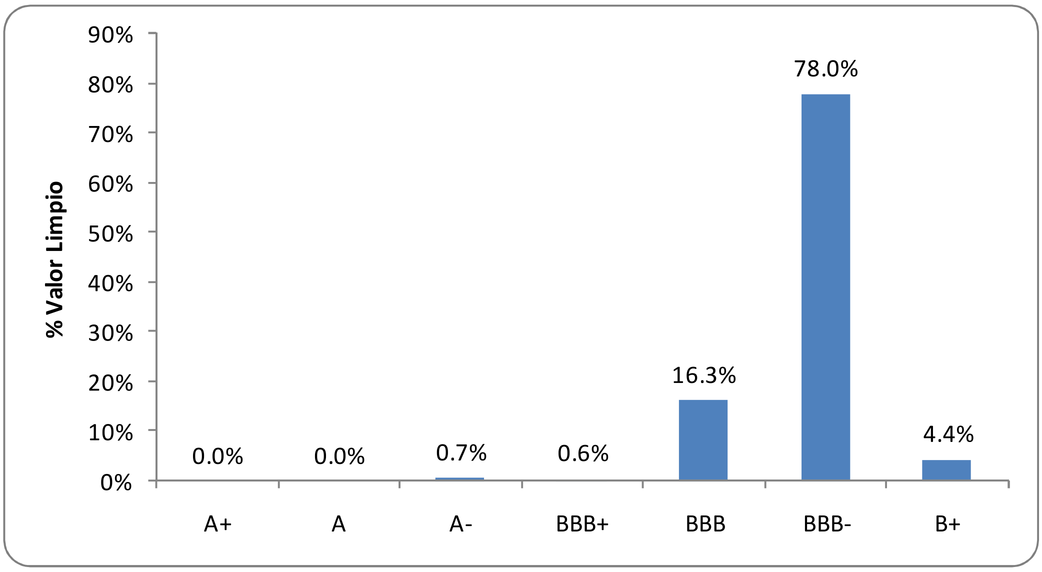
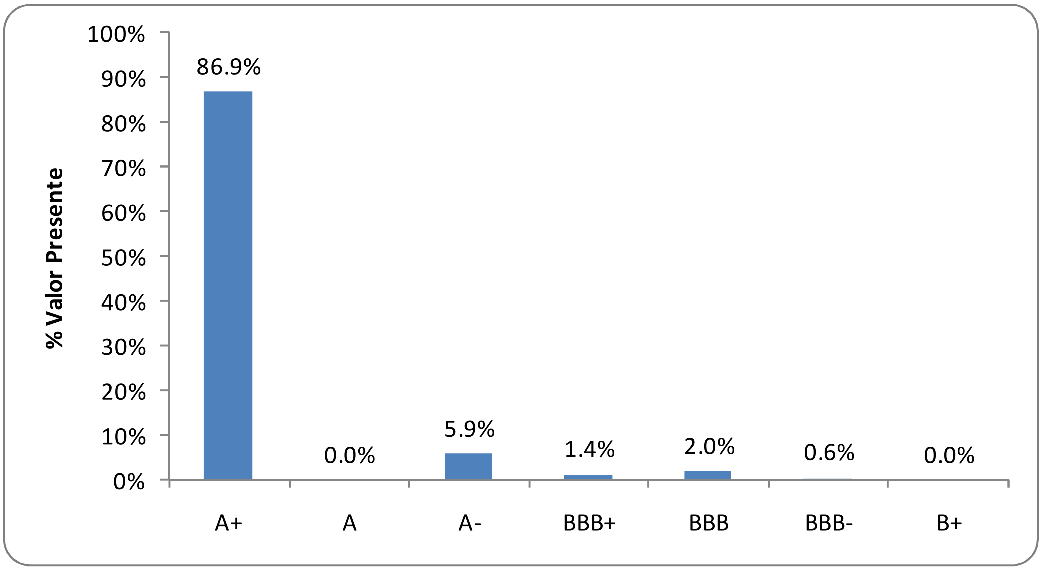


Fig. 13. Available for sale Investments International-Issued Bond Portfolio Credit Rating 30/09/14 (%)



a. Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity measurements are used to monitor the market risk of positions by sensitivity to each of the risk factors, For example, a change in the present value of 100 basis points in the interest rate is a type of risk factor, This type of model is especially useful for measuring the risk of a mismatch between assets and liabilities, i,e,, essentially the banking book,

The regulatory sensitivity measurements perform these analyses by applying interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, commodities positions, shares positions, and exposure to derivative instruments, according to predetermined sensitivities,

The Corporation also measures for sub-portfolios and different risk factors, Among the models used is Market Value Sensitivity or MVS, which measures the change in economic value of equity in the event of a parallel movement of 100 basis points in interest rates, For a short-term horizon, the Spreads at Risk or SAR model is used, which measures the impact on results in 12 months time of a parallel movement in rates, For both models, there are explicit internal limits measured as a ratio of capital (for MVS) and of financial margin (for SAR),

The Bank structurally generates risk rate exposure, which is mainly explained by maintaining long-term fixed rate assets and obtaining short-term financing, such as deposits, In this regard, the Bank is an active market participant in managing their interest rate risk strategy using hedge accounting,

Some of the hedging strategies are: a) transforming short-term risk to long-term (taking liabilities from short to long term through interest rate swaps) and b) floating long-term placements using interest rate swap.

In the scenario of 100 basis points increase, keeping all other variables constant, the effects compared to the end of 2013 and September 2014 are:

In short-term, exposure to 2013 and September 2014 interest rates amounted to MCLP $ 6,982 and MCLP $ 8,320, respectively, equal to expect an adverse effect on net interest income over a 12 months horizon.

The sensitivity rate risk applied to all items in the banking book and all deadlines MVS measured, by the years 2013 and September 2014, are MCLP $ 62,297 and MCLP $ 96,463, respectively.

b. Value at Risk

Value-at-Risk (VaR) is a methodology that estimates potential losses that might affect a portfolio as a result of adverse interest-rate movements and/or market-price changes over a period of time and for a certain level of confidence,

The VaR methodology used is a historic simulation that records the fat-tails property of the financial income, It uses a window of 4 years of daily data, It is measured at the first percentile of the P&L distribution or VaR at 99% of confidence, which is the same,

The volatility updating technique is used, which records the existence of volatility clusters, The forecast horizon is of 1 day, The square root rule is used to escalate this value to the regulatory horizon of 10 days,

The value-at-risk model is validated by back-testing the daily results, both observed and theoretical, Statistically, excess losses of VaR are expected to be observed on average 1% daily,

Objectives and limitations of the VaR methodology

The objective of the VaR is to measure the risk of a portfolio of assets by determining how much you can lose of the portfolio over a period of time and with a given confidence level under normal market conditions,

This method is very easy to apply in portfolios that include information on relevant market variables, Furthermore, calculation does not depend on correlations and volatilities, as these are implicitly calculated using historical information, However, this means obtaining the history of associated variables for performing this calculation, which implies an effort to have such data, In addition, to have a certain degree of confidence in the measurement, in this case with VaR at 99%, this leads to the loss of 1 in every 100 days, which will be the least as predicted by the VaR, without a possible limit for this value,

Stress Testing VaR

There are limitations of the VaR models, particularly in the presence of extreme events that have not been observed in recent historic information or for not capturing the intra-day movements of the portfolio, Therefore, stress situations are modeled to evaluate potential impacts on the value of portfolios in the most extreme, although possible, events, The scenarios used are the following:

- Historic simulation scenarios that incorporate fluctuations observed during historic extreme events,
- Montecarlo simulation scenarios, which generate multiplicity of possible scenarios from the historic data,
- Scenarios of sensitivity that consider movements in risk factors that are not captured by the recent history,
- VaR limits

The Corporation has set specific limits to the corporate VaR, as well as sub-limits to the trading, balance and available for sale investments portfolios,

c. Position Limits

In addition to the limits of risk models predictive character as VaR and sensitivity analysis, there are accounting limits by maximum positions and stop loss per book (trading, balance),

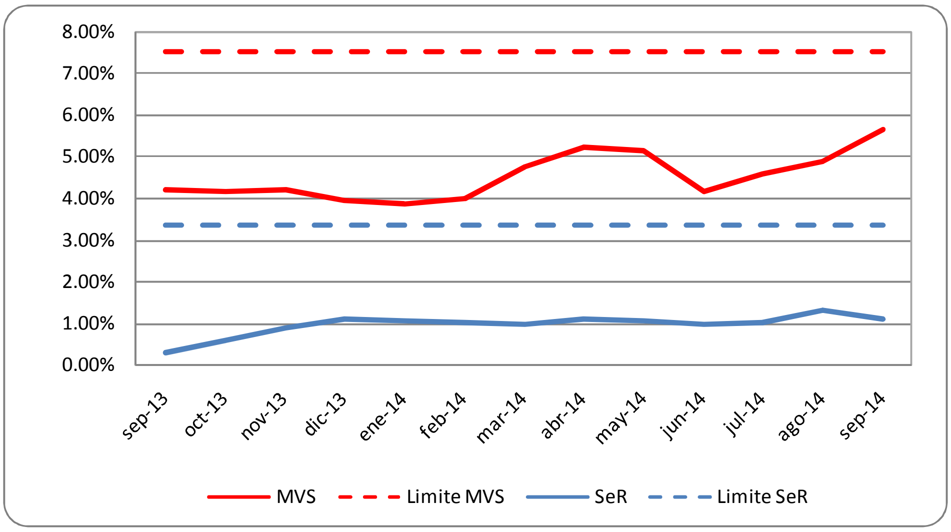
d. Variations

• Sensitivity analysis of the banking book

The use of hedge accounting and bond, help keep the risk of interest rate bounded bankingbook,

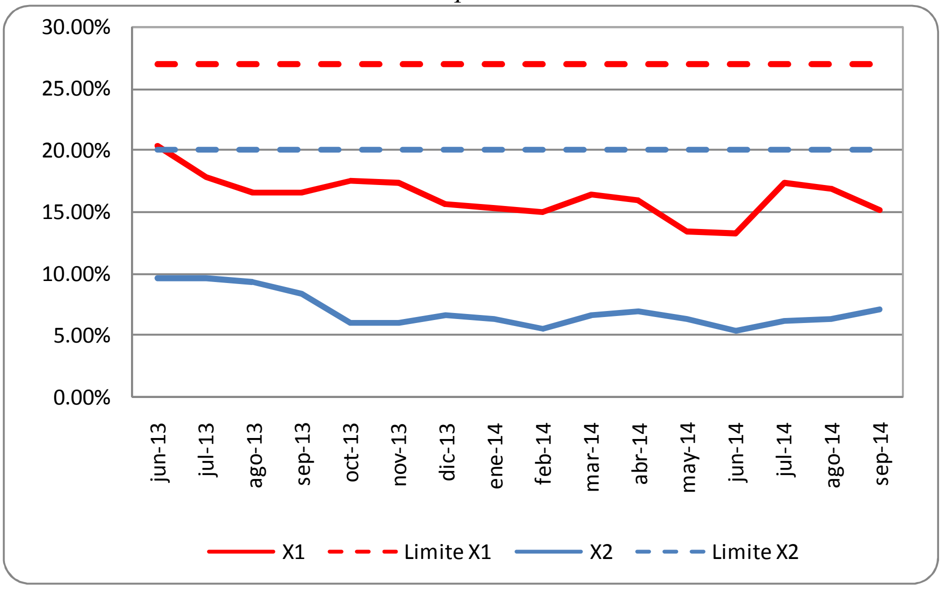
Measuring long-term MVS averaged over 2014 was 4,7% (4,3% in 2013) of the capital of a limit of 7,5% for the year 2014, Being as I had an average of 1 06% (2013 0,93%) on net interest income to a limit of 3,35%, Showing both indices increased risk of the banking book rate which are far below the limits,

Fig. 14. MVS - SAR
Period 2014



The evolution of regulatory ratios X1 (exposure to market risk in the short term) and X2 (exposure to market risk in the long term) recorded clearance with the limits for the period 2014, mainly due to the management of the balance sheet hedge accounting,

Fig. 15. Regulatory Market Risk X1 – X2
Period to September, 2014

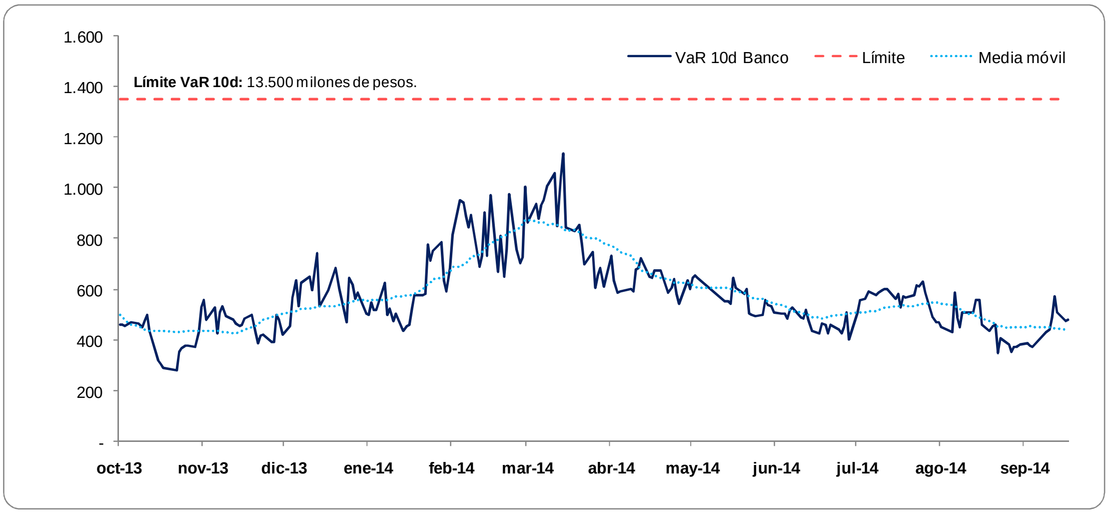


X1: Limit on Financial Margin
X2: Limit on Effective Shareholders Equity

- Value at risk

The evolution of the 10-day VaR for the rolling year shown, Data at the end of September 30, 2014,

Fig. 16, Consolidated Value at Risk
Period 2014 MCLP$),



There has been an increase in volatility in almost all classes of financial assets resulting from the depreciation of emerging market currencies against the US dollar, and the uncertainty in Europe and slow recovery during the period 2014,

In the national context, expectations of cuts in nominal rates, TPM has motivated taking long positions in nominal and real curves, On the other hand, the FX positions have been in line with expectations of depreciation of the peso and the euro,

So far in 2014, the average consolidated total risk MCLP$6,014 measured the regulatory horizon of 10 days, an increase of 23% over the 2013 average (MCLP$4,891),

On a consolidated basis, the risk of interest rate averages MCLP$3,866 while MCLP$2,631 FX risk, In trading the aggregate average was MCLP$5,216, MCLP$ 3,624 for interest rate and MCLP$2,518 for foreign currency, Finally, for non-trading portfolios (investments available for sale) the total VaR averaged MCLP$1,180, MCLP$1,209por rate risk and MCLP$ 281 for currency risk,

Fig. 17. Value at risk by portfolio and type of risk
Period 2014 (MCLP$),

(a) Consolidated VaR by type of risk (MCLP$)

	9 Months ended September 30,2014			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	2,632	5,838	565	678
Interest rate risk	3,866	8,567	2,708	3,663
Diversification (*)	484	2,666	251	2
VaR Total	**6,015**	**11,371**	**3,524**	**4,343**

(b) VaR trading portfolio by type of risk (MCLP$),

	9 Months ended September 30,2014			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	2,519	4,781	118	555
Interest rate risk	3,624	6,563	2,611	4,882
Diversification (*)	926	3,157	580	1,108
VaR Total	**5,216**	**7,961**	**3,309**	**4,328**

(c) VaR non-trading portfolio by type of risk (MCLP$),

	9 Months ended September 30,2014			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	281	1,195	29	29
Interest rate risk	1,210	5,012	279	506
Diversification (*)	310	1,037	20	4
VaR Total	**1,181**	**5,170**	**288**	**531**

(*) Diversification is defined as the effect of correlation of total VaR,

Fig. 18. Value at Risk by portfolio and type of risk
Year 2013 (MCLP$)

(a) Consolidated VaR by type of risk (MCLP$)

	12 Months ended December 31,2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	2,458	3,756	2,103	2,677
Interest rate risk	4,686	7,157	2,306	5,101
Diversification (*)	2,253	3,446	2,003	2,454
VaR Total	**4,891**	**7,467**	**2,406**	**5,324**

(b) VaR trading portfolio by type of risk (MCLP$),

	12 Months ended December 31,2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	2,144	3,538	2,087	2,726
Interest rate risk	4,096	6,743	2,288	5,194
Diversification (*)	1,9741	3,246	1,987	2,499
VaR Total	**4,274**	**7,035**	**2,388**	**5,421**

(c) VaR non-trading portfolio by type of risk (MCLP$),

	12 Months ended December 31,2013			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Final
FX Risk	1,854	2,669	1,315	1,632
Interest rate risk	3,533	5,088	2,507	3,112
Diversification (*)	1,701	2,448	1,206	1,497
VaR Total	**3,688**	**5,309**	**2,616**	**3,247**

(*)Diversification is defined as the effect of correlation of total VaR,

While VaR captures the Bank's daily exposure to the risks of currency and interest rate sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest rates and exchange rates over one year, The longer time frame of sensitivity analysis complements VaR and helps the Bank to assess their exposure to market risk, The details of the sensitivity analysis for the risk of exchange rate and interest rate risk is set out below,

Sensitivity of interest rate

The following table shows the sensitivity of the fair value to reasonably posible alternative assumptions:

	Recognition in statement of income		Recognition in statment of other comprehensive income	
	Favorable change	Non favorable change	Favorable change	Non favorable change
	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$
September 30, 2014				
Securities hacked by assets held for trading	(36)	36	-	-
Other non derivateive assets held for trading	5	(5)	-	-
Securities backed by available for sales assets	-	-	(196)	196
December 31, 2013				
Securities hacked by assets held for trading	79	(79)	-	-
Other non derivateive assets held for trading	(176)	176	-	-
Securities backed by available for sales assets			(215)	215

Currency Risk

The currency risk is defined as the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fructuate tue to changes ain Exchange rates, The Bank is exposed to the effects to fluctuations in the prevailing exchange rates regarding its financial position and cash flos, The Bank's exposure to the risk of Exchange rates of foreign currencies is presented in the table below:

September 2014	Date:	30-09-2014	
	Exchange rate USD/CLP:	598,23	CLP
MCLP$	Exchange rate EUR/CLP:	754,97	CLP

Assets	**USD**	**EUR**	**Otras**
Cash	231,850	22,479	4,072
Commercial loans	2,001,715	28,473	329
Investments under agreement to resell	-	-	-
Commercial leasing operations	50,880	-	-
Mortgage loans LC	-	-	-
Mortgage loans MHE	-	-	-
Other mortgage loans	-	-	-
Housing leasing	-	-	-
Consumer loans	13,320	-	-
Consumer leasing	-	-	-
Commercial loans LCS	-	-	-
Consumer loans LCS	-	-	-
Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-
Gobierno de Chile	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions of the country	-	-	-
Other entities of the country	1,457	-	-
Governments and governments bodies MX	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	31,726	-	-
Forward	7,087,499	52,987	135,375
Futures	40,278	-	-
Swaps	7,176,488	14,200	-
Other, excluding options	-	-	-
Other assets	1,138,677	523,649	3,476
Delta options	104,152	-	2,216
Total Assets	**17,878,042**	**641,788**	**145,468**

Liabilities	**USD**	**EUR**	**Otras**
Demand deposits	647,567	24,361	237
Time deposits	859,552	12,737	-
Saving accounts with deferred withdrawal	-	-	-
Savings accounts with unconditional withdrawal	-	-	-
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	8,905	-	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MN	12,189	-	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MX	1,082,979	20,750	22
Letters of credit	-	-	-
Current bonds	658,053	-	-
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-
Forward	6,158,249	58,210	133,429
Futurres	40,233	-	-
Swaps	7,902,798	2,850	-
Otrher, excluding options	-	-	-
Other liabilities	620,624	545,197	10,331
Delta Options	99,847	7,422	5,491
Total Liabilities	**18,090,996**	**671,527**	**149,510**

Net	**(212,954)**	**(29,739)**	**(4,042)**

	Date:	31-12-2013	
	Exchange rate CLP/USD:	525,7	CLP
December 2013	**Exchange rate CLP/EUR:**	726,0	CLP

MCLP$

Assets	**USD**	**EUR**	**Otras**
Cash	1,447	21	2,186
Commercial loans	4,531	51	366
Investments under agreement to resell	-	-	-
Commercial leasing operations	80	-	-
Mortgage loans LC	-	-	-
Mortgage loans MHE	-	-	-
Other mortgage loans	-	-	-
Housing leasing	-	-	-
Consumer loans	19	-	-
Consumer leasing	-	-	-
Commercial loans LCS	-	-	-
Consumer loans LCS	-	-	-
Central Bank of Chile	320	-	1
Gobierno de Chile	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions of the country	-	-	-
Other entities of the country	7	-	-
Governments and governments bodies MX	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	73	-	2,874
Forward	11,527	75	98,220
Futures	5	-	-
Swaps	9,099	15	275,966
Other, excluding options	-	-	-
Other assets	651	325	5,393
Delta options	102	-	-
Total Assets	**27,861**	**487**	**385,006**

Liabilities	USD	EUR	Otras
Demand deposits	1,014	22	733
Time deposits	2,521	20	313
Saving accounts with deferred withdrawal	-	-	-
Savings accounts with unconditional withdrawal	-	-	-
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	28	-	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MN	808	5	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MX	1,750	37	-
Letters of credit	-	-	-
Current bonds	1,100	-	80,600
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-
Forward	11,220	74	99,699
Futurres	5	-	-
Swaps	9,345	-	-
Otrher, excluding options	-	-	-
Other liabilities	473	320	3,708
Delta Options	61	-	-
Total Liabilities	**28,325**	**478**	**185,053**
Net	**(464)**	**9**	**199,953**
Other Net Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**

Sensitivity of currency risk

The following tables detail the Bank's sensitivity against an increase and decrease of 10% in the Chilean peso against the relevant foreign currencies, 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in exchange rates,

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and it adjusts its conversion at the end of the period, of which it reports a 10% change in the exchange rates, The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations with the Bank where the loan is denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the lender or the borrower, A positive number below indicates an increase in earnings and other net equity when the Chilean peso goes up by 10%, compared to the corresponding currency,

In the case of a low of 10% of the Chilean peso against the relevant currency, a comparable impact on the earnings and other equity would be produced, and the balances would be negative, as shown below,

Because the Bank does not have accounting hedges of net investments, there is no impact on equity due to a 10% change in the Chilean peso against all exchange rates

MCLP$,	As for September 30, 2014			
	Decrease 10%		Increase 10%	
Assets	**USD**	**EUR**	**USD**	**EUR**
Cash	208,665	20,231	255,036	24,727
Commercial loans	1,801,543	25,625	2,201,886	31,320
Investments under agreement to resell	-	-	-	-
Commercial leasing operations	45,792	-	55,968	-
Mortgage loans LC	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans MHE	-	-	-	-
Other mortgage loans	-	-	-	-
Housing leasing	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	11,988	-	14,652	-
Consumer leasing	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans LCS	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans LCS	-	-	-	-
Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-
Gobierno de Chile	-	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions of the country	-	-	-	-
Other entities of the country	1,311	-	1,603	-
Governments and governments bodies MX	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	28,554	-	34,899	-
Forward	6,378,749	47,688	7,796,249	58,286
Futures	36,250	-	44,306	-
Swaps	6,458,839	12,780	7,894,137	15,620
Other, excluding options	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,024,809	471,284	1,252,544	576,014
Delta options	93,737	-	114,567	-
Total Assets	**16,090,237**	**577,608**	**19,665,847**	**705,967**

Liabilities	**USD**	**EUR**	**USD**	**EUR**
Demand deposits	582,811	21,925	712,324	26,797
Time deposits	773,597	11,464	945,508	14,011
Saving accounts with deferred withdrawal	-	-	-	-
Savings accounts with unconditional withdrawal	-	-	-	-
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	8,014	-	9,795	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MN	10,970	-	13,408	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MX	974,681	18,675	1,191,277	22,825
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-
Current bonds	592,248	-	723,858	-
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-
Forward	5,542,424	52,389	6,774,073	64,031
Futurres	36,209	-	44,256	-
Swaps	7,112,518	2,565	8,693,078	3,135
Otrher, excluding options	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	558,562	490,677	682,687	599,716
Delta Options	89,862	6,680	109,832	8,164
Total Liabilities	**16,281,896**	**604,375**	**19,900,096**	**738,679**

Net	**(191,658)**	**(26,767)**	**(234,249)**	**(32,712)**

	As for December 31, 2013			
	Decrease 10%		Increase 10%	
Activos	**USD**	**EUR**	**USD**	**EUR**
Cash	684,594	13,676	836,726	16,716
Commercial loans	2,143,944	33,608	2,620,376	41,077
Investments under agreement to resell	-	-	-	-
Commercial leasing operations	37,938	-	46,368	-
Mortgage loans LC	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans MHE	-	-	-	-
Other mortgage loans	-	-	-	-
Housing leasing	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	8,760	-	10,707	-
Consumer leasing	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans LCS	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans LCS	-	-	-	-
Central Bank of Chile	151,242	-	184,851	-
Gobierno de Chile	-	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions of the country	-	-	-	-
Other entities of the country	3,509	-	4,289	-
Governments and governments bodies MX	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	-	-	-
Other foreign entities	34,380	-	42,020	-
Forward	5,453,735	48,853	6,665,676	59,710
Futures	2,347	-	2,869	-
Swaps	4,305,242	9,811	5,261,962	11,991
Other, excluding options	-	-	-	-
Other assets	307,844	212,682	376,253	259,945
Delta options	48,298	-	59,030	-
Total Assets	**13,181,832,415,011**	**8,630,814,280**	**16,111,128,507,236**	**389,437,661,896**
Liabilities	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Demand deposits	479,817	14,344	586,443	17,532
Time deposits	1,192,776	13,211	1,457,837	16,147
Saving accounts with deferred withdrawal	-	-	-	-
Savings accounts with unconditional withdrawal	-	-	-	-
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	13,316	-	16,275	-
Loans and other obligations contracted MN	382,233	3,272	467,173	3,999
Loans and other obligations contracted MX	827,952	24,161	1,011,941	29,530
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-
Current bonds	520,443	-	636,097	-
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-
Forward	5,308,460	48,050	6,488,118	58,728
Futurres	2,295	-	2,805	-
Swaps	4,421,425	-	5,403,964	-
Otrher, excluding options	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	223,973	209,215	273,745	255,708
Delta Options	28,913	-	35,338	-
Total Liabilities	**13,401,601,598,556**	**312,252,880,076**	**16,379,735,287,125**	**381,642,408,981**
Net	**- 219,769,183,545**	**6,377,934,204**	**- 268,606,779,889**	**7,795,252,915**
Other Net Equity	-	-	-	-

Because the Bank has no net investment hedge accounting, there is no impact on equity due to a 10% change in the Chilean peso against all types of changes,

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain the same, In fact, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors, It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger and smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results,

The sensitivity analyses do not take into account that the Bank's assets and liabilities are actively managed, Moreover, the financial position of the Bank may vary at the time that an actual market movement occurs, For example, the strategy of financial risk management of the Bank seeks to manage the exposure to market fluctuations, As investment markets go through different trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing the allocation of the investment portfolio and taking other protective measures,

Consequently, the actual impact of a change in the assumptions may not have any impact on the liabilities, whereas assets are held at market value on the statement of financial position, In these circumstances, the different measurement bases of assets and liabilities could result in volatility of equity,

Price risk - own products

The Bank is exposed to price risks of its products that are subject to general and specific fluctuations in the market,

The Bank manages price risk through the estimation of periodic stress tests, which establish various scenarios of adverse market conditions; on the other hand it has contingency plans that address transverse actions in the corporation in order to face scenarios that expose the corporation to significant loss,

Other Price Risks

The price risk of equity is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to individual value and its issuer or factors affecting all actual market values

The sensitivity analyzes below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price at period over which it is reported,

If equity prices had been 1% higher / lower:

Net income for the year to September 30, 2014 would not have been affected as the equity investments are classified as available for sale and no investment was expropriated or damaged; despite the negative effect on equity of MCLP$ 23,435 amount and the December 31, 2013 would have been MCLP$ 21,524,

e. Fair Value

The area of Market Risk is responsible for defining the methodologies of valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, while operations is responsible for the implementation thereof, The fundamental principle of the task of fair value measurement is to determine the starting price of an asset or liability in an ordinary transaction in a representative market, But not only the accounting information depends on this assessment; risk indicators such as value-at-risk are also based on these prices, so that the implied volatility on any valuation model is also very relevant,

Following international accounting rules, are used - provided they are available- quotations or observable prices of identical assets or liabilities that are measured, These are known as Level 1 Inputs Absent identical assets or liabilities measurement is made based on observable prices, Interpolations typically classified in this group for the case of derivatives and other instruments or matrixpricing models for fixed income instruments, This class is known as Level 2 inputs,

Finally, when it is not possible to rely on the above inputs, the measurement is performed based on inputs that are not directly observable on the market, These are the Level 3 Inputs Note 34 present the classification of financial instruments according to their valuation, Below is a brief explanation of that system,

Positions in foreign currency bonds Central Bank and futures contracts and other instruments traded on exchanges have very liquid markets where prices or prices for identical instruments are usually observable, These instruments are included in Level 1,

Even as liquids, some markets require the existence of brokers to raise supply with demand and allow transactions to be carried, Normally deposits and derivatives traded over-the-counter are in this segment, Estoscuentan with quotes from different brokers, which guarantees the existence of market prices or inputs needed for valorización,Entre derivatives contracts and deinterés fromCurrency forward rates, interest rate swaps, crosscurrency swaps and currency options are foreign, As usual for those periods other than those listed building techniques and interpolation curves that are standard in the market are used, Debt instruments are less liquid as some sovereign bonds, corporate bonds and mortgage securities of domestic issue, are valued - unless there prices - based on fair value models based on directly observable prices or market factors, All these instruments are classified in Level 2 valuation,

The base model for the valuation of fixed income securities without much liquidity in the local market is a dynamic model of interest rates using panels incomplete data and incorporates all the recent price history of the papers in question and instruments with similar characteristics as to issuer risk rating, duration, etc, The fair value models used, both internal and external are tested periodically and backtesting audited by independent parties,

Finally, all instruments whose prices or market factors are not directly observable are classified in Level 3,

f. Derivative instruments

At September 30, 2014 the Bank of MCLP$31,977 positions in derivative instruments at fair value, Derivatives are classified into two groups according to their accounting treatment: (1) instruments for trading and (2) instruments with special hedge accounting treatment, The trading instruments originate activities Sales & Trading (S & T), whether from sales to third parties or hedge the risks involved in such sales, The areas responsible for Asset & Liabiliy Management (ALM) also use derivatives to hedge their risks, They can follow the standard treatment for negotiation or have special hedge accounting treatment, The toppings look according to current accounting standards reduce fluctuations in the value of assets and liabilities or cash flows,

The market risk associated with derivative instruments is measured by VaR and stress tests,

g. Counterparty risk

The Bank manages its counterparty risk by two actions, consumer line in derivatives and Credit Value Adjustment (CVA),

Use of line

Consumption credit line derived over-the-counter (OTC) must match the credit exposure generated by the Bank, The credit risk on these contracts exist when the recovery or mark-to-market (MTM) is positive in favor of the Bank, As these contracts are valued daily, in this there is uncertainty regarding the potential value that can reach the MTM over the life of the operation,

Monte Carlo simulation techniques are used to estimate future peak exposures by counterparty, Specific counterparty limits ensure that the accepted risk levels are not exceeded and proper diversification is achieved, The table below details the use of line segment at the end of September 2014,

Segment	**Consumer line MCLP$**
Private Banking	23,001
International Banks	190,718
Local Banks	273,894
Corporate	447,741
Entrepreneurs and Enterprising Entities	5,188
Companies	37,924
Large Companies	71,593
Real Estate	190,094
Institutional	38,807
Wholesale Trading	22,181
Total	**1,301,141**

Adjustment for credit risk in derivatives (CVA)

The objective is to determine the expected loss for counterparty risk in OTC derivative contracts, The CVA of a derivative is defined as the difference between the value of open derivative counterparty risk (equivalent to the original derivative without risk of default of either party) and the value of risky derivative (which corresponds to the original derivative, which has an inherent risk) to consider the possibility of counterparty default, Thus the CVA of a client can be obtained from the expected exposure (EE) for counterparty risk (how much is expected to lose) and the rate of expected loss (EL) associated with the default of the counterparty, The table below details the provision of CVA segment at the end of September 2014,

CreditValueAdjustment			
Segment	**dec-13**	**sep-14**	**Variation**
Private Banking	536	568	32
International Banks	50	66	16
Local Banks	147	183	36
Corporate	786	1,872	1,086
Entrepreneurs and Enterprising Entities	280	213	(67)
Companies	1,402	1,944	542
Large Companies	1,401	2,187	786
Real Estate	622	730	108
Institutional	80	102	22
Wholesale Trading	168	187	19
Total	**5,472**	**8,052**	**2,580**

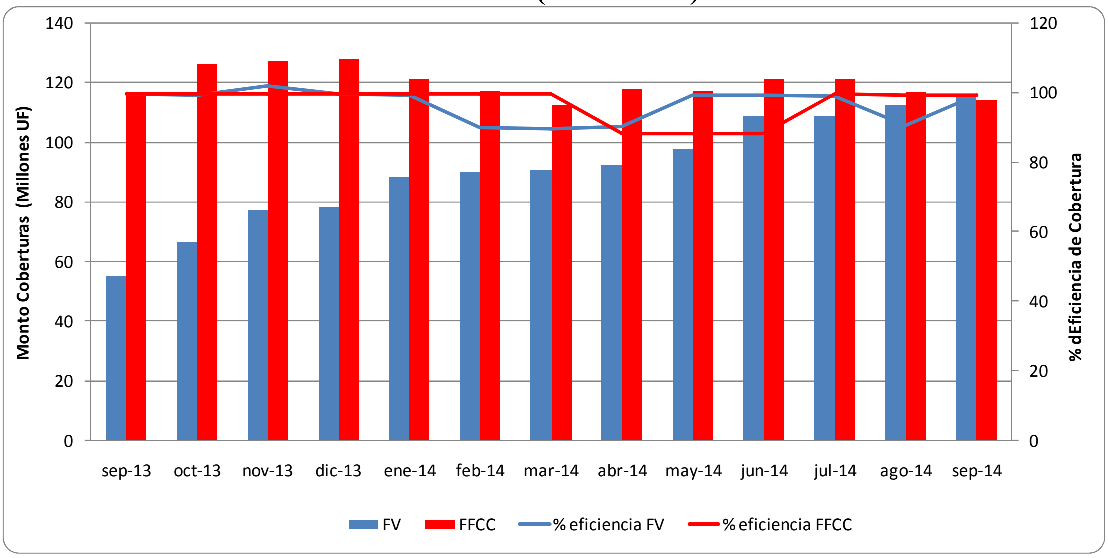
h. Hedge accounting

The Bank uses hedge accounting to manage the risk of fair value and cash flow to which it is exposed, The fair value hedges using derivative instruments to hedge the change in fair value of an asset or liability in the balance sheet,

The cash flow hedges meanwhile, recorded in equity changes in fair value of derivatives that are part of the coverage, Treatment of this type of instrument strictly follows international accounting standards IAS 39, Financial Risk Management is responsible for designing and validating the effectiveness of the hedges, generating effectiveness indicators that are monitored and reported to ALCO,

At September 30, 2014 the total notional amount of cash flow hedges amounted to 116,4 million of UF whereas fair value hedges reach 130,3 million of UF

Fig, 19, Amount, Type and effectiveness of Hedge Accounting Year 2014 (UF Millions)



CREDIT RISK

Risk Management structure

The Bank has structured its credit approval process on the basis of personal and non-delegatable discretionary limits authorized by the Board of Directors,

Based on these credit faculties, the operations are approved at the different levels of Management, always requiring the concurrence of two executives with discretionary limits,

As the amount of the operation increases, pairs of senior executives both from the commercial and risk areas and from the senior management committees must approve the operation, until reaching the highest level represented by approval from the Board of Director's Executive Committee,

Provisions for credit risk

According to the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF), the Banks should permanently maintain evaluations of their loans and contingent credit portfolios, in order to establish provisions opportunely and sufficiently, so as to cover possible losses, in accordance with the regulation of said Superintendency, contained on Compendium of Accounting Standards, chapter B1 referring to provisions for credit risk,

The Bank has a series of models both for the individual and the group portfolios, which are applied depending on the type of portfolio and operations, These models are approved by the Board of Directors, which is informed annually about the adequacy of the provisions,

Models based on the individual analysis of debtors

These models are applied when the companies involved, given their size, complexity or level of exposure with the entity, are required to be identified and analyzed in detail, one by one,

These models consider the analysis of issues such as the financial situation of the debtor, payment behavior, knowledge and experience of the partners and managers in the business, the degree of commitment of the same with the company and the industry in which it operates the company and the relative position of the company on this,

Quality of the loans by type of financial asset

Regarding the quality of the loans, these are described in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF),

	As for September 30, 2014					
	BALANCE			PROVISION		
Debt	Due from Banks	Loans and accounts receivable from customers	Total	Due from Banks	Loans and accounts receivable from customers	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
A1	8,449	157,562	166,011	3	56	59
A2	43,523	1,094,029	1,137,552	36	772	808
A3	53,263	2,278,213	2,331,476	117	2,651	2,768
A4	2,706	1,695,169	1,697,875	47	10,676	10,723
A5	-	1,058,535	1,058,535	-	8,778	8,778
A6	-	284,464	284,464	-	4,736	4,736
B1	-	218,655	218,655	-	17,525	17,525
B2	-	50,221	50,221	-	6,828	6,828
B3	-	5,971	5,971	-	561	561
B4	-	20,744	20,744	-	4,799	4,799
C1	-	30,267	30,267	-	605	605
C2	-	17,222	17,222	-	1,722	1,722
C3	-	17,290	17,290	-	4,322	4,322
C4	-	10,778	10,778	-	4,311	4,311
C5	-	72,581	72,581	-	47,178	47,178
C6	-	36,411	36,411	-	32,770	32,770
GR	-	7,047,289	7,047,289	-	180,769	180,769
Subsidiaries	42,496	1,232,569	1,275,065	91	18,124	18,215
Total	**150,437**	**15,327,970**	**15,478,407**	**294**	**347,183**	**347,477**

	As for December 31, 2013					
	BALANCE			PROVISION		
Debt	Due from Banks	Loans and accounts receivable from customers	Total	Due from Banks	Loans and accounts receivable from customers	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
A1	7,793	161,610	169,403	3	58	61
A2	28,052	1,202,554	1,230,606	23	762	785
A3	46,695	2,069,874	2,116,569	102	2,524	2,626
A4	-	1,734,600	1,734,600	-	11,689	11,689
A5	102	937,239	937,341	4	6,843	6,847
A6	-	343,558	343,558	-	10,907	10,907
B1	-	98,034	98,034	-	5,715	5,715
B2	-	34,345	34,345	-	5,970	5,970
B3	-	8,004	8,004	-	803	803
B4	-	15,720	15,720	-	2,757	2,757
C1	-	15,015	15,015	-	300	300
C2	-	8,316	8,316	-	832	832
C3	-	2,203	2,203	-	551	551
C4	-	9,657	9,657	-	3,863	3,863
C5	-	65,439	65,439	-	42,535	42,535
C6	-	49,911	49,911	-	44,920	44,920
GR	-	6,542,280	6,542,280	-	172,785	172,785
Subsidiaries	23,753	1,124,959	1,148,712	112	20,433	20,545
Total	**106,395**	**14,423,318**	**14,529,713**	**244**	**334,247**	**334,491**

The analysis of the age of delinquent loans by type of financial assets is the following,

	Less than 30 days		Between 31 and 89 days		90 days or more		Total	
	As for September 30, 2014	**As for December 31, 2013**	**As for September 30, 2014**	**As for December 31, 2013**	**As for September 30, 2014**	**As for December 31, 2013**	**As for September 30, 2014**	**As for December 31, 2013**
	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$
Interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	44,989	24,279	18,325	25,589	283,139	255,312	346,453	305,180
Total	**44,989**	**24,279**	**18,325**	**25,589**	**283,139**	**255,312**	**346,453**	**305,180**

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and depends on both individual risks and general market economy risks,

	As of September 30, 2014				
MCLP $	Maximum exposure	Provision	Net exposure after provision	Associated guarantees	Net exposure
Trading instruments	936	-	**936**	-	**936**
Loans and receivables from banks, net	150,437	(294)	**150,143**	-	**150,143**
Loans and receivables from customers, net and Contingents loans (1)	20,425,303	(347,183)	**20,078,120**	(5,274,718)	**14,803,402**
Financial investments available for sale	747,118	-	**747,118**	-	**747,118**
Financial investments delh to maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial agreements (2)	254,565	(8,052)	**246,513**	-	**246,513**

(1) In this line include loans and accounts receivable of MCLP$15,327,970 (see Note 10) and contingent receivables MCLP$5,097,333 (see Note 22), Reported warranties are legally pledged to the bank and there is uncertainty about their eventual execution or settlement,

(2) For the period 2014 guarantees were not in favor of the Bank,

	As of December 31, 2013				
MCLP $	Maximum exposure	Provision	Net exposure after provision	Associated guarantees	Net exposure
Trading instruments	1,042,536	-	**1,042,536**	-	**1,042,536**
Loans and receivables from banks, net	106,395	(244)	**106,151**	-	**106,151**
Loans and receivables from customers, net and Contingents loans (1)	18,699,325	(334,247)	**18,365,078**	(6,165,312)	**12,199,766**
Financial investments available for sale	934,351	-	**934,350**	-	**934,351**
Financial investments delh to maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial agreements (2)	65,093	(5,473)	**59,620**	-	**59,620**

(3) In this line include loans and accounts receivable of MCLP$14,423,318 (see Note 10) and contingent receivables MCLP$4,276,007 (see Note 22), Reported warranties are legally pledged to the bank and there is uncertainty about their eventual execution or settlement

(4) For the period 2013 guarantees were not in favor of the Bank

Operational Risk

Due to the importance of a proper administration and control of operational risks, BCI introduced, in 2006, a specialized management whose organization is aligned with the principles defined in Basel,

BCI Bank has operational risk specialists in process areas, information security, continuity of business, and regulatory compliance, with the objective of avoiding errors in the processes, unexpected losses, and optimizing the use of required capital,

Over the last several years, BCI has grown in terms of identification, quantification, mitigation and report of its operational risks, which allows the Bank to manage and monetarily quantify its risks,

Operational risk management

BCI manages its operational risks with the active participation of those responsible for the areas and processes (Owners of Processes) through four management committees on different areas: a) committee for operational risks b) security of information, c) continuity of business and d) externalized services, These committees meet periodically and their objective is reviewing losses that have occurred, carrying out plans for correcting their causes, and managing the mitigation plans for operational risks identified in the process revisions,

Capital calculation according to Basel

BCI has participated in the capital calculation exercises according to the standards of Basel II (QIS), a calculation integrating the operating risk with credit and market risks, as a global indicator of risk exposure, D 2013 BCI carried out the Operational Risk Capital Calculation under the Advanced Model,,

Security of information

BCI has a security strategy based on the best practices of the industry which is sustained in the regulatory frame and whose main component is the General Policy for Information Security, approved by the Board of Directors Committee, an organization consisting of specialized areas and focused on the administration and operation of security and the management of security risks, and a Security Committee consisting of representatives of several areas of the Bank that monitor compliance with the annual plan of security and the approval of specific policies for security,

This strategy is implemented by a technological infrastructure and specific procedures of operation and monitoring of activity, oriented towards preventing potential attacks on the information security of the clients and the Bank,

Continuity of business

The continuity strategies developed during the last several years have been consolidated, adding new risk scenarios and increasing the coverage plan to the different units that need to continue operating in situations of contingency,

As of the end of 2014, we have trained our employees and strengthened our focus on customer service, validating the effectiveness and continuity of our processes and strategies, and providing constant and satisfactory attention to the customer, The tests performed to validate our strategies including technology tests and focused on operational processes,

NOTE 36 - MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the breakdown of maturities of assets and liabilities is as follows:

2014	NIB	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Subtotal up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 1 year	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Assets									
Cash and deposits in banks	1,416,461	-	-	-	1,416,461	-	-	-	1,416,461
Incomes in course of collection	-	1,196,469	-	-	1,196,469	-	-	-	1,196,469
Trading portfolio financial assets	-	732,347	13,241	100,441	846,029	89,944	91	90,035	936,064
Investment under agreement to resell	-	109,052	78,275	8,661	195,988	-	-	-	150,437
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	103,904	213,978	409,146	727,028	577,096	839,681	1,416,777	2,143,805
Loans and receivable from banks, net (*)	-	15,461	29,208	85,429	130,098	20,339	-	20,339	150,437
Loans and receivable from customers, net (**)	-	1,681,527	1,655,972	2,852,438	6,189,937	4,669,548	4,191,777	8,861,325	15,051,262
Financial instruments available for sale	-	615,609	1,692	11,443	628,744	56,422	61,953	118,375	747,119
Investment instrument held to maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**1,416,461**	**4,454,369**	**1,992,366**	**3,467,558**	**11,330,754**	**5,413,349**	**5,093,502**	**10,506,851**	**21,837,605**
Liabilities									
Current accounts and demand deposits	4,077,848	-	-	-	4,077,848	-	-	-	4,077,848
Incomes in course of collection	-	1,085,934	-	-	1,085,934	-	-	-	1,085,934
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	-	230,426	14,600	51,761	296,787	43,945	-	43,945	340,732
Time deposits and saving accounts (***)	-	3,322,807	2,027,286	2,643,617	7,993,710	148,226	7	148,233	8,141,943
Derivative financial instruments	-	97,559	182,562	412,767	692,888	707,753	784,758	1,492,511	2,185,399
Borrowing from financial institutions	-	374,870	323,938	654,272	1,353,080	134,626	-	134,626	1,487,706
Debt issued	-	2,170	6,356	14,028	22,554	1,589,378	1,457,244	3,046,622	3,069,176
Other financial obligations	-	22,840	1,040	987	24,867	27,604	12,887	40,491	65,358
Total liabilities	**4,077,848**	**5,136,606**	**2,555,782**	**3,777,432**	**15,547,668**	**2,651,532**	**2,254,896**	**4,906,428**	**20,454,096**

(*) Gross values
(**) Excludes provisions and amounts whose maturity date has already passed
(***) Excludes fixed term savings accounts,

2013	NIB	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Subtotal up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Subtotal over 1 year	Total
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
Assets									
Cash and deposits in banks	1,261,766	-	-	-	1,261,766	-	-	-	1,261,766
Incomes in course of collection	698,013	-	-	-	698,013	-	-	-	698,013
Trading portfolio financial assets	-	760,799	55,934	128,698	945,431	95,588	1,517	97,105	1,042,536
Investment under agreement to resell	-	117,785	9,136	68,100	195,021	-	-	-	195,021
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	73,439	61,014	330,760	465,213	445,623	358,444	804,067	1,269,280
Loans and receivable from banks, net (*)	-	7,375	906	87,601	95,882	10,514	-	10,514	106,396
Loans and receivable from customers, net (**)	-	1,703,430	1,522,968	2,794,253	6,020,651	4,445,036	3,706,291	8,151,327	14,171,978
Financial instruments available for sale	-	702,457	65,057	26,900	794,414	93,736	46,201	139,937	934,351
Investment instrument held to maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**1,959,779**	**3,365,285**	**1,715,015**	**3,436,312**	**10,476,391**	**5,090,497**	**4,112,453**	**9,202,950**	**19,679,341**
Liabilities									
Current accounts and demand deposits	3,920,617	-	-	-	3,920,617	-	-	-	3,920,617
Incomes in course of collection	552,895	-	-	-	552,895	-	-	-	552,895
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	-	105,102	19,435	98,973	223,510	112,191	-	112,191	335,701
Time deposits and saving accounts (***)	-	2,993,948	2,201,600	2,273,045	7,468,593	239,094	11	239,105	7,707,698
Derivative financial instruments	-	74,986	32,099	334,573	441,658	461,330	329,276	790,606	1,232,264
Borrowing from financial institutions	-	508,193	341,207	526,154	1,375,554	129,174	-	129,174	1,504,728
Debt issued	-	5,649	727	320,619	326,995	1,252,400	1,329,228	2,581,628	2,908,623
Other financial obligations	-	47,946	137	14,043	62,126	5,275	4,459	9,734	71,860
Total liabilities	**4,473,512**	**3,735,824**	**2,595,205**	**3,567,407**	**14,371,948**	**2,199,464**	**1,662,974**	**3,862,438**	**18,234,386**

(*) Gross values
(**) Excludes the provision and amounts whose maturity date has already passed
(***) Excludes fixed term savings accounts,

NOTE 37 – FOREIGN CURRENCY

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 include assets and liabilities in foreign currencies or that are adjusted by the variation in the exchange rate as follows:

	In foreign currency		In Chilean Pesos		Total	
	As for September 30 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30 2014	As for December 31, 2013	As for September 30 2014	As for December 31, 2013
	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$	MCLP$
ASSETS						
Cash and deposits in banks	844,009	826,181	572,452	435,585	1,416,461	1,261,766
Items in course of collection	881,350	464,298	315,119	233,715	1,196,469	698,013
Trading portfolio financial assets	3,162	4,149	932,902	1,038,387	936,064	1,042,536
Investment under agreement to resell	-	-	195,988	195,021	195,988	195,021
Derivative financial instruments	3,637	82,501	2,140,168	1,186,779	2,143,805	1,269,280
Loans and receivable from banks, net	148,921	106,151	1,222	-	150,143	106,151
Loans and receivable from customers, net	2,729,823	2,326,003	12,250,964	11,763,068	14,980,787	14,089,071
Financial instruments available for sale	250,657	204,971	496,462	729,380	747,119	934,351
Investment to the maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in other companies	-	-	100,782	80,093	100,782	80,093
Intangible assets	22	35	86,526	83,311	86,548	83,346
Property, plan and equipment	1,128	829	229,681	232,190	230,809	233,019
Current income tax provision	-	-	1,777	-	1,777	-
Deferred income taxes	-	-	65,146	56,846	65,146	56,846
Other assets	215,518	69,183	168,965	127,993	384,483	197,176
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,078,227**	**4,084,301**	**17,558,154**	**16,162,368**	**22,636,381**	**20,246,669**
LIABILITIES						
Current accounts and demand deposits	739,975	535,213	3,337,873	3,385,404	4,077,848	3,920,617
Items in course of collection	870,988	451,664	214,946	101,231	1,085,934	552,895
Obligation under agreements to repurchase	20,343	16,158	320,389	319,543	340,732	335,701
Time deposits and saving accounts	1,735,455	1,338,441	6,406,488	6,369,257	8,141,943	7,707,698
Derivative financial instruments	15,469	103,880	2,169,930	1,128,384	2,185,399	1,232,264
Borrowing from financial institutions	1,440,648	1,398,583	47,058	106,145	1,487,706	1,504,728
Debt issued	934,582	829,875	2,134,594	2,078,748	3,069,176	2,908,623
Other financial obligations	13,151	17,727	52,207	54,133	65,358	71,860
Current income tax	-	-	-	3,026	-	3,026
Deferred income taxes	-	-	44,237	40,199	44,237	40,199
Provisions	2,502	1,493	190,963	179,866	193,465	181,359
Other liabilities	37,307	36,098	199,740	169,501	237,047	205,599
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**5,810,420**	**4,729,132**	**15,118,425**	**13,935,437**	**20,928,845**	**18,664,569**

NOTE 38 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no other subsequent events between October 1, 2014 and the date of the issuance of these interim consolidated financial statements that may have had or might have any impact on the presentation of these consolidated financial statements

Lionel Olavarría Leyton	Fernando Vallejos Vásquez
Gerente General	Gerente de Contabilidad Corporativo