ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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OUR BANK

01

COMMITMENT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY BANCO SECURITY

(Figures in millions of Chilean pesos)

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	2004 (3)	2005	2006	2007 (4)	2008 (4)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross Operating Income (Gross Margin)	61,336	61,395	65,047	85,234	77,397	78,515	99,085	107,953	131,693	128,583	169,925
Operating Expenses	33,792	30,566	36,099	45,255	50,191	50,885	60,343	67,283	89,848	89,354	105,383
Net Operating Income (Net Margin)	27,544	30,830	28,948	39,979	27,206	27,630	38,742	40,670	41,845	39,229	64,542
Profit for the Year	14,024	20,014	20,498	27,268	24,338	23,039	33,710	35,020	35,229	32,801	55,908

BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31,	2004 (3)	2005	2006	2007 (4)	2008 (4)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Loans (1)	1,187,467	1,354,331	1,610,864	1,735,299	2,084,693	2,189,085	1,988,633	2,614,571	3,021,457	3,340,912	3,715,964
Financial Investments	306,556	388,625	317,441	600,702	796,434	946,676	729,465	791,479	706,586	579,000	716,401
Interest-Earning Assets	1,494,023	1,742,956	1,928,305	2,336,001	2,881,127	3,135,761	2,718,098	3,406,050	3,728,044	3,919,912	4,432,365
PP&E and Investments in Subsidiaries	21,567	23,042	23,445	25,720	28,837	23,112	23,316	24,215	25,131	25,646	25,683
Total Assets	1,672,687	2,003,297	2,134,186	2,615,515	3,238,938	3,452,372	3,123,518	3,911,365	4,179,893	4,395,535	5,010,707
Demand Deposits, net	82,933	104,331	108,224	184,270	221,397	255,777	285,464	353,615	395,301	425,450	512,242
Savings Accounts and Time Deposits	981,904	1,067,659	1,210,311	1,466,375	1,720,452	1,651,418	1,696,711	2,038,762	2,306,100	2,298,991	2,541,909
Foreign Liabilities	139,925	192,116	112,615	160,623	292,091	132,120	155,982	289,277	232,399	193,206	146,429
Credit Risk Provisions	18,560	19,512	16,437	18,969	22,730	31,218	37,904	35,858	41,815	46,087	59,044
Capital and Reserves (2)	124,004	130,259	132,546	140,083	170,459	174,750	172,737	232,443	248,364	275,562	323,143
Equity	138,028	150,273	153,044	167,400	184,865	197,854	206,447	267,463	283,593	308,362	379,051

INDICES	2004 (3)	2005	2006	2007 (4)	2008 (4)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Return on Equity	10.2%	13.3%	13.4%	16.3%	13.2%	11.6%	16.3%	13.1%	12.4%	10.6%	14.7%
Return on Total Assets	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Interest-Earning Assets / Total Assets	89.3%	87.0%	90.4%	89.3%	89.0%	90.8%	87.0%	87.1%	89.2%	89.2%	88.5%
Basel Index	12.26	12.26	11.59	10.84	11.48	12.56	12.45	12.03	11.92	12.19	12.64

NOTES:

(1) Includes interbank loans. According to new regulations, contingent loans do not form part of loans and, therefore, are not included beginning in 2007.

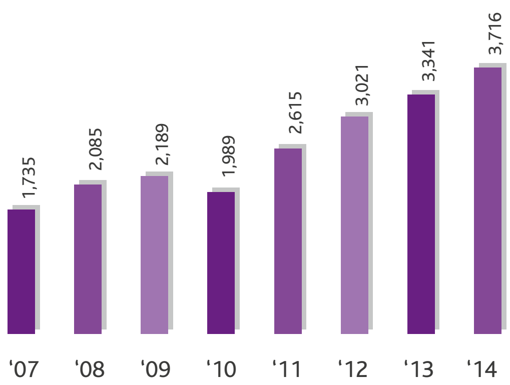
(2) Includes Other Equity Accounts.

(3) Banco Security and Dresdner Bank L.A., Chile merged on October 1, 2004.

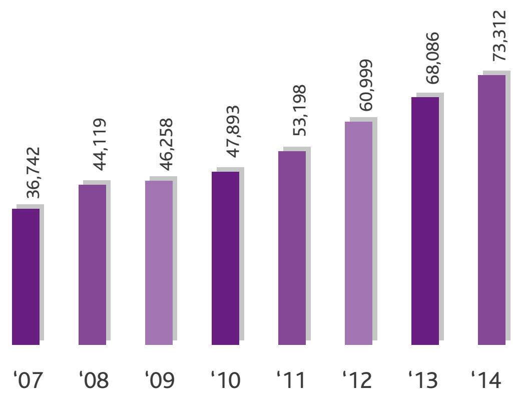
(4) From January 2008 the balance sheet and income statement information was adapted to the IFRS format defined by the SBIF in the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued under Ruling No. 3,410. Therefore, figures from 2007 onwards are not comparable with financial information from prior years. The figures reported for 2007 and 2008 incorporate subsequent adjustments to align them with changes in standards, and make them more comparable. Since January 2009 adjustments for inflation have been eliminated.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY BANCO SECURITY AND SUBSIDIARIES

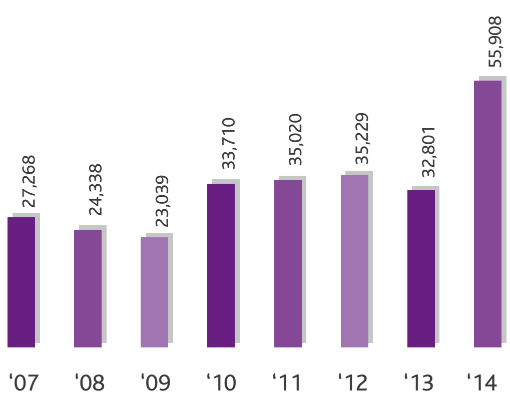
TOTAL LOANS
IN BILLIONS OF CH$



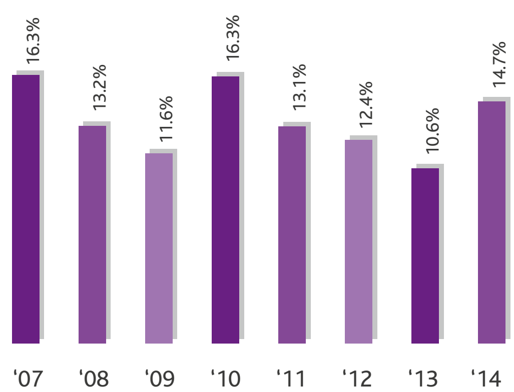
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
NUMBER



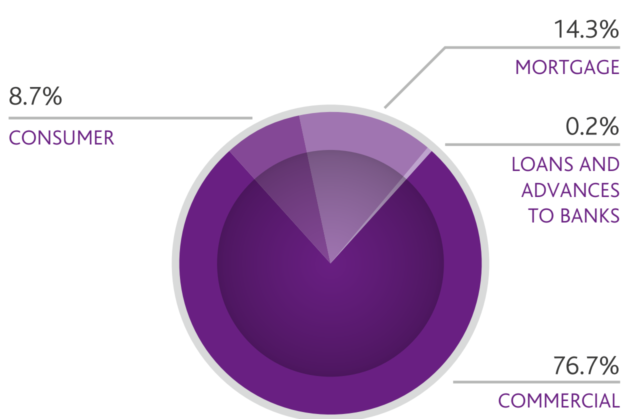
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
IN MILLIONS OF CH$



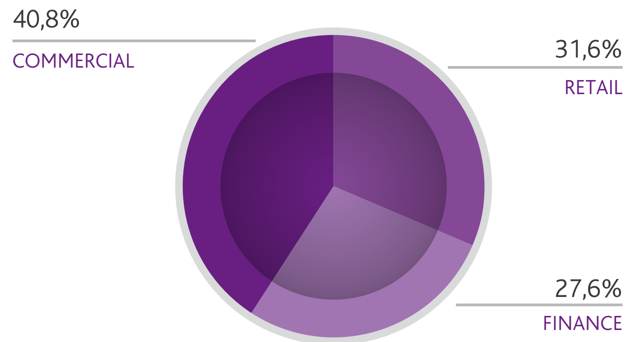
RETURN ON EQUITY
PERCENTAGE



LOAN PORTFOLIO



REVENUE COMPOSITION



LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Shareholders:

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Banco Security Annual Report for 2014.

The year 2014 was a period of uncertainty and profound change. Chile was confronted not only by an unfavorable and unpredictable economic environment compared to previous years, but also by an intense political process, where discussions regarding tax, education and employment reforms played a central role in the public agenda.

However, for Banco Security it was a year in which we made significant progress on our strategic projects, we continued to be recognized in the market and we performed very well in terms of growth and results. In spite of the unfavorable external factors and a perception of greater risk in the market, we managed to close the year with profit of Ch$55,908 million, 70.4% increase compared to previous year, and our loans grew by 11.2%, outperforming the overall growth of the banking industry, which reached on average10.2%.

For Banco Security, it was a year in which we made significant progress on our strategic projects, we continued to be recognized in the market and we performed very well in terms of growth and results.

It was also a period of considerable challenges. First, we are proud to report that we have successfully merged the Security and Cruz del Sur fund management subsidiaries. The combined entity ranks fourth in the market, with 39 domestic mutual funds, four investment funds, and more than US$3,100 million in assets under management. Our brokerage business, once integrated, will have a larger team of professionals, allowing us to provide even more personalized service to our customers. As a result, Inversiones Security ended 2014 with over US$4,700 million in assets under management.

During the year, considerable progress has been made on several strategic technology projects being implemented at the bank. The first phase of the bank's new central system was successfully completed as a result of intense commitment by our team. Progress is on course to conclude the second phase toward the end of this year.

In addition, during 2014, Banco Security opened its first representative office abroad, in Hong Kong, which is the first representative office of Banco Security outside of Chile. China is currently one of Chile's most important trading partners, with trade volumes exceeding US$32,000 million per annum. This important step once again reinforces our commitment to our customers.

Our people and family-oriented corporate culture also provided enriching results during the year, and again led to important recognition for our institution in this area. Together with other companies of the Group, Banco Security has been recognized by 'Great Place to Work' as one of the best companies to work for in Chile for more than 14 years. This year was no exception; As a Group we were awarded a commendable ninth place. This motivates us to continually provide our employees with a suitable balance between work and family life.

Also, we can proudly report that for the second consecutive year we received the National Customer Satisfaction Award, with first place in both the medium-sized banks category and the overall ranking of companies with a contract-based customer portfolio. This distinction gives us great satisfaction because it recognizes our tremendous effort and constant commitment to provide excellent service for our customers and confirms that these efforts are perceived and valued by each one of them.

Our people and family-oriented corporate culture also provided enriching results during the year, and again led to important recognition for our institution in this area.

These awards and all our accomplishments during the year thanks to all who work at Banco Security and its subsidiaries, and as a result of their loyal collaboration each day to meet goals and grow our companies. Our people are the key to our success. With them, we are confident that we can successfully face the challenges for 2015, and anything else that may arise along the way.

I would also like to thank our shareholders for their continued support for the projects we have undertaken. Our commitment is to them, to our employees and to our customers. We will continue to work every day, committed to our values and focused on transparency and value creation, to provide professional first-class service that meets our customers' needs.

Francisco Silva
Chairman
Banco Security

OUR HISTORY

1981/87

In August 1981, Banco Urquijo de Chile was created, as a subsidiary of Spain's Banco Urquijo.

In 1987, Security Pacific Corporation, a subsidiary of Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, California, acquired 100% of the shares of Banco Urquijo of Chile, renaming the bank Banco Security Pacific.
Security Pacific National Bank created a securities agency and stock brokerage firm. It is currently a bank subsidiary called Valores Security, Corredores de Bolsa.

1990/91

Leasing Security was created as a bank subsidiary to provide lease financing.

In 1991, Security Pacific Overseas Corporation sold their 60% shareholding in Banco Security to Grupo Security, changing the bank's name to Banco Security.

1992/94

Administradora de Fondos Mutuos Security S.A. was created, as a subsidiary of Banco Security.

In 1994, Bank of America, the successor of Security Pacific National Bank, sold their remaining 40% shareholding in Banco Security to Grupo Security.

2001/03

In April 2001 the subsidiary Leasing Security was incorporated into Banco Security as a business unit.

In September 2003 the subsidiary Administradora de Fondos Mutuos Security S.A. extended its business scope and changed its name to Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A.

2004/06

In June 2004, Grupo Security acquired a 99.67% stake in Dresdner Bank Lateinamerika, Chile and on October 1, 2004, it merged with Banco Security. Also in June 2004, the Bank exceeded Ch$1 billion in loans.

In 2006, implementation of the retail banking project led to the launch of four new branches: Plaza Constitución, Alcántara and Estoril in the Metropolitan Region and Viña del Mar in the 5th Region.

2011/12

A new plan to grow and expand the branch network began, with the opening of three new branches: Presidente Riesco in Santiago, and La Serena and Rancagua outside of Santiago.

In 2012, three new branches were opened: La Reina, Moneda and Talca. Retail Banking reached 50,000 current accounts, and Commercial Banking exceeded Ch$2 billion in loans.

2007/08

Two new branches were opened: Chicureo and Los Cobres in the Metropolitan Region.

In 2008, the branch network continued to expand and branches were opened at Santa Maria and Los Trapenses.

2013/14

In December 2013 a branch was opened in Copiapó, and Retail Banking exceeded 1 billion pesos in loans.

In June 2014 our first representative office abroad was opened in Hong Kong, making us the only Chilean bank with an office in that city.

AWARDS RECEIVED

GPTW AWARD

For the fourteenth consecutive year, Grupo Security was recognized by the Great Place to Work Institute as one of the "best companies to work for in Chile", ranking ninth place.

Several of our companies (Banco, Corredora, Factoring, Inmobiliaria, Inversiones, Mandatos, Travel and Vida) scored very well in the five dimensions measured by the study (credibility, impartiality, respect, pride and camaraderie). Grupo Security continues to be one of the best companies to work for in Chile.

INTERNAL REPUTATION AWARD AND CORPORATE TALENT MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL AWARD FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION 2014

SALMON AWARDS 2014

Banco Security was recognized as one of the best companies for its internal reputation and corporate talent management, according to the inaugural edition of Merco Personas, the first Chilean survey that measures these elements. The bank was awarded 20th place overall, and fourth place in the banks and financial institutions sector. This report surveyed one hundred Chilean companies and scored them on the basis of three indices.

The first index is "quality of working environment", which includes salary, professional development, motivation and recognition, relationships with immediate supervisors and reconciliation. The second index is "employer brand", which includes corporate reputation, attracting talent, recommendations, business success and industry attractiveness. The third index is "internal reputation", which incorporates ethical and professional values, equality and diversity, senior leadership, identification with the business and pride in belonging.

Banco Security was again awarded first prize in the National Customer Satisfaction Awards in the category of companies with a contract-based customer portfolio, which is awarded by ProCalidad and Capital magazine. We also won an award for service quality in the medium-sized banks category.

The most valued attributes by our customers were trust, transparency, speed of response, price-to-value perception and service quality.

Administradora General de Fondos Security was once again recognized for the profitability of its funds at the 2014 Salmon Awards. These awards are presented annually by Diario Financiero and the Chilean Mutual Fund Association. On this occasion the funds that received awards were: Security Index US, Cruz del Sur Previsión, Cruz del Sur Brasil and Cruz del Sur Confianza.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

02

PROXIMITY

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

• CHAIRMAN	Francisco Silva S.
• DIRECTORS	Hernán Felipe Errázuriz C.
	Jorge Marín C.
	Gustavo Pavez R.
	Renato Peñafiel M.
	Horacio Pavez G.
	Ramón Eluchans O.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

• Chief Executive Officer	Bonifacio Bilbao H.
• Chief Legal Officer	Enrique Menchaca O.
• Chief Economist	Dalibor Eterovic M.
• Chief Planning and Operations Officer	Manuel Widow L.
• Chief Culture Officer	Karin Becker S.
• Controller	Alfonso Verdugo R.

SUPPORT AREAS

• Risk Division Manager	José Miguel Bulnes Z.
• Risk Management Manager	Alejandro Vivanco F.
• Loan Restructuring Manager	René Melo B.
• Commercial Loan Approval Manager	Matías Astoreca U.
• Retail Loan Approval Manager	Jorge Herrera P.
• Financial Risk Manager	Antonio Alonso M.
• Operations and IT Division Manager	Juan Carlos Montjoy S.
• Technical Development Manager	Magally Góngora N de G.
• IT Architecture and Platform Manager	Facundo Curti V.
• Central and Branch Ops. Processes Manager	Carlos Lopez V.
• Financial Operations Manager	Raúl Levi S.
• Process Manager	Osvaldo Basaure T.
• Administration and General Services Manager	Javier Briones O.

BUSINESS AREAS

COMMERCIAL BANKING

• Commercial Banking Division Manager	Christian Sinclair M.
• Business Development and Products Manager	Sergio Cavagnaro R.
• Structured Finance Manager	Jose Antonio Delgado A.
• Lease Business Deputy Manager	Aldo Massardo G.

LARGE COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE

• Large Companies and Real Estate Manager	Alejandro Arteaga I.
• Large Companies Manager	José Luis Correa L.
• Large Companies Manager	Alberto Apel O.

• Large Companies Deputy Manager	Felipe Oliva L.
• Large Companies Deputy Manager	Alberto Aspillaga F.
• Real Estate Deputy Manager	Ricardo Hederra G.

COMPANIES AND REGIONAL BRANCHES

• Companies and Regional Branch Manager	Jorge Contreras W.
• Companies Manager	Francisco Cardemil K.
• Companies Deputy Manager	Harald Zach P.
• Companies Deputy Manager	Alberto Leighton P.
• Companies Banking Agent	Ricardo Schultz H.
• Companies Banking Agent	Luz Maria Frías J.
• Companies Banking Agent	Cristobal Zamorano G.
• Companies Banking Agent	Juan Pablo Aldea I.
• Regional Branch Manager	Hernán Buzzoni G.
• Companies Regional Deputy Manager	Felipe Schacht R.
• Puerto Montt Branch Agent	Rodrigo Tornero J.
• Antofagasta Branch Agent	Kevin Moir L.
• Conception Branch Agent	María Paz Ruiz-Tagle V.
• Temuco Branch Agent	Claudio Assadi L.
• Viña del Mar Branch Agent	Mario Lorenzini B.
• Rancagua Branch Agent	Francisco Vidal W.
• Talca Branch Agent	Javier Flores S.

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

• Correspondent Banking and Intl Services Manager	Miguel Ángel Delpin A.
• Trade Finance Deputy Manager	Germán Steffens Sch.
• Chief Representative Officer in Hong Kong	Mario Artaza L.

RETAIL BANKING

• Retail Banking Division Manager	Gonzalo Baraona B.
• Commercial Development and Product Manager	Ramón Bustamante F.

BRANCHES

• Branch Manager	Rodrigo Reyes M.
• Eastern Area Deputy Manager	Virginia Díaz M.
• South Central Area Deputy Manager	Tatiana Dinamarca G.
• North Central Area Deputy Manager	Rodrigo Matzner B.
• Head Office Area Deputy Manager	María Soledad Ruiz S.
• Private Banking and Entrepreneurs Deputy Manager	José Ignacio Alonso B.
• La Dehesa Branch Agent	Aldo Pinar S.
• Estoril Branch Agent	Mónica Escobar R.
• Vitacura Branch Agent	Paulina Collao A.
• Agustinas Branch Agent	Raúl Figueroa D.
• Miraflores Branch Agent	Sharon Wells M.
• Providencia Branch Agent	Magdalena González V.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

• Alcantara Branch Agent	Ximena Leiton A.
• Plaza Constitución Branch Agent	Evelyn Goehler A.
• Apoquindo Branch Agent	Soledad Toro V.
• La Reina Branch Agent	Annelore Bittner A.
• Presidente Riesco Branch Agent	Carolina Saka S.
• Moneda Branch Agent	Ma. De los Angeles Covarrubias P.
• Cordillera Branches Agent	Vivianne Zamora O.
• Northern Area Branches Agent	Ma. Constanza Undurraga V.
• El Regidor Platform Agent	Francesca Sanguinetti G.
• Reyes Lavalle Platform Agent	Paula Castaño C.
• Las Condes Platform Agent	Maria Soledad González D.
• San Crescente Platform Agent	Ma. De los Ángeles Barros M.
• Group Banking Agent	Dalel Spate N.
• Apoquindo Private Banking Agent	Cristian Leay R.
• El Golf Private Banking Agent	Constanza Ortúzar R.
• Entrepreneurs Agent	Esteban Mozó B.
• Viña del Mar Branch Agent	Claudia González A.
• Antofagasta Branch Agent	Katherine Siede R.
• Concepción Branch Agent	Lenka Bego P.
• Temuco Branch Agent	Veruschka Montes W.
• Puerto Montt Branch Agent	Lorna Wiederhold R.
• La Serena Branch Agent	Mariela López E.
• Rancagua Branch Agent	Carolina Jerez L.
• Talca Branch Agent	Lorena Mella R.
• Los Trapenses Branch Agent	Claudia Amaro E.
• Copiapo Branch Agento	Italo Aravena F

FINANCE AND CORPORATE DIVISION

• Finance and Corporate Division Manager	Nicolás Ugarte B.

TRADE

• Distribution Manager	Ricardo Santa Cruz R-T
• Trading Manager	Cristian Pinto M.
• Asset & Liability Manager and Investment Manager	Sergio Bonilla S.
• Investment Manager	Ricardo Turner O.

CORPORATE BANKING

• Corporate Banking Manager	Adolfo Tocornal R-T.
• Corporate Banking Deputy Manager	Venancio Landea L.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Shareholders' meetings are the highest level of corporate governance according to the Corporations Law. Their main functions are to elect the board of directors; appoint external auditors and risk rating agencies; approve the annual report, financial statements, profit distributions and capital increases and set compensation for the board of directors and the director's committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

This is the main level of corporate governance. The board plays a key role in the organization, which includes managing the company; establishing, approving and overseeing implementation of institutional values and strategic guidelines; and establishing internal control mechanisms and policies to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations.

The board at Banco Security is composed of seven directors. All directors are elected every three years. The last election took place on April 10, 2013, when shareholders re-elected all current directors for a new term. At the board meeting held in May 2013, the board accepted the resignation of Mr. Mario Weiffenbach O. as member of the board. Mr. Ramón Eluchans was appointed as his replacement in the next board meeting.

According to the law and the bank's by-laws, ordinary board meetings are held at least monthly and extraordinary meetings may be scheduled by the chairman or at the request of one or more directors.

The board is regularly informed about progress and compliance of the strategic plans, financial results, compliance with the comprehensive risk management policy, audit compliance and the status of customer complaints, among other matters.

RISK MANAGEMENT BOARD COMMITTEE

This committee analyzes, evaluates and approves or rejects the most important loan applications submitted directly by sales areas. This committee examines all lines of credit equal to or greater than approximately 20,000 UF (depending on the level of guarantees). It has no limit to its powers of credit other than those established in current regulations and in the policies defined by the board itself.

This committee is composed of:

• Francisco Silva S.	Chairman
• Ramón Eluchans O.	Director
• Bonifacio Bilbao H.	Chief Executive Officer
• José Miguel Bulnes Z.	Risk Division Manager

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

This committee complements the functions of the Risk Management Board Comittee. It analyzes, evaluates and approves or rejects smaller loan applications, which are also submitted directly by the sales areas.

The Risk Management committees are comprised as follows:

COMMERCIAL BANKING:

• José Miguel Bulnes Z.	Risk Division Manager
• Christian Sinclair M.	Commercial Banking Division Manager
• Jorge Contreras W.	Companies and Regional Branch Manager
• Matías Astoreca U.	Commercial Loan Approval Manager

RETAIL BANKING:

• José Miguel Bulnes Z.	Risk Division Manager
• Gonzalo Baraona B.	Retail Banking Division Manager
• Jorge Herrera P.	Retail Loan Approval Manager

Managers, deputy managers, agents and/or executives who present loan applications on behalf of their customers may also attend meetings.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The objective of this committee is to jointly evaluate the positions and financial risks taken by Banco Security and its subsidiaries, defining strategies and ensuring that these are fulfilled.

Its main functions include reporting on the status of each business unit in relation to profits and margins compared to budget, aligning strategies and escalating investment or disinvestment decisions.

In addition, the finance committee is empowered to prepare board proposals regarding policies and methods to manage financial activities and to ensure compliance with limits for market and liquidity risk fixed by the board and regulators.

This committee is composed of:

• Francisco Silva S.	Chairman
• Renato Peñafiel M.	Director
• Ramón Eluchans O.	Director
• Dalibor Eterovic M.	Chief Economist
• Bonifacio Bilbao H.	Chief Executive Officer
• Nicolás Ugarte B.	Finance and Corporate Division Manager
• Cristian Pinto M.	Trading Manager
• Sergio Bonilla S.	Asset and Liability Manager
• Ricardo Turner O.	Investment Manager

• Manuel Widow L.	Chief Planning and Operations Officer
• José Miguel Bulnes Z.	Risk Division Manager
• Antonio Alonso M.	Financial Risk Manager
• Andrés Pérez L.	Finance Manager - Valores Security

ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

This committee is responsible for managing and controlling the Bank's (1) structural matching by maturity and currency within the balance sheet, (2) liquidity, (3) financial margin, ensuring it remains stable, and (4) capital management policies.

The permanent members of this committee are:

• Francisco Silva S.	Chairman
• Renato Peñafiel M.	Director
• Ramón Eluchans O.	Director
• Bonifacio Bilbao H.	Chief Executive Officer
• Nicolás Ugarte B.	Finance and Corporate Division Manager
• José Miguel Bulnes Z.	Risk Division Manager
• Antonio Alonso M.	Financial Risk Manager
• Manuel Widow L.	Chief Planning and Operations Officer
• Cristian Pinto M.	Trading Manager
• Sergio Bonilla B.	Asset and Liability Manager
• Ricardo Turner O.	Investment Manager
• Christian Sinclair M.	Commercial Banking Division Manager
• Gonzalo Baraona B.	Retail Banking Division Manager
• Miguel Ángel Delpin A.	Correspondent Banking and International Services Manager

AUDIT COMMITTEE

This committee's main objectives are to ensure that the internal controls of the bank and its subsidiaries are applied, operated and maintained; to monitor that standards and procedures governing their practice are complied; to support the function of the Internal Auditing and its independence from management; and to coordinate external and internal audit functions, liaising between them and the boards of the bank and its subsidiaries.

The standing members of this committee are:

• Hernán Felipe Errázuriz C.	Director and Chairman
• Jorge Marín C.	Director
• Horacio Pavez G.	Director

Standing guests:

• Bonifacio Bilbao H.	Chief Executive Officer
• Alfonso Verdugo R.	Controller
• Enrique Menchaca O.	Chief Legal Officer

Additionally special guests may be invited to review particular issues.

The committee's roles and responsibilities are:

a) To propose to the director's committee, or in its absence to the board, a short-list of external auditors.
b) To establish a business relationship with the external audit firm selected, and clarify the audit terms and scope before it begins. Any discrepancy or difference in interpretation with respect to the audit terms should be resolved as soon as possible.
c) To propose to the director's committee, or in its absence to the board, a short-list of risk rating firms.
d) To understand and analyze the results of audits and internal reviews.
e) To coordinate the work of the Internal Auditors with the external auditors' reviews.
f) To analyze the interim financial statements and the annual reports and report to the board of directors.
g) To analyze the external auditors' reports, and the content, procedures and scope of their reviews. Also, the auditors should be granted access to committee meeting minutes so that they can be informed situations that might be relevant for audit purposes.
h) To analyze external risk analysis reports and the procedures applied.
i) To be assessed of the effectiveness and reliability of internal control systems and procedures. To do this, the committee should be familiar with the risk management methods and systems used by the bank and its subsidiaries.
j) To analyze the adequacy, reliability and effectiveness of information systems, and their value to decision-making.
k) To ensure that company policies comply with the laws, regulations, and internal standards that the organization must abide by.
l) To understand and resolve conflicts of interest, and to investigate fraud and suspicious behavior.
m) To analyze inspection visit reports, presentations and instructions made by the Superintendency.
n) To understand, analyze and verify compliance with the annual internal audit program.
o) To request a report every six months from the compliance officer to understand the structure, planning, results and management of that area.
p) To inform the board of any changes in accounting policy and their effects.
q) To understand the lawsuits and any other legal contingencies that may affect the company.
r) To understand, analyze and resolve any other issues that one or more members may present.

During 2014, 8 meetings were held by the Committee and the following topics were addressed:

a) Informed on 56 internal audits reports of the bank and its subsidiaries, and another 17 related reviews.
b) Coordinated the work of the office of the controller with the external audit work.
c) Received the SBIF report on its 2014 visit.
d) Review of the audit committee by laws and the audit manual.
e) Analyzed the financial statements for 2013, with assistance from an external audit partner.

f) Analyzed the external auditors' letters on Internal Control letter and Adequacy of Provisions.
g) Analyzed the reports, content, procedures and scope of the external auditors reviews, and the action plans to resolve the issues detected.
h) Analyzed the review procedures and reports issued by the external risk Analysts.
i) Proposed external auditors and risk-rating agencies to the board.
j) Reviewed the changes in standards that affect the bank and its subsidiaries, and discussed the implications. Likewise for management letters copied to the office of the controller.
k) Reviewed the lawsuits and other legal contingencies affecting the Company.
l) Followed up with the annual audit plan for the bank and its subsidiaries during 2014. At the December meeting, the audit plan for 2015 was analyzed for subsequent approval by the board.
m) Analyzed internal audit reports.
n) Analyzed progress with the action plans arising from audit reports (high and very high priority plans linked to high risks).
o) Reviewed and monitored operational risk losses.
p) Reviewed and analyzed self-evaluations of management and solvency for 2014 (RAN Cap. 1-13).
q) Reviewed personnel movements within the office Internal Audit Department.
r) Reviewed claims patterns by lending channel, product/service and type, (operational and policy risk).
s) Reviewed relevant incidents and measures taken by management.
t) Invited the compliance officer to report on the structure, planning, results and management of the area.
u) Monitored the risk optimization project within the operational risk department, in collaboration with the Internal Audit Department.

COMMITTEE	OBJECTIVES
Strategy	• Define strategic guidelines, appetite for risk and capital management.
Sales Management Commercial / Retail	• Review compliance with budget, variations and mitigations, and progress on sales projects.
Operational Risk	• Analyze comprehensive management of operational risks. • Dissemination and monitoring of operational risk policies.
Investments in PP&E and Technology	• Review and approve the annual investment budget • Review and approve individual projects, and monitor their progress
Strategic Projects (Operations and IT)	• Monitor, analyze, evaluate and coordinate technology project progress. • Review general matters, plan and monitor operational issues.
Prevention, Analysis and Resolution of Money Laundering	• Disseminate, implement and monitor policies that prevent money laundering • Analyze cases
Regulatory Compliance	• Review new standards, allocate tasks and monitor compliance
Risks	• Review the behaviour and strategies on the Bank´s Overall Risks.
Watch	• Review higher-risk loans, monitor their status and take action.

STRATEGY AND MANAGEMENT

03

ATTITUDE OF SERVICE

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The bank's mission is to meet the financial needs of large and medium-sized companies and of high-income individuals, by delivering excellence in service to build long-term relationships. To accomplish this, the bank has an exceptional team of professional Relationship Managers who provide a broad range of products and services, supported with the latest technology in all areas and the support of Grupo Security, to ensure that our customers are fully satisfied.

The pillars of our business strategy are:

- **EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE:** Constant concern to ensure that we comply with the service quality standards that characterize the Security brand, and that are recognized and appreciated by our customers.
- **FOCUS ON TARGET SEGMENT:** Banco Security has been able to grow keeping its focus on its target segments in commercial and retail banking. This has been fundamental to avoid compromising service quality.
- **BROAD RANGE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES:** We have always been concerned with keeping our products and services up to date with respect to other banks. We differentiate ourselves by our ability to provide custom made solutions to the specific requirements of each customer, and by the comprehensive package that we offer together with other Group companies.
- **CUSTOMER LOYALTY:** Our team continually encourages customers to expand the range of products and services they use at the bank and at other Group companies, building on the premium quality services provided by the bank.
- **EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES:** One of the bank's strategic objectives is to maintain the flexibility inherent in a small bank, while always aiming to achieve the efficiency of larger banks. Therefore, we are constantly searching for new ways to improve efficiency.

In line with the Bank´s Mission and Overall Strategy, all the different areas of the Bank have defined specific strategic objectives and the most appropriate structure to implement them, particularly the commercial areas.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

"We want to be the leader in commercial banking in Chile and the bank our customers prefer"

We have identified three models of customer service to address the different profilos of our customers in our targeted commercial banking segment, with emphasis on the value proposition that each subsegment considers most relevant:

- **LARGE COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE BANKING:** This model is targeted towards companies that are looking for a bank that acts as an advisor who understands their business as well as they do, and consequentially understands their financial needs and the best way to meet them. This customer service model divides customers into three sub-segments by size, and an additional sub-segment serving the real estate sector.
- **COMPANIES AND REGIONAL BRANCHES BANKING:** This model is tailored for companies looking for the best overall service for their financial needs. Service is improved by dividing customers into two sub-segments by size and an additional sub-segment serving regional customers.

- **CORPORATE BANKING:** This model caters to corporate and institutional customers, who require highly sophisticated products and services. They are very demanding in terms of speed and cost, but are not willing to sacrifice service quality. These three aspects need to be combined seamlessly, so this area was incorporated into the Finance Division and its executives work closely with our Trade Floor.

The portfolio of products and services offered by the bank to corporate customers includes a broad or wide range of credit products in local and foreign currencies, mortgage financing, leasing, current accounts in local and foreign currencies, foreign trade, trading of foreign currencies, payment options, payment services, derivatives (foreign exchange hedges, inflation hedges, swaps), deposits, investments and others.

RETAIL BANKING

"We want to provide our customers with a preferential, personalized and transparent service that differentiates us from our competition"

The target segment for retail banking at Banco Security is high-income individuals (socioeconomic sector ABC1). We identified two models of customer service that have been adapted to the profile of retail customers in each target segment, to maximize specialization and customer satisfaction:

- **PRIVATE BANKING AND PREMIER BANKING:** This model caters to high-income and high-net-worth customers, who require specialized investment care, extensive advice from their relationship manager executive and a range of products and services tailored to satisfy their needs.
- **PREFERENTIAL BANKING:** This model is targeted towards customers who require traditional financial products and services, and expect first-class personalized attention.

The bank is always focused on comprehensive service for our customers. We offer a wide variety of products and services for these segments, which includes current accounts in local and foreign currencies, a wide variety of credit products, mortgage financing, trading of foreign currencies, payment options (credit and debit cards), cash management, insurance, investment instruments, etc.

We have implemented cutting-edge technologies that provide quick and easy access for customers to their products and services through various online channels.

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Banco Security has made this a strategic area in the value proposition for our customers, as foreign trade continues to be a fundamental pillar in Chile's development, and there is substantial room for improvement in foreign trade banking services offered to businesses in Chile.

As a value proposition, our proximity to customers and the effectiveness of our processes and products, particularly the electronic platform E-Comex, are strengths that are widely recognized in the market. During 2014 strides were made on major technology initiatives in order to continually improve our services.

This will enable us to face the challenges and opportunities that will arise in our competitive marketplace.

In line with these efforts, Banco Security opened a representative office in Hong Kong in June 2014, making us the only Chilean bank with a presence in this important global financial center. This is the first office opened by Banco Security abroad, which is a testament to our commitment to improve foreign trade and international business, an area in which we play a leading role in the domestic banking market.

TRADE DESK

The trade desk has always been considered an essential complement to our traditional banking business. This area focuses on institutional customers, and provides them with a wide range of financial products along with advice whenever required, and manages their investment portfolios. In addition, this area is responsible for managing matching and liquidity at the bank, according to guidelines from the asset and liability committee. The area is composed of:

- **DISTRIBUTION SERVICES:** All financial products managed by the trading desk are offered to our customers, such as: trading of foreign currency, time deposits, foreign exchange and inflation hedges, swaps and other financial derivatives, and combinations of these products structured according to each customer's specific requirements.
- **TRADING SERVICES:** Management of a portfolio of short-term investments.
- **ASSET MANAGEMENT SERVICES:** Management of a portfolio of medium and long-term investments.
- **ASSET AND LIABILITY SERVICES:** Management of structural currency and maturity matches within the balance sheet, and the bank's liquidity, applying the guidelines provided by the asset and liability committee. It also provides transfer prices to commercial banks for their credit management.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Inversiones Security aims to provide each customer with comprehensive advice regarding the management of their assets. This area has excellent professional teams that are distributed across several companies and focused on achieving superior investment portfolio management for both private and corporate customers. This area provides several services including: third-party asset management through Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. (AGF Security) and stock brokerage through Valores Security Corredores de Bolsa, both subsidiaries of the bank.

Our executives and customers at Inversiones Security receive ongoing support from our research department, which subscribes to the same standards of excellence that Inversiones Security applies to manage assets, and Banco Security applies to all its products. Inversiones Security organizes annual investment seminars to strengthen our commitment to comprehensive customer advice. These events are an attractive opportunity to provide customers with an up-close outlook on the Chilean economy and local and international financial markets.

BANCO SECURITY AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONTEXT

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: RECOVERY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, RESTRAINT IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

The year 2014 was marked by a recovering US economy, while the eurozone reversed two years of recession and grew. Emerging countries continued to expand with gradual restraint led by China. Meanwhile, Latin America performed well below forecast and grew by 1% instead of the 3% expected. Global GDP increased nearly 3% for the third consecutive year, accentuating acceleration in industrialized countries and restraint in developing countries. However, industrialized economies continued to have wide capacity gaps, resulting in limited inflationary pressure. Furthermore, the risk of deflation loomed throughout the year, mainly in Europe.

In particular, the United States achieved growth of 2.4%, supported by vigorous private consumption, which could have been even greater as it contracted at an annualized rate of 2.1% in the first quarter of the year because of an extremely cold winter that significantly reduced activity. The strength of the recovery was due to the strength of the labor market. Job creation was at its highest since 1994 with the unemployment rate declining from 6.7% at the end of 2013 to close to 5.5% at the end of 2014. This good performance resulted in the Federal Reserve restraining its non-conventional monetary stimulus throughout the year, and terminating it in December. However, contrary to predictions, the yield of 10-year treasury bonds fell from 3% to 2.2% in the same period. The US dollar met predictions by strengthening with respect to other currencies, in particular the yen and the euro within developed currencies (12% each), and the Russian ruble (45%), the Argentine peso (23%), the Colombian peso (19%) and the Chilean peso (14%) among emerging countries.

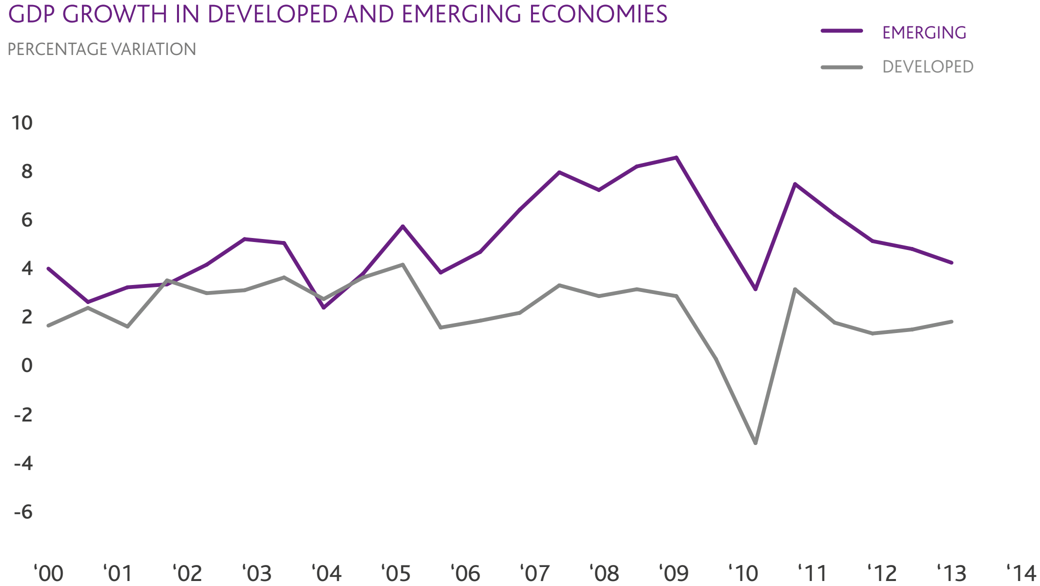
The process of very gradual recovery in Europe continued, with marked differences between Germany and the rest of the nations. This important economy for the region had a strong performance and its GDP grew by 1.5% as a whole. France grew by just 0.3% while Italy contracted again by -0.4%, although lower than in 2012 (-2.4%) and 2013 (-1.9%). The peripheral economies also exhibited disparate behavior: while Spain and Ireland enjoyed marked recoveries, activity in Portugal and Greece fell further. Within this context of fragile recovery and the latent deflation risk, the European Central Bank increased its monetary stimulus with a reduction in the monetary policy rate in June and again in September, bringing it to a historic low of 0.05%. The risk of financial collapse dwindled as the year progressed due to actions taken by authorities and the capitalization of banks.

Meanwhile, China improved, after a lackluster start to the year with seasonally adjusted GDP growing by only 1.5% (6.1% annually). As the quarters progressed, economic activity showed gradual restraint rather than the hard landing expected by part of the market. Therefore, the year ended with growth of 7.3%. Furthermore, flexibility in the financial system showed results, with the formal credit market recovering, while the informal market (shadow banking) weakened.

During 2014 the gap between the better prospects for developed countries and the less favorable outlook for emerging economies undoubtedly continued. The performance of risky assets mirrored this transition closely. The global stock market was up 2% in US dollars (measured using the MSCI index), driven by a rise in developed countries (2.9%), more than offsetting the decline in emerging countries (-4.6%). The former was supported by the US performance (11%), which had a greater effect than the declines in Europe (-8.6%) and in Japan (-5.7%). The latter was supported by an increase in China (4.7%) within the context of downturns everywhere else, for example in Latin America (-15%). Meanwhile, in fixed-income markets, high-yield US bonds rose by 2.2% and high-grade US bonds climbed by 7.8%, while sovereign funds in emerging countries (EMBI) rose by 3.6% and corporate funds (CEMBI) by 5.5%.

GDP GROWTH IN DEVELOPED AND EMERGING ECONOMIES

PERCENTAGE VARIATION



CHILE: ECONOMIC DECELERATION WAS MORE PERSISTENT AND PRONOUNCED

As in most emerging countries, weaker external momentum continued to hamper GDP growth in the Chilean economy in 2014. The slowdown was much longer and more profound than previously thought. In fact, at the end of 2013 the consensus among analysts projected that GDP would expand by almost 4%, although it declined throughout the year to finish with an increase of only 1.7% based on preliminary data. Furthermore, domestic demand exhibited annual contractions in the four quarters to finish with an estimated fall of 1% for the year as a whole.

From a spending perspective, deceleration was mostly in response to investment, although consumption also slowed gradually throughout the year. In fact, gross fixed capital formation has been declining since its peak at the end of 2012, falling almost 7% during the year. The reasons for this meager performance include a mature mining investment cycle, a significant deterioration in business expectations, a fall in exchange terms and capital outflows from the emerging world. At the same time, private consumption also exhibited gradual restraint, starting the year with an increase of 3.5% and closing with an increase of almost 1%.

By industry, the largest contribution to GDP growth came from utilities (0.4%), followed by financial and corporate services (0.3%) and electricity (0.3%), with fishing and electricity being the most active. The manufacturing sector was the only sector that contracted (-1%)—the worst performing industry in 2014.

This meager economic performance did not translate into a marked deterioration in the labor market, and while job creation grew less than in 2013 (1.5% and 2.1%, respectively), this positively surprised the analysts who had expected a greater reduction. The labor force grew by about 2% for the year as a whole, resulting in the average unemployment rate rising from 5.9% in 2013 to 6.4% in 2014.

Exports remained virtually the same as a year ago reaching US$ 76,650 million. This was comprised of a fall in mining shipments of 4.6% (-3.5% in copper shipments), which was offset by increases in industrial shipments of 7.2% and agricultural shipments of 1%. However, the quantity of exports grew by 2.6%, explained by a similar increase in volumes for both copper and the rest of exports. Imports showed a sharp decline in value (-8.7%) reaching only US$ 68,090 million, arising from a 20% fall in imported capital goods, an 8.9% fall in oil imports and a 6.7% fall in imported consumer goods. The volume of imported goods grew by 5%. With that, the year-end balance of trade was a positive US$ 8,560 million.

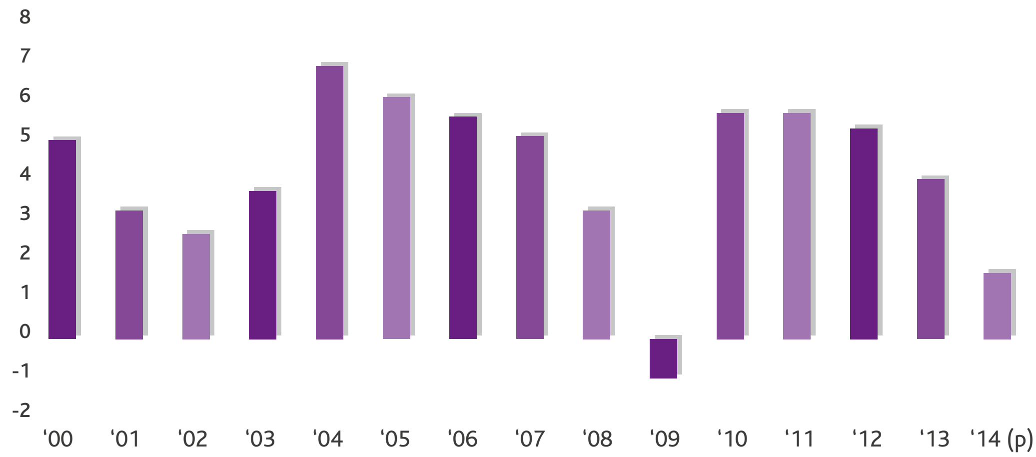
After the slightly negative GDP balance in 2013 of 0.6%, the fiscal result would have closed the year with a deficit of close to 2% of GDP, as a result of the slowdown in economic activity and the fall in copper prices, which reduced tax revenue.

The CPI was up 4.6% by the end of the year after peaking at 5.7% in October. Much of this increase was due to depreciation in exchange rates during 2014 (15%), which was expected to be a temporary rise. In fact, towards the end of last year the exchange rate reversed, partly associated with the fall in oil prices during the last quarter. Likewise, prices of tradable goods accelerated, moving from a rise of 1.9% in January to 6.2% in October and finishing at 4.1% in December. Meanwhile, prices of non-tradable goods saw limited growth, starting the year at 4.1% and finishing at 5.3%. The underlying indicator CPIX (standard CPI excluding fuel, fresh fruits and vegetables) closed at 5.1%; while the CPIX-1 (standard CPI excluding regulated tariffs and other volatile prices) closed at 4.6%. Within the context of a slowdown in domestic demand and with inflationary pressures contained, the Chilean Central Bank continued with the monetary expansion process it had started in October 2013, reducing the benchmark interest rate in February, March, July, August, September and October by 25 points each time.

During 2014 the peso exchange rate—with some ups and downs—continued to depreciate, in line with the strengthening of the US dollar at a global level, the fall in terms of trade and weakness in the economy. At the beginning of the year the exchange rate was around Ch$ 525 to US$ 1, and it finished the year close to Ch$ 610, thus depreciating 15% in relation to 2013.

GDP GROWTH IN CHILE

PERCENTAGE



MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (P)
GDP (in millions of US$)	179.6	172.3	217.6	251.0	266.4	277.0	257.3
GDP per Capita (US$)	10715	10180	12727	14552	15308	15779	14530
GDP (% change)	3.3	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.1	1.7
Domestic Spending (% change)	8.3	-5.7	13.6	9.3	6.9	3.4	-0.8
Private Consumption	5.2	-0.8	10.8	8.9	6.0	5.6	2.0
Fixed Capital Investment	17.9	-12.1	12.2	14.4	12.2	0.4	-7.1
Exports (% change, in real terms)	-0.7	-4.5	2.3	5.5	1.1	4.3	2.6
Imports (% change, in real terms)	11.2	-16.2	25.9	15.6	5.0	2.2	-4.9
Global Growth PPP (%)	3.0	0.0	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1
Terms of Trade (2008 = 100)	100.0	105.1	123.3	123.0	117.2	113.5	113.9
Copper Price (average US$/pound)	316	234	342	400	361	332	311
WTI Oil Price (average US$/barrel) Federal Funds Rate (Y/E, %)	100	62	79	95	94	98	93
180-day LIBOR Rate (Y/E, %)	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
10-year U.S. Treasury Bonds (Y/E, %)	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Euro (Y/E, US$)	2.2	3.8	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.2
Yen (Y/E, ¥/US$)	1.40	1.43	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.37	1.21
Yen (fdp,¥/US$)	90.6	93.0	81.1	76.9	86.8	105.3	119.8
Trade Balance (in millions of US$)	6.1	15.4	15.7	11.0	2.5	2.1	8.6
Exports (in millions of US$)	64.5	55.5	71.1	81.4	78.0	76.7	76.6
Imports (in millions of US$)	58.4	40.1	55.4	70.4	75.5	74.6	68.1
Current Account (in millions of US$)	-5.8	3.5	3.6	-3.1	-9.1	-9.5	-2.2
Current Account (% of GDP)	-3.2	2.0	1.6	-1.2	-3.4	-3.4	-0.9
Total Savings (Domestic + External),	26.0	20.3	22.4	23.7	25.1	23.9	21.1
% of GDP Gross Domestic Savings	22.4	22.5	24.3	22.9	22.1	20.9	20.0
Central Government	6.4	-2.4	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.0	0.7
Private Sector	15.9	24.9	22.9	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.3
External Savings (Current Account Deficit)	3.6	-2.2	-2.0	0.8	3.0	3.0	1.2
Central Government Balance (% of GDP)	5.0	-4.2	-0.4	1.3	0.6	-0.6	-2.0
CPI Dec-Dec (%)	7.1	-1.4	3.0	4.4	1.5	3.0	4.6
Underlying CPI (CPIXfn) Dec-Dec (%)	8.6	-1.8	2.5	3.3	1.3	2.4	5.1
Inflationary Trend (CPIX1fn) Dec-Dec (%)	7.8	-1.1	0.0	2.5	1.8	2.5	4.6
Central Bank International Inflation (% average)	12.2	-7.2	6.0	9.9	-0.2	0.4	-0.9
Monetary Policy Rate, TPM (Y/E, % in Ch$),	8.3	0.5	3.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	3.0
BCU-10 Base 365d Bonds (Y/E, % in UF)	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.5
BCU-10 365d Bonds (Y/E, % in Ch$)	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.4
Official Exchange Rate (average, Ch$/US$)	522	560	510	484	486	495	570
Official Exchange Rate (Y/E, Ch$/US$)	629	506	468	521	479	524	613
Employment Growth (%)	3.0	0.1	7.4	5.0	1.9	2.1	1.5
Labor Force Growth (%)	3.7	1.9	4.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	2.0
Unemployment Rate (average %)	9.3	10.8	8.1	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.4
Salary Growth in Real Terms (average %)	-0.2	3.8	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.9	2.1
External Debt (in millions of US$)	63.7	71.9	84.5	98.4	117.6	130.7	134.6
Total Net External Debt (in millions of US$)	27.0	22.6	29.6	31.7	43.9	39.2	38.4
Total Net External Debt (% of GDP)	15.0	13.1	13.6	12.6	16.5	14.2	14.9
Total Net External Debt (% of Exports)	35.9	35.3	36.0	33.5	48.5	43.8	42.8
Net International Reserves (in millions of US$)	23.2	25.4	27.9	42.0	41.6	41.1	40.5

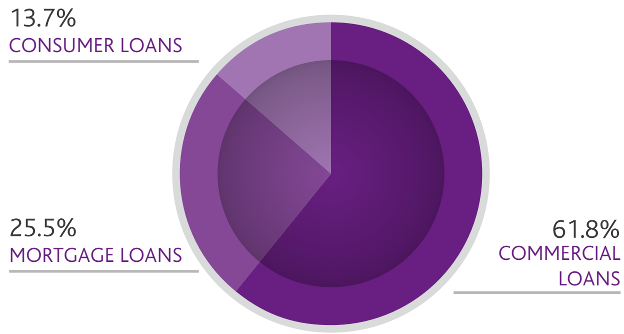
THE BANKING INDUSTRY

LOANS

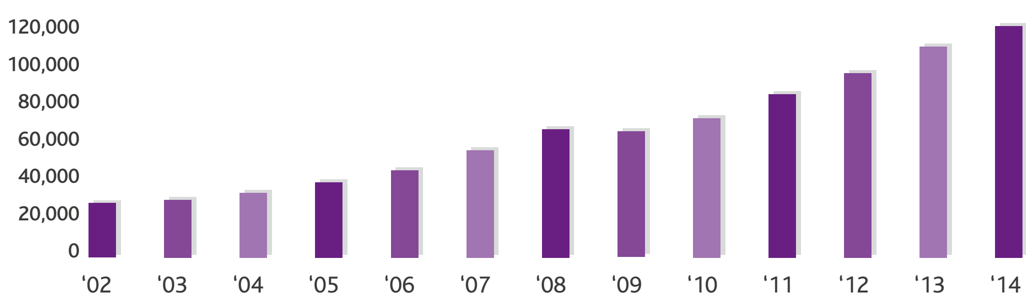
Lending by the banking industry continued to grow reaching Ch$ 125,868,231 million (excluding loans and advances to banks) by the end of December 2014. This figure is 10.22% greater than the previous year end (10.65% excluding CorpBanca Colombia). Lending activity shows different behavior by segment, with commercial lending growing by 8.13% (8.56% excluding CorpBanca Colombia), mortgage loans by 16.55% (16.69% excluding CorpBanca Colombia) and consumer loans by 8.52% (9.05% excluding CorpBanca Colombia).

Lending at the end of 2014 was as follows:
Commercial loans 60.8%, mortgage loans 25.5% and consumer loans 13.7%.

LOAN PORTFOLIO



LOAN GROWTH
BILLIONS OF HISTORICAL CH$



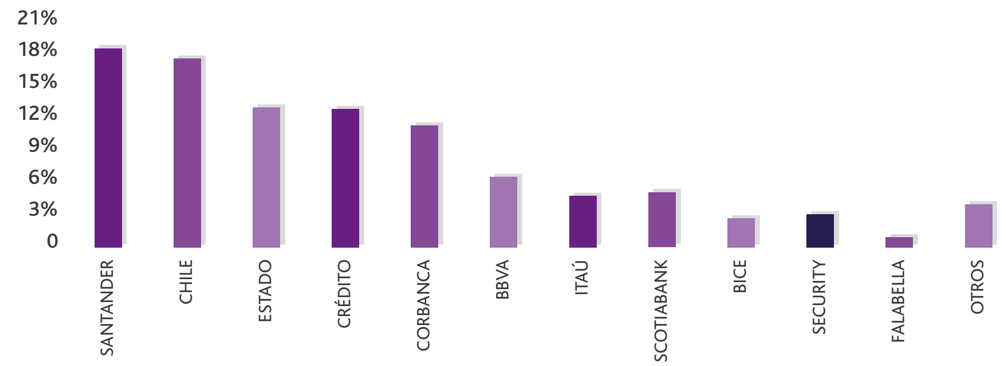
SOURCE: SBIF
NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE ADVANCES AND LOANS TO BANKS. ALSO, CONTINGENT LOANS WERE EXCLUDED FROM HISTORICAL LOANS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW STANDARDS, THESE MUST BE EXCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM JANUARY 2008.

BANCO SECURITY AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

The three largest banks by market share are: Banco de Chile, Santander and BCI, which cover 50.5% of the market. Banco Security has a market share of 3.0% excluding loans and advances to banks and excluding CorpBanca Colombia.

MARKET SHARE

AS OF DECEMBER 2014



SOURCE: SBIF

RESULTS

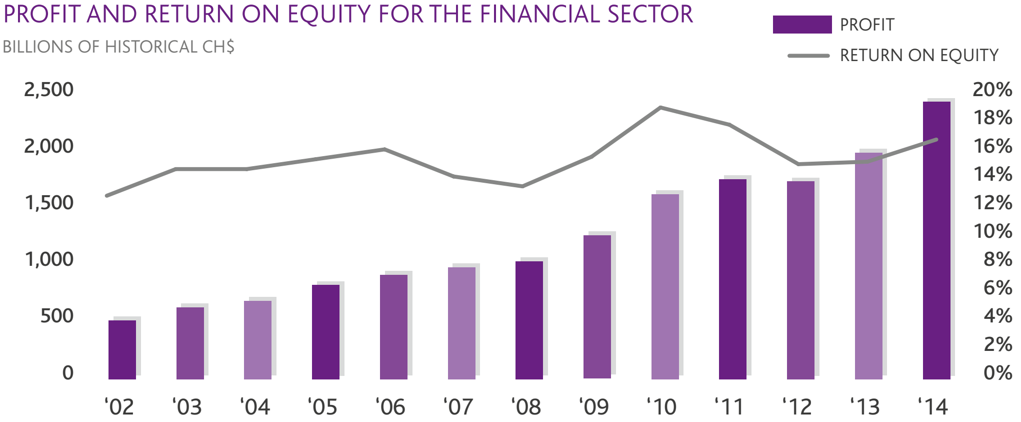
Profit for the banking industry for the year ended December 31, 2014, totaled Ch$ 2,481,525 million (approximately US$ 4.1 billion), which represents nominal growth of 29.5% over 2013. These results are explained mainly by an increase in net interest and indexation income of 25.0%, while spending on provisions and operating expenses grew by 16.7% and 14.9%, respectively. When the operations of CorpBanca in Colombia are excluded, the industry generated profit of Ch$ 2,366,356 million for the year, which is 27.3% more than the previous year.

Total equity grew by 11.7% in the year, reaching Ch$14,415 billion, giving a return on equity of 17.21%, which is higher than the 14.85% recorded last year. Meanwhile, return on total assets was 1.37% (1.21% for the previous year).

The following graph illustrates profit for the year and return on equity.

PROFIT AND RETURN ON EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

BILLIONS OF HISTORICAL CH$



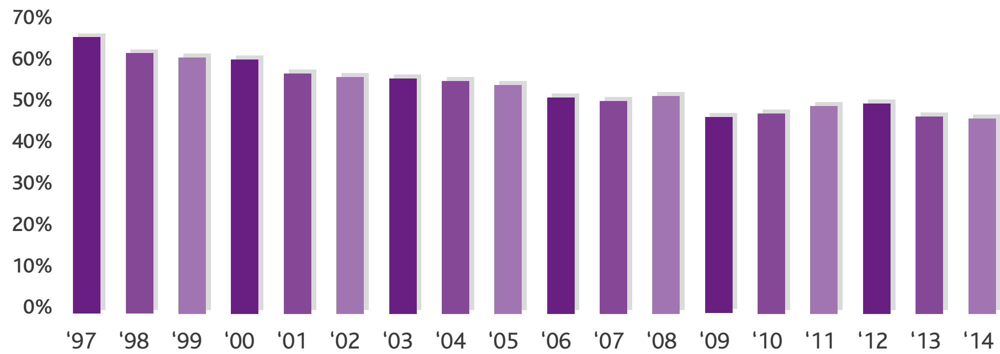
SOURCE: SBIF

OPERATING EXPENSES

Expenses for 2014 increased by 14.9% over 2013. The efficiency ratio, measured as operating expenses divided by total net operating income was 46.3%, a marginal improvement over last year's figure of 46.6%.

EFFICIENCY RATIO

PERCENTAGE



SOURCE: SBIF

Banco Santander remained the most efficient among the large and medium-sized banks, with a ratio of 36.3%, up 38.8% from the previous year, followed by Banco de Chile with an efficiency ratio of 41.8%. The majority of banks improved their efficiency ratio this year in comparison to last year.

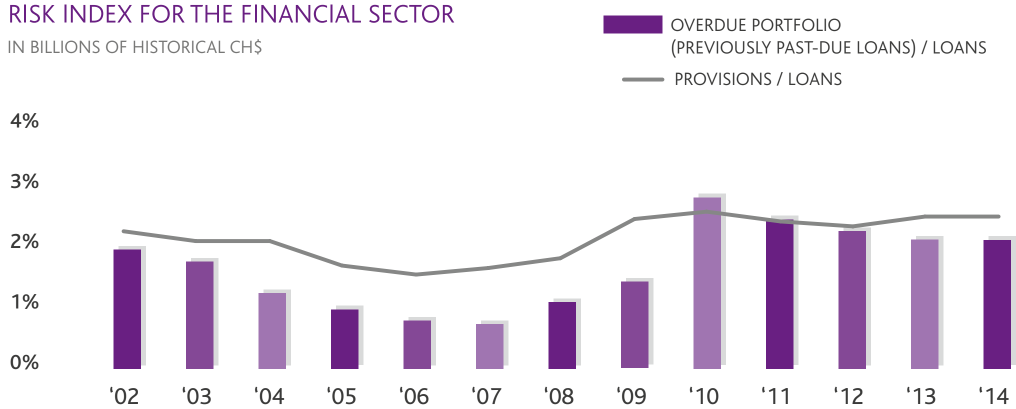
RISK

The provisions index for the financial sector was 2.42% of loans at the end of December 2014, a deterioration in relation to 2013 when it was 2.39%. Provisions as a percentage of commercial loans were 2.36%, while mortgage and consumer loan provisions reached 0.70% and 6.11%, respectively.

The 90-day overdue delinquency index has steadily declined since December 2009. The index for the financial sector (total portfolio) reached 2.10% at the close of 2014 (2.12% in 2013), for consumer loans it was 2.10% (2.11% in 2013) and for mortgage loans it was 3.05% (3.26% in 2013), whereas for commercial loans it rose from 1.68% to 1.72%.

CREDIT RISK INDICES	DEC-08	DEC-09	DEC-10	DEC-11	DEC-12	DEC-13	DEC-14
Loan Loss Provisions / Total Loans	1.76%	2.39%	2.49%	2.33%	2.27%	2.39%	2.42%
90 Overdue Portfolio / Loans (excluding loans and advances to banks)	0.99%	2.96%	2.70%	2.37%	2.20%	2.12%	2.10%
Commercial LLP / Commercial Loans	1.46%	2.19%	2.32%	2.15%	2.00%	2.19%	2.36%
Retail LLP / Retail Loans	2.39%	2.82%	2.84%	2.71%	2.77%	2.78%	2.59%
Mortgage LLP / Mortgage Loans	0.68%	1.10%	1.05%	0.94%	0.79%	0.75%	0.70%
Consumer LLP / Consumer Loans	5.65%	6.30%	6.43%	6.08%	6.36%	6.31%	6.11%

RISK INDEX FOR THE FINANCIAL SECTOR
IN BILLIONS OF HISTORICAL CH$



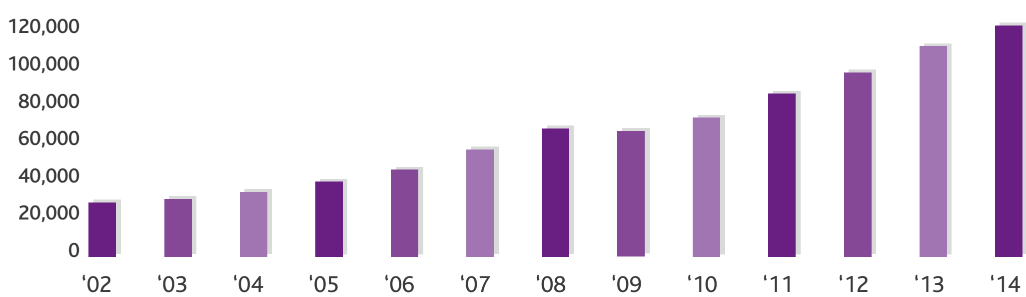
BANCO SECURITY MANAGEMENT RESULTS

Banco Security's strategy is aligned with the guidelines issued by Grupo Security, which aims to position itself as a comprehensive provider of financial services across its various business areas. In that context, the bank differentiates itself by delivering high-quality services that identify the Security brand and are designed to build long-term customer relationships. This is achieved by offering a wide range of products and services, supported by highly qualified personnel each with considerable experience within the organization.

LOANS

In 2014 lending by Banco Security grew by 11.2%, which was in line with growth in the finance industry, excluding CorpBanca Colombia. Therefore, by the end of 2014 loans totaled Ch$3,709 billion (excluding loans and advances to banks), ranking us tenth among Chilean banks with a market share of 2.95% (3.07% excluding CorpBanca Colombia). Our loan growth was due to an increase of 11.5% in commercial loans, an increase of 32.4% in consumer loans (the highest in the industry) and a contraction of 0.3% in mortgage loans.

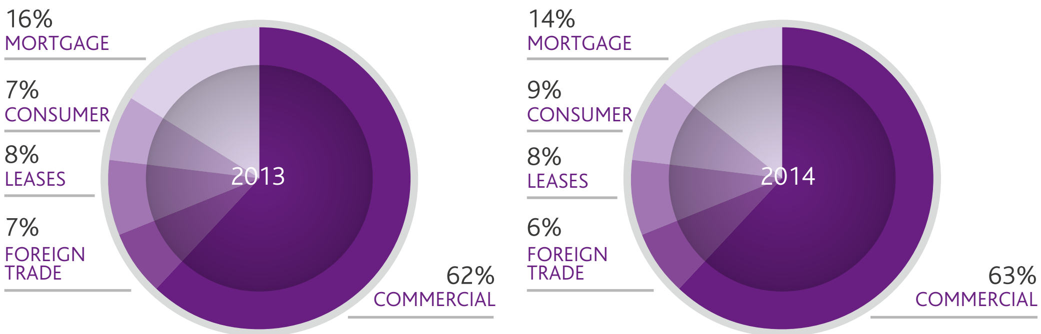
LOAN GROWTH
BILLIONS OF HISTORICAL CH$



SOURCE: SBIF
NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE ADVANCES AND LOANS TO BANKS. ALSO, CONTINGENT LOANS WERE EXCLUDED FROM HISTORICAL LOANS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW STANDARDS, THESE MUST BE EXCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM JANUARY 2008.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2014, the composition of loans, excluding loans and advances to banks, was the following:

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION



SOURCE: SBIF

RESULTS

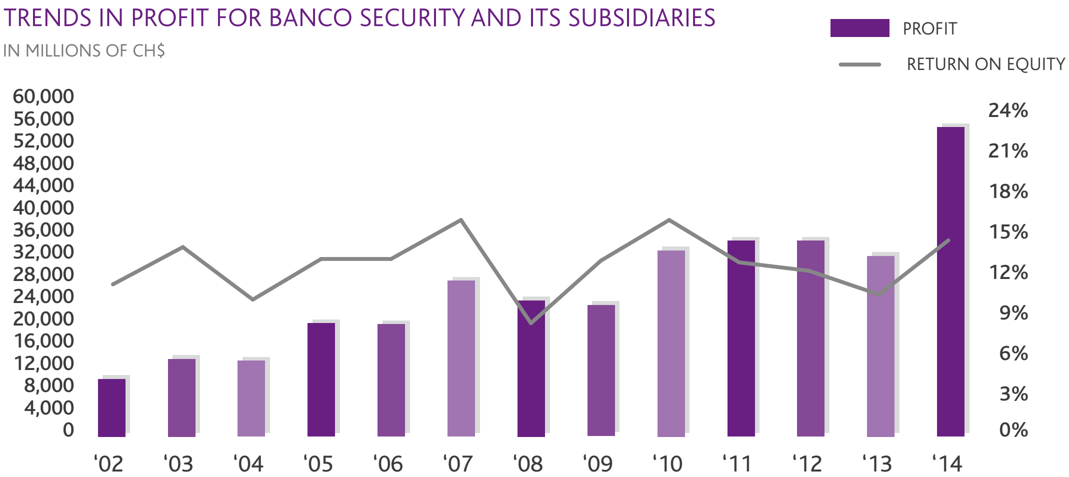
As of December 31, 2014, Banco Security and its subsidiaries reported profit for the year of Ch$55,908 million, an increase of 70.4% over the previous year. This was mainly explained by increased revenues from the financial business. However, this was also achieved by effectively managing our positions and mismatches to benefit from higher inflation and low interest rates. In addition, the growth in income from sales of products and services exceeded budget, which was largely due to growth in loans, especially consumer loans, and higher commission income.

Our operating expenses rose by 18.9% (compared to 14.9% for the industry on average), mainly due to an increase in personnel spending and the costs associated with growth and technological development at the bank. Our efficiency ratio improved from 53.3% in 2013 to 48.87% in 2014, which is the lowest it has been for the past few years.

As a result, our return on equity was 14.8% in 2014 (compared to 10.6% last year), ranking us ninth in the industry.

TRENDS IN PROFIT FOR BANCO SECURITY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

IN MILLIONS OF CH$



SOURCE: SBIF

SUBSIDIARIES

The subsidiaries consolidated by Banco Security (Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa (99.76%) and AGF Security S.A. (99.99%)), contributed profit of Ch$6,580 million to our results for 2014, an increase of 16.5% over their contribution last year.

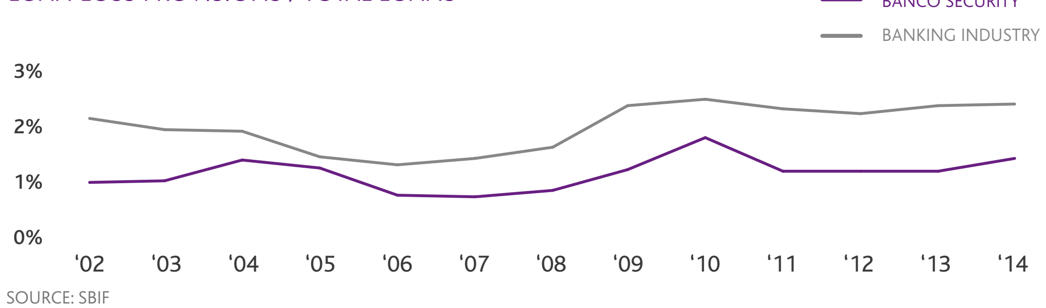
On December 19, 2014, AGF Security successfully completed the merger with AGF Cruz del Sur, resulting in profit of Ch$4,414 million and a market share of 6.3% by the end of 2014. This figure is significantly higher than the 4.6% achieved at the end of 2013. By the end of 2014 Valores Security had achieved a market share of 3.8% (measured by traded volumes), making us the seventh largest brokerage firm on the Santiago and Electronic Stock Exchanges, and reported profit of Ch$2,171 million, which was significantly higher than the Ch$875 million recorded in 2013.

RISK

The bank limits risk and retains a high quality loan portfolio, which has historically been our hallmark. This has been achieved by implementing clear policies and a robust risk management system, which enables us to promptly recognize risks. Over the past few years, the bank has been developing new risk models that enable us to accurately calculate and manage our credit, market and operational risks. The aim is to progressively incorporate the Basel III guidelines. This has ensured that our credit risk indicators continue to compare favorably with those of our peers and the industry.

of December 31, 2014, the risk index for Banco Security was 1.59%, which is significantly lower than the average rate for the industry at 2.42%. Likewise, our indicator for the 90-day overdue portfolio was 1.48% compared to 2.10% for the industry, and for the impaired portfolio was 3.44% compared to 5.20% for the industry. These ratios outperformed the financial sector as a whole and are close to the average for similar banks.

LOAN LOSS PROVISIONS / TOTAL LOANS



SOURCE: SBIF

CAPITALIZATION

The bank aims to continually achieve a ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets higher than 10%, aspiring for to mantain at levels of12% most of the time. Successive capital contributions (Ch$47,000 million in August 2011, Ch$30,000 million in September 2013, Ch$10,000 million in November 2014) and the capitalization of profit for the year reflect the continued commitment and support of our shareholders, which has enabled us to increase our capital base and, therefore, securely support our asset growth.

In December 2014, our Basel indicator closed at 12.64%, which was lower than the finance sector average for November of 13.19% (source SBIF).

GENERAL BANK INFORMATION

04

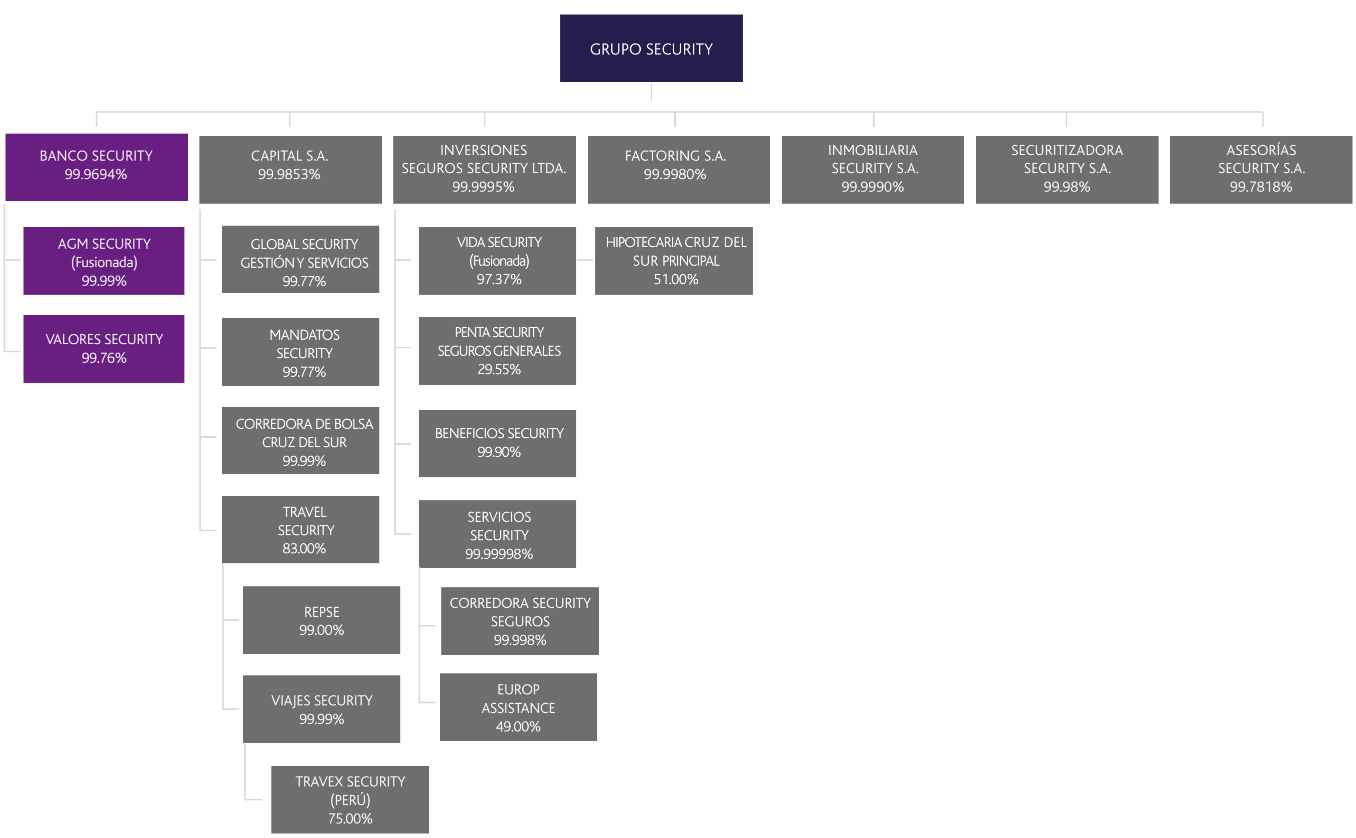
TRANSPARENCY

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

LEGAL NAME	BANCO SECURITY
TYPE OF COMPANY	Banking corporation
SECURITIES REGISTRATION	Banco Security is not listed in the Securities Exchange
CORPORATE PURPOSE	To engage in the business, contracts, transactions and operations permitted for a commercial bank in accordance with current legislation.
CHILEAN TAXPAYER ID	97.053.000-2
ADDRESS	Av. Apoquindo 3150, Piso 15, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
TELEPHONE	(56-2) 2584 4000
FAX	(56-2) 2584 4001
EMAIL	banco@security.cl
WEB	www.security.cl
INCORPORATION	The company was formed by public instrument on August 26, 1981, signed before the Public Notary Mr. Enrique Morgan Torres. The respective extract of the articles of incorporation was published in the Official Gazette on September 23, 1981.

OWNERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Banco Security is controlled by Grupo Security, which owned 99.9478% of the shares as of December 31, 2014.



STAFF , WAGES AND COMPENSATION

As of December 31, 2014, Banco Security and its subsidiaries had a total of 1,222 employees, or 1.41% more than December 2013. Of this total, 57.4% were women. During the year, the bank paid its executives total compensation and termination benefits of Ch$8,165.6 million and Ch$461.6 million, respectively.

The following table details employee distribution by company:

COMPANY	CATEGORY			
	EXECUTIVES	PROFESSIONALS	WORKERS	TOTAL
ADM GRAL DE FONDOS SECURITY S.A.	8	15	22	45
VALORES SECURITY COR. BOLSA	9	16	25	50
BANCO SECURITY	84	685	358	1,127
TOTAL	101	716	405	1,222

The bank and its subsidiaries have a significant incentive program, as do all companies within Grupo Security. The program is based on achieving targets for return on capital and reserves, and meeting annual budgets. Each company directly incurs the expenses associated with its incentive plan.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

PP&E AND TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT POLICY

Banco Security has a policy for investing in property, plant and equipment (PP&E) and technology that defines the project evaluation process. Project approval depends on the value of the investment:

• Investments from 3,000 UF up to 10,000 UF must be approved by a managers committee.
• Investments from 10,000 UF up to 30,000 UF must be approved by an executive committee together with the Chief Executive Officer.
• Investments exceeding 30,000 UF must be approved by the board.

Investments are aligned with our business strategy and have been focused mainly on physical and technological infrastructure. Initiatives have been designed to strengthen our ability to provide our customers with comprehensive, first-class service, and to more efficiently use resources.

FINANCING POLICY

Banco Security has defined general guidelines for managing the matching of maturities and currencies, liquidity and concentration by creditor. These are all aimed at limiting the risks inherent to the banking business, above and beyond the requirements established by current regulations.

MANAGEMENT POLICY

DIVIDEND POLICY

Banco Security does not have an established dividend policy. The amount to be distributed each year depends on the capital required to support growth, aimed at keeping the solvency index at the level desired by the board and senior management.

The following table details the dividends paid by the bank to its shareholders from 2000 onwards, and their corresponding percentage of profit:

DATE	HISTORICAL VALUE (IN MILLIONS OF CH$)	% OF PROFIT FROM PRIOR YEAR
February 2000	4,254.4	50.0%
February 2001	7,344.0	76.2%
February 2002	8,749.7	90.0%
February 2003	9,061.7	90.0%
February 2004	13,326.1	100.0%
February 2005	11,219.1	80.0%
March 2006	20,014.3	100.0%
March 2007	20,498.0	100.0%
March 2008	13,625.0	50.0%
March 2009	7,720.0	53.5%
March 2010	23,040.2	100.0%
March 2011	20,223.5	60.0%
March 2012	21,009.8	60.0%
April 2013	35,227.0	100.0%
March 2014	9,839.3	30.0%

RISK RATING

Banco Security's liabilities carried the following local risk ratings at the end of 2014:

	SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND TIME DEPOSITS		LETTERS OF CREDIT	BANK BONDS	SUBORDINATED BONDS	OUTLOOK
	LEVEL	RATING				
Feller-Rate	Level 1 +	AA -	AA -	AA -	A +	Stable
Fitch Ratings	Level 1 +	AA -	AA -	AA -	A	Stable

In addition, the bank carried the following international risk rating provided by Standard & Poor's.
As of December 31, 2013, our rating was as follows:

	GLOBAL SCALE LOCAL CURRENCY	GLOBAL SCALE FOREIGN CURRENCY
Standard & Poor´s	BBB-/Stable/A-3	BBB-/Stable/A-3

SUBSIDIARIES

05

PROFESSIONALISM

ADMINISTRADORA GENERAL DE FONDOS SECURITY S.A.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman:	Francisco Silva S.
Directors:	Bonifacio Bilbao H.
	Carlos Budge C.
	Felipe Larraín M.
	Renato Peñafiel M.

MANAGEMENT

Chief Executive Officer:	Juan Pablo Lira T.
Investment Manager:	Pablo Jaque S.

TYPE OF COMPANY — Corporation, subsidiary of Banco Security

SECURITIES REGISTRATION — The Company is registered under number 0112

CORPORATE PURPOSE — General fund manager.

INCORPORATION — The company was formed by public instrument on May 26, 1992, and was approved to operate by the Securities and Insurance Supervisor (SVS) in Ruling No. 0112 dated June 2, 1992.
The funds managed by the company are subject to the special legal regulations contained in Decree Law No. 1,328 and its corresponding regulations, which are monitored by the SVS.

The Chilean mutual fund industry closed 2014 with average assets under management of Ch$28,084 billion, representing an increase of 29.8% compared to the year end of 2013.

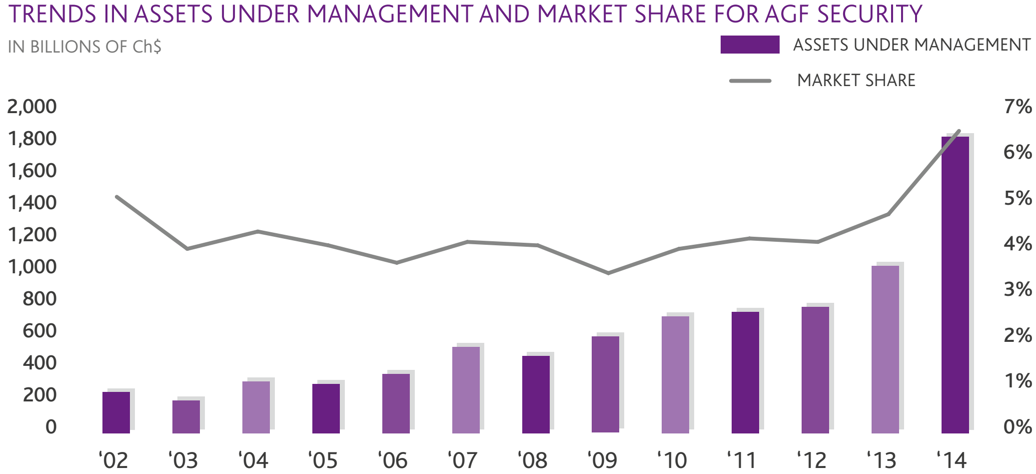
AGF Security ended 2014 with average assets under management of Ch$1,772,342 million, distributed across 39 mutual funds, an increase of 79.3% compared to December 2013, that figure is explained by our recent merger with acquired AGF Cruz del Sur, and the extraordinary performance of the mutual fund industry during 2014. Meanwhile, the total number of customers in the industry rose by 9.8%, while AGF Security's total number of customers reached 71,964, an increase of 93.1% over the previous year, again mainly due to our recent merger with AGF Cruz del Sur.

In 2014 we were again recognized for the profitability of our mutual funds. At the annual award ceremony organized by Diario Financiero and the Chilean Mutual Fund Association, four of our funds received awards: Security Index US, Cruz del Sur Previsión, Cruz del Sur Brasil and Cruz del Sur Confianza.

In 2014 AGF Security reported profit of Ch$4,414 million and ended the year with a market share of 6.3%.

TRENDS IN ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AND MARKET SHARE FOR AGF SECURITY

IN BILLIONS OF Ch$



VALORES SECURITY S.A. CORREDORES DE BOLSA

DIRECTORIO

Chairman:	Ramón Eluchans O.
Directors:	Gonzalo Baraona B.
	Enrique Menchaca O.
	Fernando Salinas P.
	Nicolás Ugarte B.

MANAGEMENT

Chief Executive Officer:	Rodrigo Fuenzalida B.
Chief Operating Officer:	Juan Adell S.
Chief Financial Officer:	Andrés Perez L.

TYPE OF COMPANY

Corporation, subsidiary of Banco Security

SECURITIES REGISTRATION

The Company is registered under number 0111

CORPORATE PURPOS

To engage in various businesses, including trading equities (stock brokerage), fixed income instruments and foreign currency; portfolio management and financial advisory services.

INCORPORATION

The Company was formed by public instrument on April 10, 1987, signed before the Public Notary Mr. Enrique Morgan Torres.

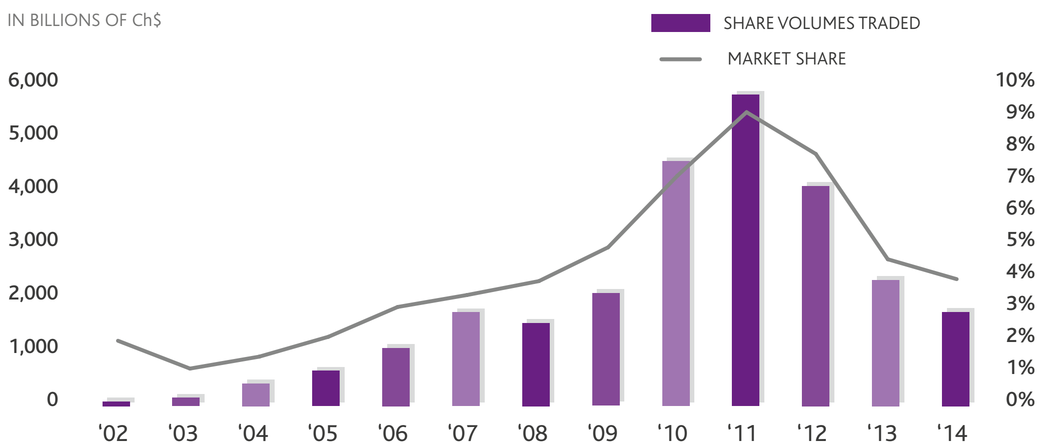
The year 2014 was marked by a recovering US economy, while the eurozone reversed two years of recession and grew. Emerging countries continued to expand with gradual restraint led by China. Meanwhile, Latin America performed well below forecast and grew by 1% instead of the 3% expected. Global GDP increased nearly 3% for the third consecutive year, accentuating acceleration in industrialized countries and restraint in developing countries. However, industrialized economies continued to have wide capacity gaps, resulting in limited inflationary pressure. Furthermore, the risk of deflation loomed throughout the year, mainly in Europe.

The performance of risky assets mirrored this transition closely. The global stock market was up 2% in US dollars (measured using the MSCI index), driven by a rise in developed countries (2.9%), more than offsetting the decline in emerging countries (-4.6%). The former was supported by the US performance (11%), which had a greater effect than the declines in Europe (-8.6%) and in Japan (-5.7%). The latter was supported by an increase in China (4.7%) within the context of declines everywhere else, for example in Latin America (-15%). The main Chilean stock market index is the IPSA, which did not perform as well as its emerging peers, closing 2014 with a fall of almost 10% measured in US dollars, despite a 4% increase measured in Chilean pesos. Meanwhile, in fixed-income markets, high-yield US bonds rose by 2.2% and high-grade US bonds rose by 7.8%, while sovereign funds in emerging countries (EMBI) rose by 3.6% and corporate funds (CEMBI) by 5.5%.

By the end of 2014 Valores Security had achieved a market share of 3.8% (measured by traded volumes), making us the seventh largest brokerage firm on the Santiago and Electronic Stock Exchanges. The Company posted profit of Ch$2,171 million, which was significantly higher than the Ch$875 million recorded in 2013, driven mainly by good performance within the portfolio itself.

SHARE VOLUMES TRADED AND MARKET SHARE FOR VALORES SECURITY

IN BILLIONS OF Ch$



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

06

HONESTY

Deloitte.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Banco Security

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco Security and its subsidiaries ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance conformity with the accounting standards and instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements so that they are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Security and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions.

OTHER MATTERS - EMPHASIS

As indicated in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 22, 2014, the subsidiary Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. informed the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance ("SVS") that it had registered 100% of the shares of the Company Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A., as recorded in that company's register of shareholders, under the name of the subsidiary Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A.

OTHER MATTERS

The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Chile.

Deloitte

January 15, 2015
Santiago, Chile

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

	NOTE	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	6	331,600	292,911
Transactions pending settlement	6	46,663	67,197
Financial instruments held for trading	7	231,289	219,809
Receivables from repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	8	6,720	-
Financial Derivative instruments	9	91,035	49,061
Due from banks	10	7,165	5,499
Loans to customers	11	3,649,755	3,289,571
Investments available for sale	12	394,077	310,130
Investments held to maturity		-	-
Investments in other companies	13	1,437	1,437
Intangible assets	14	60,234	44,827
Property, plant and equipment	15	24,246	24,209
Current tax assets	16	2,160	769
Deferred tax assets	16	21,142	9,230
Other assets	17	143,184	80,885
TOTAL ASSETS		5,010,707	4,395,535
LIABILITIES			
Current accounts and other demand deposits	18	512,242	425,450
Operations pending settlement	6	18,322	35,563
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	8	56,238	63,112
Savings accounts and time deposits	18	2,541,909	2,298,991
Financial Derivative instruments	9	85,259	39,482
Interbank loans	19	146,429	193,206
Debt instruments issued	20	1,126,708	940,052
Other financial liabilities	20	24,168	27,608
Tax payable	16	4,305	568
Deferred tax	16	11,269	7,420
Provisions	21	32,820	18,164
Other liabilities	22	71,987	37,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,631,656	4,087,173
EQUITY			
Attributable equity holders of the bank:			
Capital		242,046	215,207
Reserves		24,190	22,224
Valuation accounts		(307)	(3,054)
Retained earnings			
Retained earnings from prior periods		73,906	50,947
Profit for the year		55,902	32,798
Less: Provision for minimum dividends		(16,771)	(9,839)
		378,966	308,283
Non-controlling interest		85	79
TOTAL EQUITY		379,051	308,362
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		5,010,707	4,395,535

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD

For the years ended

	NOTE	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Interest and indexation income	25	325,219	252,844
Interest and indexation expenses	25	(207,055)	(170,159)
NET INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME		118,164	82,685
Fee and commission income	26	44,680	38,600
Fee and commission expenses	26	(6,516)	(4,345)
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME		38,164	34,255
Net financial operating income	27	22,629	13,701
Net foreign exchange transactions	28	12,937	15,824
Other operating income	34	7,355	8,517
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		199,249	154,982
Credit risk provisions	29	(29,324)	(26,399)
OPERATING INCOME, NET OF CREDIT RISK PROVISIONS		169,925	128,583
Payroll and personnel expenses Administrative expenses	30	(46,319)	(35,338)
Depreciation and amortization	31	(41,052)	(38,600)
Impairment	32	(5,883)	(4,510)
Other operating expenses	33	(5,501)	(1,939)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	34	(6,628)	(8,967)
		(105,383)	(89,354)
NET OPERATING INCOME		64,542	39,229
Income attributable to investments in other companies	13	152	162
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		64,694	39,391
Income tax expense	16	(8,786)	(6,590)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		55,908	32,801
PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		55,908	32,801
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the bank		55,902	32,798
Non-controlling interest		6	3
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the bank:			
		Ch$	Ch$
Basic earnings per share	24	283	179
Diluted earnings per share	24	283	179

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended

	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	55,908	32,801
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Valuation of investments available for sale	3,424	(4,683)
Valuation of accounting hedges	-	264
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) before taxes	3,424	(4,419)
Income taxes related to other comprehensive income (loss)	(677)	885
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	2,747	(3,534)
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	58,655	29,267
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the bank	58,649	29,264
Non-controlling interest	6	3
Comprehensive earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the bank:	$	$
BASIC	297	160
DILUTED	297	160

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As of December 31, 2014

	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK								
				RETAINED EARNINGS					
	PAID-IN CAPITAL MCLP$	RESERVES MCH$	VALUATION ACCOUNTS MCH$	PRIOR YEARS MCH$	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR MCH$	MINIMUM DIVIDEND MCH$	TOTAL MCH$	NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST MCH$	TOTAL MCH$
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012	185,207	22,224	480	50,947	35,227	(10,568)	283,517	76	283,593
Reclassification of profit for the year	-	-	-	35,227	(35,227)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(35,227)	-	-	(35,227)	-	(35,227)
Provision for minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	10,568	10,568	-	10,568
Other equity movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital increase	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	(3,746)	-	-	-	(3,746)	-	(3,746)
Accounting hedges	-	-	212	-	-	-	212	-	212
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	32,798	-	32,798	3	32,801
Provision for minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(9,839)	(9,839)	-	(9,839)
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	215,207	22,224	(3,054)	50,947	32,798	(9,839)	308,283	79	308,362
Reclassification of profit for the year	-	-	-	32,798	(32,798)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(9,839)	-	-	(9,839)	-	(9,839)
Provision for minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	9,839	9,839	-	9,839
Other equity movements (1)	-	1,966	-	-	-	-	1,966	-	1,966
Capital increase	26,839	-	-	-	-	-	26,839	-	26,839
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	2,747	-	-	-	2,747	-	2,747
Accounting hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	55,902	-	55,902	6	55,908
Provision for minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(16,771)	(16,771)	-	(16,771)
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	242,046	24,190	(307)	73,906	55,902	(16,771)	378,966	85	379,051

(1) This movement corresponds primarily to recognition of deferred taxes for tax-basis goodwill arising from the merger of Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. and Cruz del Sur S.A.(En millones de pesos)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended

	NOTE	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Consolidated profit before taxes		64,694	39,391
CHARGES (CREDITS) TO INCOME THAT DO NOT REPRESENT CASH FLOWS:			
Credit risk provisions	29	29,324	26,399
Depreciation and amortization	32	5,883	4,510
Impairment	33	5,501	1,939
Other provisions	34	805	1,929
Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities		(8,063)	(2,403)
Valuation of investments in trading book		1,074	1,780
Valuation of trading derivatives		3,803	(3,908)
Income attributable to investments in other companies	13	(152)	(162)
Loss (gain) on sales of assets received in lieu of payment		(126)	463
Net fee and commission income	26	(38,164)	(34,255)
Net interest and indexation income	25	(118,164)	(82,685)
Other charges (credits) which do not represent cash flows		(13,635)	(13,738)
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to banks		(1,355)	8,481
(Increase) decrease in loans to customers		(322,399)	(318,543)
(Increase) decrease in investments (Increase)		(89,493)	126,487
Decrease in leased assets		3,183	(5,728)
Sale of assets received in lieu of payment		4,225	2,715
Increase (decrease) in current accounts and other demand deposits		86,792	30,151
Increase (decrease) in sales with repurchase agreements and securities lending		(6,873)	(4,089)
Increase (decrease) in savings accounts and time deposits		248,485	(13,009)
Net change in letters of credit		(5,352)	(6,691)
Net change in senior bonds		134,174	198,388
(Increase) decrease in other assets and liabilities		(46,008)	(18,372)
Recovered taxes		20	418
Interest and indexation received		272,084	244,043
Interest and indexation paid		(170,052)	(150,682)
Fees and commissions received		44,680	38,600
Fees and commissions paid		(6,516)	(4,345)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		78,375	67,084
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(1,849)	(1,293)
Investments acquired	14	(16,438)	(12,106)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(18,287)	(13,399)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase (decrease) in borrowings from domestic financial institutions		1,006	13
Increase (decrease) in borrowings from foreign financial institutions		(47,716)	(38,729)
Increase (decrease) in other financial obligations		(3,946)	(4,504)
Net change in subordinated bonds		15,691	22,293
Capital increase		26,839	30,000
Dividends paid	24	(9,839)	(35,227)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(17,965)	(26,154)
TOTAL POSITIVE (NEGATIVE) NET CASH FLOWS		42,123	27,531
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	6	324,544	297,016
EFFECT OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		(6)	(3)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	6	366,661	324,544

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Banco Security (hereinafter the "Bank") is a corporation regulated by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (hereinafter the "SBIF"). The Bank is headquartered at Apoquindo 3,150, Las Condes, Santiago.

The Bank's main target markets include medium and large companies and individuals in the high-income segment. It also offers international banking and treasury services. In addition, through its subsidiaries Valores S.A. Corredores de Bolsa and Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A., the Bank offers its customers securities brokerage, asset management and retirement advisory services as well as voluntary pension savings products.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with SBIF regulations contained in the Compendium of Accounting Standards and specific instructions issued by that entity. In all matters not addressed in the compendium, the Bank applies the technical standards issued by the Chilean Association of Accountants, which coincide with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Should any discrepancies arise between these accounting principles and the accounting criteria issued by the SBIF (Compendium of Accounting Standards), the latter shall take precedence.

A) ASSET AND LIABILITY VALUATION CRITERIA.

The following valuation criteria are used for assets and liabilities recorded in these financial statements:

- **Valuation at amortized cost.**
  Amortized cost is the amount at which an asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

  In the case of financial assets, amortized cost includes corrections for any impairment that may have occurred.

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

  When an instrument's market is not active, the Bank determines fair value using techniques to approximate a fair price such as interest rate curves based on market transactions or comparison with similar instruments.

- **Valuation at acquisition cost.**

Acquisition cost is defined as the cost of the transaction to acquire the asset, less any impairment losses that may exist. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using amortized cost criteria except for:

- Derivative instruments measured at fair value.
- Trading securities measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments held for trading measured at fair value.
- Some real estate within property, plant and equipment for which senior management has decided to use its appraised value as the deemed cost for first-time adoption in conformity with the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards.

B) FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY.

In accordance with IAS 21, the items included in the financial statements of each of the Bank's entities and its subsidiaries are valued using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (functional currency). The functional currency of the Bank and its subsidiaries is the Chilean peso. All figures are rounded to millions of Chilean pesos. All balances and transactions in currencies other than the Chilean peso are considered foreign currency.

C) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENT.

In preparing the financial statements in accordance with the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards, the Bank requires management to make some estimates, judgments and assumptions that have an impact on the reported statements. The actual results in subsequent periods may differ from the estimates used.

- These relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly by the Bank's senior management in order to quantify the effects on asset, liability and profit or loss accounts.

- Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future period that is affected.

The most significant areas of estimates of uncertainty and judgment in applying accounting criteria or policies are:

- Valuation of financial instruments and derivatives

- Impairment losses on loans to customers and other assets

- The useful life of material and intangible assets

- Contingencies and commitments

D) CONSOLIDATION CRITERIA.

- **Subsidiaries.**
  Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has power over the financial and operating policies of an entity with the purpose of profiting from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control begins.

  The Bank's financial statements have been consolidated with those of its subsidiaries. All significant balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries or among subsidiaries as well as income and expenses arising from transactions with subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

- **Investments in associates.**
  Associates are entities over which the Bank has the capacity to exercise significant influence, but not control. Usually, this capacity manifests itself through an ownership interest equal to or greater than 20% of the entity's voting rights and is valued using the equity method, recognizing profit or loss on an accrual basis.

- **Investments in other companies.**
  Investments in other companies are entities in which the Bank does not have significant influence. They are presented at acquisition value. Revenue is recognized in profit or loss as received.

Third-party interests in the Bank's equity are presented separately in the statement of financial position as "non-controlling interests" and they are presented in the statement of income after the profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Bank.

Non-controlling interest represents the equity of a subsidiary that is not directly or indirectly attributable to the controller.

The following table details the Bank's ownership interest in its consolidated subsidiaries.

	OWNERSHIP INTEREST 2014 %	OWNERSHIP INTEREST 2013 %
Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	99.76	99.76
Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. (*)	99.99	99.99

(*) As indicated in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 22, 2014, the subsidiary Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. informed the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance that it had registered 100% of the shares of Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A., as recorded in that company's register of shareholders, to Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. This merger also generated financial goodwill, which is presented in Note 14.b)

E) OPERATING SEGMENTS.

The Bank's operating segments are components that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenue and incur expenses. Each segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's highest decision-making authority to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance and separate financial information is available for it.

Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements details the Bank's main operating segments: Commercial Banking, Retail Banking, Treasury, Subsidiaries and Others.

F) INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES.

Interest and indexation income and expenses are presented on an accrual basis until year end, using the effective interest rate method, which is a discount rate that exactly matches the estimated cash flows to be received or paid over the expected life of the transaction.

However, in the case of impaired loans, accrual is suspended as defined by the SBIF in Chapter B-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, using the following criteria:

LOANS SUBJECT TO SUSPENSION:	SUSPENDED:
INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION: Loans classified in C5 and C6	For simply being in the impaired portfolio.
INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION: Loans classified in C3 and C4	For having been in the impaired portfolio for three months.
GROUP EVALUATION: Loans with less than 80% collateral	When the loan or one of its installments is six months past due.

G) FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSES.

Fee and commission income and expenses that are part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are recognized in profit or loss over the life of the transactions from which they arise.

Fee and commission income and expenses generated by providing a given service are recognized in profit or loss as the services are provided. Those related to financial assets and liabilities are recognized when collected.

H) TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TO FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Bank's functional currency is the Chilean peso. Transactions in foreign currency carried out by the Bank are translated to Chilean pesos at the exchange rate on the transaction date. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, monetary items in foreign currency are translated using the closing exchange rates of CLP$607.33 and CLP$525.30 per USD 1, respectively, which does not differ significantly from the exchange rates applied by the subsidiaries regulated by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance of CLP$606.75 and CLP$524.61 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The net foreign exchange gains of MCh$ 12,937 and MCh$ 15,824 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, shown in the consolidated statement of income, include both the result of foreign exchange transactions and the effects of exchange rate variations on foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

I) TRANSLATION.

Assets and liabilities expressed in unidades de fomento (UF) (Chilean inflation index-linked units of account) are presented using the rates in effect at December 31, 2013 and 2014, of CLP$24,627.10 and CLP$ 23,309.56, respectively.

J) FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.

Financial investments are classified and valued as follows:

j.1) Financial instruments held for trading: Financial instruments held for trading are securities that are either acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin, or securities included in a portfolio in which there is a pattern of short-term profit-making.

Financial instruments held for trading are recorded at fair value based on market prices as of each reporting date. Gains or losses that have resulted from adjustments in fair value, as well as gains or losses from trading activities and accrued interest and indexation, are included in "Financial instruments held for trading" within "net financial operating income" in the statement of income, as specified in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

All purchases or sales of Financial instruments held for trading that must be delivered within a period of time established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trading date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed to. Any other purchase or sale is treated as a derivative (forward) until settlement occurs.

j.2) Investment securities: Investment securities are classified into two categories: Held to maturity and available for sale. Investment securities held to maturity are those instruments that the Bank has the ability and intent to hold to maturity. All other investment securities as considered as available for sale. At the date of issue of these financial statements, the Bank does not have any financial assets held to maturity.

Investment securities are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Instruments available for sale are subsequently recorded at fair value based on market prices or valuations obtained using models. Unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in its fair value are recognized with a charge or credit to equity accounts. When these investments are disposed of or impaired, the amount of the fair value adjustments accumulated in equity is transferred to profit or loss and reported within "sale of financial assets available for sale" within "net financial operating income" in the statement of income, which is detailed in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

Investments held to maturity are recorded at cost plus accrued interest and indexation, less impairment provisions recorded when the amount recorded is greater than the estimated recoverable amount. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank did not have any financial assets held to maturity.

Interest and indexation on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale instruments are included within "interest and indexation income", as detailed in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

Investment securities that are used as accounting hedges are adjusted using hedge accounting rules.

All purchases or sales of investment securities that must be delivered within a period of time established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trading date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed to. Any other purchase or sale is treated as a derivative (forward) until settlement occurs.

K) DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments, which include foreign currency and U.F. forwards, interest rate futures, currency and interest rate swaps and options, and other financial derivative instruments, are recorded initially in the statement of financial position at their cost (including transactions costs) and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value is obtained from market quotes, discounted cash flow models and options valuation models, as appropriate. Derivative instruments are reported as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when negative under the item "derivative instruments".

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

At inception, a derivative contract must be designated by the Bank as a derivative instrument for trading or hedging purposes.

Changes in fair value of derivative contracts held for trading purposes are included under "trading derivatives" within "net financial operating income", in the consolidated statement of income.

If a derivative instrument is classified as a hedging instrument, it can be: (1) a hedge of the fair value of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, or (2) a hedge of cash flows related to existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions. A hedge relationship for hedge accounting purposes must comply with all of the following conditions: (a) at its inception, the hedge relationship has been formally documented; (b) it is expected that the hedge will be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge can be measured in a reasonable manner; and (d) the hedge is highly effective with respect to the hedged risk on an ongoing basis and throughout the entire hedge relationship.

Certain derivatives transactions that do not qualify for hedge accounting are treated and reported as derivatives for trading purposes even though they provide an effective hedge on the risk of net positions.

When a derivative instrument hedges the risk of changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, the asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with respect to the specific hedged risk. Gains or losses from fair value adjustments, of both the hedged item and the derivative instrument, are recognized in profit or loss.

Should the hedged item in a fair value hedge be a firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the commitment with respect to the hedged risk are recorded as an asset or liability against profit for the year. Gains or losses from fair value adjustments of the derivative instrument are recognized in profit or loss. When an asset or liability is acquired as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset or liability acquired is adjusted to incorporate the accumulated effect of the valuation at fair value of the firm commitment, which was previously recorded in the statement of financial position.

When a derivative hedges the risk of changes in the cash flows of existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions, the effective portion of changes in the fair value related to the hedged risk is recorded in equity.

Any ineffective portion is directly recorded in profit or loss. The accumulated amounts recorded in equity are transferred to profit or loss at the moment that the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When an interest rate fair value hedge is performed on a portfolio basis and the hedged item is an amount instead of individualized assets or liabilities, gains or losses from fair value adjustments, for both the hedged portfolio and the derivative instrument, are recorded in profit or loss, but the fair value adjustment of the hedged portfolio is reported in "derivative instruments" within assets or liabilities, according to the position of the hedged portfolio at that moment in time.

When a cash flow hedge is used to hedge exposure to changes in cash flows that are attributed to a particular risk related to an asset or liability involved in a transaction that is predicted to be highly likely, the effective portion of changes in the fair value with respect to the hedged risk is recognized in equity, while the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss for the year.

L) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS.

The Bank engages in operations with repurchase and resale agreements as a funding tool. The Bank's investments that are sold with a repurchase obligation and that serve as a guarantee for the loan are included in "Financial instruments held for trading" and the obligation is recorded in liabilities under "payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending". When financial instruments are purchased with a resale obligation, they are included in assets under "receivables from repurchase agreements and securities loans".

Repurchase and resale agreements are valued at amortized cost based on the transaction's IRR. M)

M) DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset have expired or when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred during a transaction in which all risks and rewards are transferred.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability only when the obligation specified in the corresponding contract has been extinguished (i.e. paid or settled).

N) IMPAIRMENT.

n.1) Financial assets: At each period-end, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired. A financial asset is impaired and a loss will arise if objective evidence of impairment exists.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost show evidence of impairment when the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate, is less than the asset's carrying amount.

An impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets is calculated using their fair value.

Financial assets that are individually significant are assessed individually to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Financial assets that are not individually significant and have characteristics similar to other assets are assessed as a group.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss can only be reversed if it can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

n.2) Non-financial assets: As of each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets to determine if objective evidence of impairment exists. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimations used to determine the recoverable amount.

O) ASSETS RECEIVED IN LIEU OF PAYMENT.

Assets received in lieu of payment are classified in "other assets" at the lesser of their foreclosure cost and their fair value less regulatory write-offs required, and they are presented net of provisions.

The SBIF requires regulatory write-offs, if the asset is not sold within one year of foreclosure.

P) LEASE AGREEMENTS.

Lease receivables, included in “loans to customers”, are periodic payments from lease agreements that meet certain requirements to qualify as finance leases and are presented at nominal value net of unaccrued interest at each year-end.

Q) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the respective asset.

For certain real estate properties, the Bank recorded their fair values, based on independent appraisals, as their costs upon first-time adoption of IFRS.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

TYPE OF ASSET	USEFUL LIFE (YEARS)
Buildings	60 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Supplies and accessories	2 years

R) INTANGIBLE ASSETS.

r.1) Software: Expenses for internally developed software are recognized as an asset when the Bank is able to demonstrate its intent and ability to complete development and use it internally to generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs of completing development. Capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and are amortized over their useful lives.

Computer software purchased by the Bank is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Any subsequent expenses in software assets are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefit for the specific asset. All other expenses are recorded in profit or loss as incurred.

Useful life has been determined based on the period of time over which economic benefits are expected to be obtained. The amortization period and method are reviewed annually and any change is treated as a change in an estimate.

r.2) Goodwill: Goodwill generated upon consolidation represents the difference between the acquisition cost and Banco Security’s share of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary or jointly controlled entity as of the acquisition date.

Any goodwill generated is valued at acquisition cost and is tested as of each reporting date for any impairment that reduces its recoverable amount to below its carrying amount. If appropriate, this difference is recorded in the consolidated statement of income under “administrative expenses” in accordance with IFRS 3.

S) PROVISIONS FOR ASSETS AT RISK.

Provisions required to cover risk of loan losses have been recorded in accordance with standards and specific instructions from the SBIF. Effective loans are presented net of such provisions while provisions for contingent loans are presented in liabilities (Note 21).

The Bank uses models or methods based on individual and group analyses of debtors to establish provisions for loan losses. These models and methods are in accordance with SBIF standards and instructions.

T) LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, PROVISIONS AND WRITE-DOWNS.

Loans to customers, both originally granted by the Bank and acquired, are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or defined charges that are not quoted on an active market and that the Bank has no intention of selling immediately or in the short term. They are valued initially at fair value plus incremental transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impaired portfolio: The impaired portfolio includes loans for which concrete evidence exists that the borrowers will not meet some of their obligations in the agreed upon payment terms, regardless of the possibility of recovering amounts owed from collateral, through court collections or by negotiating different terms.

Within this context, the Bank will keep these loans in the impaired portfolio until the payment capacity or behavior has returned to normal. However, the Bank may continue to write down any individual loans it deems fit.

t.1) Provisions on loans evaluated individually

An individual debtor evaluation is used when the Bank needs to understand and analyze a customer in detail, whether an individual or legal entity, because of its size, complexity or exposure level. It requires a risk rating for each debtor.

For provisioning purposes, the Bank categorizes debtors and their loans and contingent loans into the appropriate category after assigning them to one of the following portfolios: Normal, substandard and default, which are defined as follows:

- **Normal and Substandard Portfolio**

PORTFOLIO TYPE	DEBTOR CATEGORY	PROBABILITY OF DEFAULT (%)	LOSS GIVEN DEFAULT (%)	EXPECTED LOSS (%)
Normal Portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000
Substandard Portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

Nevertheless, the Bank must maintain a minimum provision of 0.50% over loans and contingent loans in the normal portfolio.

- **Default Portfolio**

PORTFOLIO TYPE	SCALE OF RISK	RANGE OF EXPECTED LOSS	PROVISION (%)
Default 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

t.2) Provisions on loans evaluated in a group.
Group evaluations are used to analyze a large number of transactions with small individual amounts. For these purposes, the Bank uses models based on the characteristics of debtors and their loans, as well as models based on the behavior of a group of loans. In group evaluations, provisions for the consumer portfolio will also be recorded based on expected loss using the models used by the Bank. Provisions are recorded for the commercial and mortgage portfolios using incurred loss methodologies.

t.3) Additional loan provisions.
According to SBIF instructions, the Bank may establish additional provisions on its individually evaluated loan portfolio based on the expected impairment of that portfolio. This provision is calculated based on the Bank's past experience and potential adverse macroeconomic scenarios or circumstances that may affect a particular sector, industry, debtor group or project.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank had not recorded any additional provisions.

t.4) Write-offs.
Loans are written off when recovery efforts have been exhausted in accordance with timetables issued by the SBIF, as follows:

TYPE OF LOAN	TERM
Consumer loans with or without collateral	6 months
Other transactions without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Residential mortgage loans Consumer	48 months
leases	6 months
Other non-real-estate lease transactions	12 months
Real estate leases (commercial and residential)	36 months

Recovery of written-off loans: Subsequent payments on written-off loans are recorded directly in profit or loss under "recovery of written-off loans" in "credit risk provisions".

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, recoveries of written-off loans totaled MCLP$ 3,405 and MCLP$ 3,215, respectively, and they are presented in provisions recorded during the period under "credit risk provisions" in the consolidated statement of income.

U) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances of cash, bank deposits, net transactions under collection and repurchase agreements, as stipulated in the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards. These items are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value.
The Bank prepares its cash flow statement using the indirect method. This method begins with profit for the year and incorporates non-monetary transactions such as income and expenses that gave rise to cash flows, all grouped according to the following concepts:

Cash flows are inflows and outflows of highly-liquid, short-term investments with insignificant risk, grouped under cash and cash equivalents.

- **Operating activities,** transactions related to the Bank's normal operations and its main source of income.
- **Investing activities,** these cash flows represent disbursements that have been made that will produce income and cash flows over the long term.
- **Financing activities**, these cash flows represent the activities and cash needs to cover commitments with those contributing funding or capital to the entity.

V) TIME DEPOSITS, DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED.

Deposits used as funding by the Bank, whatever the instrument or term, are valued at amortized cost. Other debt instruments issued are valued as of the placement date, including transaction costs, and subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

W) CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES.

The Bank determines its income tax expense in accordance with the Income Tax Law and for this purpose establishes a provision against profit or loss. Deferred taxes are recognized for the temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The effect is recorded in the statement of income when the differences come from equity.

As of December 31, 2014, deferred taxes have been adjusted to reflect the new corporate income tax rates established in Law 20,780 published on September 29, 2014, which modifies the income tax system and introduces several adjustments to the tax system ("the Tax Reform"). The Tax Reform includes a progressive rate increase for first category income tax; these rates vary depending on whether the Company chooses the Partially Integrated System or the Attributed Income System.

X) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

x.1) Employee vacation.
The annual cost of personnel vacations is recorded on an accrual basis.

x.2) Short-term benefits.
The Bank has a yearly bonus plan for its employees that may be given based on their performance and meeting of targets. Provision is made for them based on the estimated amount to be distributed.

x.3) Severance indemnities.
The Bank has not agreed to any all-event severance indemnities for its employees and, as a result, it has not recorded any provisions for this concept. Any such expenses are recorded in profit or loss as incurred.

Y) MINIMUM DIVIDENDS.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank recorded a liability (provision) for minimum or mandatory dividends. This provision is based on article 79 of the Corporations Law and it is also reflected in the Bank's dividend policy. This policy stipulates that at least 30% of profits for the year shall be distributed, unless the shareholders representing all issued shares unanimously agree otherwise in the shareholders' meeting.

Z) EARNINGS PER SHARE.

The Bank records basic earnings per share of its common shares, which is calculated by dividing profit attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the respective period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to the Bank by the average weighted number of outstanding shares adjusted for stock options, warrants and convertible debt. Since the Bank does not have this type of options, basic earnings per share is equal to diluted earnings per share.

AB) LEASES.

The Bank has lease agreements classified as operating leases for which an expense is recognized as of the date of payment.

When the Bank assumes substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, they are classified as finance leases.

AC) PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

A provision is recognized only if it is a result of a past event, the Bank has a legal or implicit obligation that can be estimated, or financial benefits will probably have to be disbursed to settle the obligation and the amount of these resources can be reliably measured.

A contingent asset or liability is any right or obligation arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only if one or more uncertain future events occur that are beyond the control of the Bank.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

During the period between January 1 and December 31, 2014, there were no changes in accounting policy that affect their comparison with the same period in the prior year.

NOTE 4 - MATERIAL EVENTS

BANCO SECURITY

On March 5, 2014, the SBIF was informed that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority authorized Banco Security to establish a Representative Office in that city.

In a board meeting held on April 11, 2013, Chief Executive Officer Ramón Eluchans Olivares presented his letter of resignation. The board accepted his resignation and appointed Bonifacio Bilbao Hormaeche to replace him.

On May 16, 2013, director Mario Weiffenbach Oyarzún presented his letter of resignation to the board of directors. He was replaced by Ramón Eluchans as of June 13, 2013.

ADMINISTRADORA GENERAL DE FONDOS SECURITY S.A.

On December 22, 2014, Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. informed the SVS that, after having obtained proper authorization on December 18, 2014, it proceeded, on December 19, 2014, to register 100% of the shares of the company Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A., as recorded in that company's register of shareholders, to Administradora de General de Fondos Security S.A. As a result, and as reported to the SVS and the market, Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A. was dissolved under the terms of article 103 of Law 18,046, and Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. became the legal successor of Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A. for all intents and purposes, keeping all of its rights and obligations and acquiring all of its assets and liabilities.

On November 7, 2014, Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A., made an official offer for the purchase and acquisition of 100% of the shares of Cruz del Sur Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

The board agreed to call an extraordinary general shareholders' meeting for August 1, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. in order to address the following matters: Approve the amendment of the corporate purpose of Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. in order to align its by-laws with the Single Law on Funds.

The board agreed to call an ordinary general shareholders' meeting for April 15, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. in order to address the following matters: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2013, distribution of profits for the year, board elections, board compensation, appointment of the company's independent auditors, designation of the newspaper to be used for official publications and other matters to be decided by the shareholders.

The board agreed to call an ordinary general shareholders' meeting for April 8, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in order to address the following matters: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2012, distribution of profits for the year, board elections, board compensation, appointment of the company's independent auditors, designation of the newspaper to be used for official publications and other matters to be decided by the shareholders.

The Company reported that the following agreements were reached at the ordinary shareholders' meeting on April 8, 2013: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2012, allocate all profits from 2012 to the retained earnings reserve, appoint Deloitte as its independent auditors for 2013 and reelect the entire board of directors.

VALORES SECURITY S.A. CORREDORES DE BOLSA

The board agreed to call an ordinary general shareholders' meeting for April 15, 2014, at 9:00 a.m. in order to address the following matters: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2013, distribution of profits for the year, board elections, board compensation, appointment of the company's independent auditors, designation of the newspaper to be used for official publications and other matters to be decided by the shareholders' meeting.

The board agreed to call an ordinary general shareholders' meeting for April 8, 2013, at 9:00 a.m. in order to address the following matters: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2012, distribution of profits for the year, board elections, board compensation, appointment of the company's independent auditors, designation of the newspaper to be used for official publications and other matters to be decided by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company reported that the following agreements were reached by the ordinary shareholders' meeting on April 8, 2013: Approve the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2012, allocate all profits from 2012 to the retained earnings reserve, appoint Deloitte as its independent auditors for 2013 and reelect the entire board of directors.

NOTE 5 - OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Bank's senior management makes decisions based on the following segments or business areas, defined as follows:

Commercial Banking: portfolio of customers within the target segment of medium and large companies with sales in excess of Ch$1.0 billion. The main products and services offered to this segment include commercial loans in local currency, foreign currency, leases, foreign trade, current accounts and asset management services.

Retail Banking: portfolio of customers within the target segment of high-income individuals (socioeconomic category ABC1). The main products and services offered to this segment are current accounts, lines of credit, consumer and mortgage loans and asset management services, among others.

Treasury: the business of distributing currency and financial products to customers, brokering financial instruments and managing the Bank's own positions, balance sheet, mismatches and liquidity. The main products and services offered to customers include currency trading, exchange rate and inflation insurance and other derivative products.

Subsidiaries: the business of managing funds, brokering stocks and managing the Bank's own positions. These activities are carried out through the Bank's subsidiaries Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. and Valores Security S.A. Corredora de Bolsa.

Other: These are non-recurring and other income and expenses that cannot be allocated to any of the above segments.

Most of the revenue from the Bank's segments comes from interest. Operational decision making, segment performance and decisions regarding allocation of resources are based on net interest income. As a result, segment revenue takes interest margins into consideration.

A) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SEGMENT

	COMMERCIAL BANKING		RETAIL BANKING		TREASURY		OTHER		BANK TOTAL		SUBSIDIARIES		CONSOLIDATED TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
ASSETS														
Total loans	2,541,107	2,282,748	1,174,574	1,058,268	296	468	2	1	3,715,979	3,341,485	-	-	3,715,979	3,341,485
Credit risk provisions	(42,311)	(45,603)	(16,748)	(484)	-	(328)	-	-	(59,059)	(46,415)	-	-	(59,059)	(46,415)
NET LOANS	2,498,796	2,237,145	1,157,826	1,057,784	296	140	2	1	3,656,920	3,295,070	-	-	3,656,920	3,295,070
Financial transactions	-	-	-	-	557,448	452,394	-	-	557,448	452,394	74,638	77,545	632,086	529,939
Other assets	-	-	-	-	85,654	44,563	505,488	476,104	591,142	520,667	130,559	49,859	721,701	570,526
TOTAL ASSETS	2,498,796	2,237,145	1,157,826	1,057,784	643,398	497,097	505,490	476,105	4,805,510	4,268,131	205,197	127,404	5,010,707	4,395,535
LIABILITIES														
Liabilities	2,301,300	2,075,551	1,089,003	1,001,760	597,817	464,946	505,404	476,025	4,493,524	4,018,282	138,132	68,891	4,631,656	4,087,173
Equity	197,496	161,594	68,823	56,024	45,581	32,151	1	1	311,901	249,770	67,065	58,513	378,966	308,283
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-		85	79	85	79	-	-	85	79
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,498,796	2,237,145	1,157,826	1,057,784	643,398	497,097	505,490	476,105	4,805,510	4,268,131	205,197	127,404	5,010,707	4,395,535

B) RESULTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT

	COMMERCIAL BANKING		RETAIL BANKING		TREASURY		OTHER		BANK TOTAL		SUBSIDIARIES		CONSOLIDATED TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
OPERATING INCOME														
Financial margin (1)	58,496	54,388	44,399	37,769	20,000	(3,870)	(1,780)	(2,311)	121,115	85,975	(2,736)	(3,290)	118,379	82,685
Net commissions	14,912	13,877	14,145	12,728	(514)	(414)	(821)	(1,175)	27,722	25,016	10,442	9,239	38,164	34,255
Net foreign exchange and other income (2)	8,886	8,810	1,071	246	21,954	18,543	(11,479)	(6,245)	20,432	21,354	9,386	8,457	29,818	29,811
Losses from risk and assets received in lieu of payment (3)	(17,982)	(18,636)	(11,343)	(10,659)	(11)	(693)	475	899	(28,861)	(29,089)	296	15	(28,565)	(29,074)
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME, NET OF PROVISIONS	64,312	58,439	48,272	40,083	41,429	13,565	(13,605)	(8,832)	140,408	103,256	17,388	14,421	157,796	117,677
Operating expenses (4)	(31,189)	(27,466)	(41,623)	(37,892)	(10,351)	(8,772)	38	3,858	(83,125)	(70,273)	(10,129)	(8,175)	(93,254)	(78,448)
NET OPERATING INCOME	33,123	30,973	6,649	2,191	31,078	4,794	(13,567)	(4,974)	57,283	32,983	7,259	6,246	64,542	39,229
Income attributable to investments in other	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	18	14	134	148	152	162
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	33,123	30,973	6,649	2,191	31,078	4,794	(13,549)	(4,960)	57,301	32,997	7,393	6,394	64,694	39,391
Income taxes	(5,825)	(5,199)	(1,169)	(368)	(5,465)	(805)	4,483	833	(7,976)	(5,539)	(810)	(1,051)	(8,786)	(6,590)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	27,298	25,773	5,480	1,823	25,613	3,989	(9,066)	(4,127)	49,325	27,458	6,583	5,343	55,908	32,801
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	3
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	27,298	25,773	5,480	1,823	25,613	3,989	(9,066)	(4,127)	49,325	27,458	6,577	5,340	55,902	32,798

(1) Corresponds to net interest and indexation income.
(2) Includes net financial operating income, net foreign exchange transactions, other income and expenses and other contingency provisions. (3) Includes credit risk provisions, net income from assets received in lieu of payment, impairment of investment securities and intangible assets and net country risk, special and additional provisions.
(4) Corresponds to payroll and personnel expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization.

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following table details cash and cash equivalents:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Cash and due from banks		
Cash	8,941	10,113
Deposits in the Chilean Central Bank	261,850	227,646
Deposits in domestic banks Foreign	7,846	2,733
deposits	52,963	52,419
SUBTOTAL - CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	331,600	292,911
TRANSACTIONS UNDER COLLECTION, NET	28,341	31,634
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	6,720	-
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	366,661	324,544

Funds in cash and deposits in the Chilean Central Bank are in response to monthly average matching regulations that the Bank must meet.

Transactions under collection consist of transactions awaiting settlement to increase or decrease funds in the Chilean Central Bank or foreign banks, normally within 12 to 24 business hours; details are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
ASSETS		
Outstanding notes from other banks Funds	27,780	32,301
Receivable	18,883	34,896
SUBTOTAL - ASSETS	46,663	67,197
LIABILITIES		
Funds payable	(18,322)	(35,563)
SUBTOTAL - LIABILITIES	(18,322)	(35,563)
TRANSACTIONS IN THE COURSE OF PAYMENT, NET	28,341	31,634

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank and its subsidiaries record the following balances in financial instruments held for trading:

	UP TO ONE YEAR		FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS		FROM THREE TO MORE THAN SIX YEARSMORE		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
CHILEAN GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL BANK INSTRUMENTS										
Chilean Central Bank instruments	1,397	755	45,596	3,932	6,928	90,360	1,934	862	55,855	95,909
Chilean treasury instruments	-	-	95,350	22,074	837	2,459	-	130	96,187	24,663
Other government instruments	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
SUBTOTAL	1,397	898	140,946	26,006	7,765	92,819	1,934	992	152,042	120,715
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS										
Notes for deposits in domestic banks	31,671	45,181	16,865	19,963	-	-	-	0	48,536	65,144
Mortgage bonds in domestic banks	10	1	89	69	163	436	592	1,065	854	1,571
Bonds from domestic banks	2,023	2,585	8,814	20,182	5,731	3,280	3,135	15	19,703	26,062
Other instruments issued in Chile	598	948	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,059	1,698	3,007
Mutual funds	8,456	2,953	-	-	-	15	-	342	8,456	3,310
SUBTOTAL	42,758	51,668	25,768	40,214	5,894	3,731	4,827	3,481	79,247	99,094
TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING	44,155	52,566	166,714	66,220	13,659	96,550	6,761	4,473	231,289	219,809

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank has issued its own mortgage bonds for MCh$2,249 and MCh$2,383, respectively, which are offset by the mortgage bonds issued by the Bank in liabilities.

As of December 31, 2013, the Bank reclassified the financial instruments "BLAPO-F" and "BLAPO-G", from "financial assets available for sale" to "Financial instruments held for trading", in accordance with SBIF requirements in management letter 15,537 dated December 27, 2013. This reclassification increased the Financial instruments held for trading portfolio by MCLP$ 2.284 and decreased the consolidated statement of income by MCLP$2,081, net of deferred taxes arising from the reclassification of the adjustment recognized initially in the consolidated statement of changes in equity in valuation accounts for financial assets available for sale.

As of December 31, 2014, the instruments "BLAPO-F" and "BLAPO-G" remain in the Financial instruments held for trading portfolio, totaling MCLP$ 4,305 and reducing the consolidated statement of income by MCLP$671.

NOTE 8 - OPERATIONS WITH REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES BORROWING/LENDING

A) RIGHTS WITH SALE COMMITMENTS

The Bank purchases financial instruments under agreements to sell them at a future date. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, rights with resell commitments, classified by type of debtor and maturity, are detailed as follows:

	FROM ONE DAY TO THREE MONTHS		BETWEEN THREE MONTHS AND ONE YEAR		MORE THAN ONE YEAR		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
RIGHTS WITH SALE COMMITMENT	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other entities	6,720	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	-
TOTAL	6,720	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	-

B) OBLIGATIONS WITH PURCHASE COMMITMENTS

The Bank sells financial instruments under agreements to repurchase them at a future date plus preset interest. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, obligations with repurchase commitments, classified by type of debtor and maturity, are detailed as follows:

	FROM ONE DAY TO THREE MONTHS		BETWEEN THREE MONTHS AND ONE YEAR		MORE THAN ONE YEAR		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
OBLIGATIONS WITH PURCHASE COMMITMENT	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
DOMESTIC BANKS:								
Chilean Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other banks	3,719	-	-	-	-	-	3,719	-
Other entities	52,297	63,112	222	-	-	-	52,519	63,112
TOTAL	56,016	63,112	222	-	-	-	56,238	63,112

The instruments that guarantee the obligation for these repurchase agreements are included in the financial instruments held for trading portfolio in Note 7.

NOTE 9 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND ACCOUNTING HEDGES

A) The following table summarizes the Bank's currency trading, futures trading and other transactions with derivative instruments as of each year end:

	CASH FLOW (CF) OR FAIR VALUE (FV) HEDGE	NOTIONAL AMOUNT OF CONTRACT MATURING IN						FAIR VALUE			
		LESS THAN THREE MONTHS		BETWEEN THREE MONTHS AND ONE		MORE THAN ONE YEAR		ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
		2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
TRADING DERIVATIVES											
Currency forwards	(FV)	1,753	696,123	(157,759)	604,258	(186,928)	70,734	31,898	26,136	(32,783)	(23,035)
Interest rate swaps	(FV)	255,226	142,288	1,008,318	730,066	2,488,314	1,315,809	33,676	11,753	(33,538)	(10,795)
Currency swap	(FV)	9,717	-	19,366	16,666	284,697	247,879	25,461	11,172	(18,702)	(5,643)
Interest rate put options	(FV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(9)
		-	-								
TOTAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES) FOR TRADING DERIVATIVES		266,696	838,411	869,925	1,350,990	2,586,083	1,634,422	91,035	49,061	(85,044)	(39,482)
HEDGE ACCOUNTING DERIVATIVES											
Interest rate swaps	(CF)	-	-	-	-	18,471	-	-	-	(215)	-
TOTAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES) FOR HEDGE ACCOUNTING DERIVATIVES		-	-	-	-	18,471	-	-	-	(215)	-
TOTAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES) FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS		266,696	838,411	869,925	1,350,990	2,604,554	1,634,422	91,035	49,061	(85,259)	(39,482)

B) HEDGE ACCOUNTING:

As of December 31, 2014, the Bank has an accounting hedge with a negative fair value of MCh$215, presented in interest and indexation income, which also includes a gain of MCh$51 as a result of an adjustment to the hedged asset.

As of December 31, 2013, there are no balances related to accounting hedges.

NOTE 10 - DUE FROM BANKS

A) The credit risk for transactions due from banks as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is evaluated individually for each transaction. Details are as follows:

	ASSETS BEFORE PROVISIONS						PROVISIONS RECORDED						NET ASSETS	
	NORMAL AND SUBSTANDARD PORTFOLIO		DEFAULT PORTFOLIO		TOTAL		NORMAL AND SUBSTANDARD PORTFOLIO		DEFAULT PORTFOLIO		TOTAL			
	DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,	
	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$
Domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	7,180	5,328	-	499	7,180	5,827	15	-	-	328	15	328	7,165	5,499
TOTAL DUE FROM BANKS	7,180	5,328	-	499	7,180	5,827	15	-	-	328	15	328	7,165	5,499

B) Movement of provisions for balances due from banks is as follows:

MOVEMENT	MCH$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	(30)
Write-offs of impaired portfolio	-
Provisions recorded	(408)
Provisions released	110
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	(328)
Balance as of January 1, 2014	(328)
Write-offs of impaired portfolio	-
Provisions recorded (Note 29)	(188)
Provisions released (Note 29)	501
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	(15)

NOTE 11 - LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

A) LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	ASSETS BEFORE PROVISIONS						PROVISIONS RECORDED							
	NORMAL AND SUBSTANDARD PORTFOLIO		DEFAULT PORTFOLIO		TOTAL		INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS		GROUP PROVISIONS		TOTAL		NET ASSETS	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
COMMERCIAL LOANS:														
Commercial loans	2,171,033	1,943,158	79,340	57,482	2,250,373	2,000,640	29,825	26,168	2,642	2,312	32,467	28,480	2,217,906	1,972,160
Foreign trade loans	232,448	238,466	10,793	9,147	243,241	247,613	10,820	7,246	19	11	10,839	7,257	232,402	240,356
Current account overdrafts	61,218	39,838	3,803	3,183	65,021	43,021	2,854	2,433	162	176	3,016	2,609	62,005	40,412
Factored receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease transactions	272,573	251,870	13,994	7,959	286,567	259,829	2,011	1,087	40	27	2,051	1,114	284,516	258,715
Other loans and receivables	5,033	4,082	1,321	1,326	6,354	5,408	1,005	1,155	8	10	1,013	1,165	5,341	4,243
SUBTOTAL	2,742,305	2,477,414	109,251	79,097	2,851,556	2,556,511	46,515	38,089	2,871	2,536	49,386	40,625	2,802,170	2,515,886
MORTGAGE LOANS:														
Loans funded with mortgage bonds	7,673	9,256	170	322	7,843	9,578	-	-	18	39	18	39	7,825	9,539
Loans funded with own resources	46,805	38,665	248	384	47,053	39,049	-	-	33	43	33	43	47,020	39,006
Other mortgage loans	471,455	480,374	5,703	4,535	477,158	484,909	-	-	667	442	667	442	476,491	484,467
Lease transactions	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	6	-
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	525,944	528,295	6,121	5,241	532,065	533,536	-	-	723	524	723	524	531,342	533,012
CONSUMER LOANS:														
Consumer installment loans	198,155	150,640	9,252	6,554	207,407	157,194	-	-	5,111	3,497	5,111	3,497	202,296	153,697
Current account overdrafts	51,305	40,099	2,365	910	53,670	41,009	-	-	2,359	678	2,359	678	51,311	40,331
Credit card debtors	63,174	46,897	865	511	64,039	47,408	-	-	1,465	763	1,465	763	62,574	46,645
Consumer lease transactions	11	-	-	-	11		-	-	0	-	-	-	11	
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	312,645	237,636	12,482	7,975	325,127	245,611	-	-	8,935	4,938	8,935	4,938	316,192	240,673
							-	-						
TOTAL	3,580,894	3,243,345	127,854	92,314	3,708,748	3,335,658	46,515	38,089	12,529	7,998	59,044	46,087	3,649,704	3,289,571
ACCOUNTING HEDGES:														
Commercial loans													51	-
SUBTOTAL													51	-
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS													3,649,755	3,289,571

B) PROVISION MOVEMENTS

Movements in provisions during the 2014 and 2013 periods are detailed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS MCH$	GROUP PROVISIONS MCH$	TOTAL MCH$
BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1, 2013	34.543	7.272	41.815
WRITE-OFFS OF IMPAIRED PORTFOLIO:			
Commercial loans	(8.637)	-	(8.637)
Mortgage loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	(8.961)	(8.961)
TOTAL WRITE-OFFS	(8.637)	(8.961)	(17.598)
Provisions recorded	45.743	25.716	71.459
Provisions released	(27.263)	(16.029)	(43.292)
Provisions released	(6.297)	-	(6.297)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	38.089	7.998	46.087
BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1, 2014	38.089	7.998	46.087
WRITE-OFFS OF IMPAIRED PORTFOLIO:			
Commercial loans	(12.334)	-	(12.334)
Mortgage loans	-	(167)	(167)
Consumer loans	-	(8.539)	(8.539)
TOTAL WRITE-OFFS	(12.334)	(8.706)	(21.040)
Provisions recorded (Note 29)	54.806	30.162	84.968
Provisions released (Note 29)	(34.046)	(16.925)	(50.971)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	46.515	12.529	59.044

In addition to these provisions for loan losses, the Bank also establishes country risk provisions to hedge foreign operations as well as additional provisions agreed upon by the board of directors, which are presented within liabilities in “provisions” (Note 21).

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, loans to customers present no impairment.

C) GROSS LOANS BY INDUSTRY

The following table details loans by industry, expressed as an amount and as a percentage of total loans before provisions:

	DOMESTIC LOANS		FOREIGN LOANS		TOTAL			
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31			
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 %	2013 %
COMMERCIAL LOANS								
Manufacturing	169,942	186,297	4,181	4,055	174,123	190,352	4.69	5.71
Mining	48,964	38,608	-	-	48,964	38,608	1.32	1.16
Utilities	108,279	78,936	-	-	108,279	78,936	2.92	2.37
Agriculture and livestock	122,360	88,498	-	-	122,360	88,498	3.30	2.65
Forestry	13,229	6,615	-	-	13,229	6,615	0.36	0.20
Fishing	64,737	64,921	-	-	64,737	64,921	1.75	1.95
Transportation	135,104	173,891	-	-	135,104	173,891	3.64	5.21
Telecom	29,431	50,325	-	-	29,431	50,325	0.79	1.51
Construction	265,284	374,283	-	-	265,284	374,283	7.15	11.22
Commerce	806,881	451,747	749	6,809	807,630	458,556	21.78	13.75
Financial services and insurance	600,124	447,403	3,038	-	603,162	447,403	16.26	13.41
Real estate	4,700	101,223	-	-	4,700	101,223	0.13	3.03
Corporate services	100,301	68,851	-	-	100,301	68,851	2.70	2.06
Social services	275,161	299,568	-	-	275,161	299,568	7.42	8.98
Other	99,091	114,481	-	-	99,091	114,481	2.67	3.43
SUBTOTAL	2,843,588	2,545,647	7,968	10,864	2,851,556	2,556,511		
Mortgage loans	532,065	533,536	-	-	532,065	533,536	14.35	15.99
Consumer loans	325,127	245,611	-	-	325,127	245,611	8.77	7.36
TOTAL	3,700,780	3,324,794	7,968	10,864	3,708,748	3,335,658		

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank and its subsidiaries record the following balances within investment securities using the fair value method:

FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

	UP TO ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS		BETWEEN THREE AND SIX YEARS		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
AVAILABLE FOR SALE	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
CHILEAN GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL BANK INSTRUMENTS										
Chilean Central Bank instruments	81,881	24,840	21,917	62,749	-	107	161	167	103,959	87,863
Chilean treasury instruments	-	3,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,694
SUBTOTAL	81,881	28,534	21,917	62,749	-	107	161	167	103,959	91,557
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS										
Notes for deposits in domestic banks	35,818	31,133	-	608	-	-	-	-	35,818	31,741
Mortgage bonds in domestic banks	95	13	369	545	1,057	1,269	24,227	26,284	25,748	28,111
Bonds from domestic banks	3,593	3,108	11,534	24,993	32,676	5,390	22,326	19,990	70,129	53,481
Other instruments issued abroad	2,793	4,029	18,719	10,445	53,725	15,587	83,186	75,179	158,423	105,240
SUBTOTAL	42,299	38,283	30,622	36,591	87,458	22,246	129,739	121,453	290,118	218,573
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE	124,180	66,817	52,539	99,340	87,458	22,353	129,900	121,620	394,077	310,130

Operations with repurchase agreements to customers and the Chilean Central Bank within the portfolio of financial assets available for sale as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, total MCh$152 and MCh$1,810, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014, the portfolio of financial assets available for sale includes an unrealized loss of MCh$(307), which is presented in equity net of deferred taxes (Note 24). As of December 31, 2013, the portfolio of financial assets available for sale includes an unrealized loss of MCh$(3,769), of which MCh$(3,054) is presented in equity net of deferred taxes (Note 24) and MCh$(715) is presented in the statement of income as impairment (Note 33).

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank does not have any financial assets held to maturity.

NOTE 13 - INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

Investments in companies are shares and rights in banking support companies valued at cost. The following table details the value of each investment and share income received (dividends or profit distributions):

	OWNERSHIP INTEREST		INVESTMENT VALUE						INCOME AS OF DECEMBER 31,	
			BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1		BUY/SALE		BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31,			
	2014 %	2013 %	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Imer Otc Sa	6.67	6.67	864	-	-	864	864	864	-	-
Santiago Stock Exchange	2.08	2.08	305	305	-	-	305	305	110	97
Electronic Stock Exchange	2.44	2.44	61	61	-	-	61	61	-	-
Combanc S.A.	3.96	3.96	102	102	-	-	102	102	18	14
Deposito Central de Valores S.A.	3.60	3.60	58	58	-	-	58	58	-	-
Other investments in other companies			47	47	-	-	47	47	24	51
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES			1,437	573	-	864	1,437	1,437	152	162

The Bank has not recorded any impairment related to these assets.

NOTE 14 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, intangible assets are detailed as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Software or computer programs	51,557	44,827
Goodwill	8,677	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	60,234	44,827

The above concepts are detailed as follows:

A) SOFTWARE OR COMPUTER PROGRAMS

a.1) The Bank and its subsidiaries have intangible assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, for internally developed programs that are either in production or under development:

	USEFUL LIFE (YEARS)		REMAINING LIFE (YEARS) BALANCE		GROSS		ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION		NET BALANCE	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
TYPE OF INTANGIBLE ASSET:	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developed internally	4.00	4.00	3.70	1.92	68,245	57,308	(16,688)	(12,481)	51,557	44,827
TOTAL					68,245	57,308	(16,688)	(12,481)	51,557	44,827

a.2) The Bank and its subsidiaries have intangible assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, for internally developed programs that are either in production or under development:

	MOVEMENTS IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
	INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
	ACQUIRED MCH$	DEVELOPED INTERNALLY MCH$	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION MCH$	TOTAL MCH$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	-	46.426	(9.613)	36.813
Additions	-	12.106	-	12.106
Transfer to intangible assets in operation	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-	(2.868)	(2.868)
Impairment for the year	-	(1.224)	-	(1.224)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	-	57.308	(12.481)	44.827
Balance as of January 1, 2014	-	57.308	(12.481)	44.827
Additions	-	16.438	-	16.438
Transfer to intangible assets in operation	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-	(4.207)	(4.207)
Impairment for the year	-	(5.501)	-	(5.501)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	-	68.245	(16.688)	51.557

During the years 2014 and 2013, the Bank recorded charges of MCh$5,501 and MCh$1,224 (Note 33) for impairment, respectively.

B) GOODWILL

As a result of the merger of its direct subsidiary Administradora General de Fondos Security S.A. and AGF Cruz del Sur S.A., the new resulting subsidiary recognized goodwill in its financial statements as described in note 2 r.2).

b.1) Goodwill as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is as follows:

	BALANCE	
	12.31.2014 MCH$	12.31.2013 MCH$
Goodwill AGF CDS	8.677	-
TOTAL	8.677	-

b.2) Movements in goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2014, are as follows:

	MOVEMENTS IN GOODWILL 12.31.2014 MCH$			
	NET OPENING BALANCE	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES RECOGNIZED IN EQUITY	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT (LOSS)	NET CLOSING BALANCE
Goodwill AGF CDS	8,677	-	-	8,677
TOTAL	8,677	-	-	8,677

NOTE 15 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	MOVEMENTS IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT									
	BUILDINGS AND LAND			EQUIPMENT			OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
	GROSS ASSETS	DEPRECIATION CUMULATIVE	IMPAIRMENT CUMULATIVE	GROSS ASSETS	DEPRECIATION CUMULATIVE	IMPAIRMENT CUMULATIVE	GROSS ASSETS	DEPRECIATION CUMULATIVE	IMPAIRMENT CUMULATIVE	GROSS ASSETS
	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$	MCH$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	18.879	(2.061)	-	6.236	(4.651)	-	10.904	(4.749)	-	24.558
Additions	-	-	-	299	-	-	994	-	-	1.293
Removals/write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	(249)	-	-	(525)	-	-	(868)	-	(1.642)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	18.879	(2.310)	-	6.535	(5.176)	-	11.898	(5.617)	-	24.209
Balance as of January 1, 2014	18.879	(2.310)	-	6.535	(5.176)	-	11.898	(5.617)	-	24.209
Additions	27	-	-	460	-	-	1.362	-	-	1.849
Removals/write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	(276)	-	-	(589)	-	-	(947)	-	(1.812)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	18.906	(2.586)	-	6.995	(5.765)	-	13.260	(6.564)	-	24.246

B) FUTURE OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS

Minimum future payments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, which must be disbursed for operating lease agreements and cannot be unilaterally rescinded without compensating the other party, are as follows:

	FUTURE LEASE CASH FLOWS							
	LESS THAN ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND FIVE YEARS		MORE THAN FIVE YEARS		TOTAL	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$
Operating lease agreements	165	152	7,595	8,457	7,595	8,457	15,355	17,066

C) LEASE EXPENSES

Expenses for operating leases for the agreements described in letter b) for the 2014 and 2013 periods are as follows:

LEASE EXPENSES FROM PRIOR NOTE	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Operating lease expenses	2,767	2,444

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank does not have any finance leases.

NOTE 16 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

A) CURRENT TAXES

Current tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Current income taxes	(13,865)	(6,725)
Tax on disallowed expenses (35%)	(6)	(19)
Less:		
Monthly provisional tax payments	9,423	5,851
Credits for training expenses	112	136
Other	31	189
TOTAL	(4,305)	(568)
Income taxes payable	(4,305)	(568)
CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(4,305)	(568)
Recoverable taxes for the year	-	386
Recoverable taxes from prior periods	2,160	383
CURRENT TAX ASSET	2,160	769

B) INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Bank's tax expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, is as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
INCOME TAX EXPENSE:		
Current year taxes	13,865	6,725
Sole tax for the year	6	19
Tax expense adjustment (prior period)	1,292	(431)
SUBTOTAL	15,163	6,313
Credit (charge) for deferred taxes:		
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	(4,852)	277
Effect of change in tax rate	(1,525)	-
NET CHARGE TO PROFIT (LOSS) FOR INCOME TAXES	8,786	6,590

On September 29, 2014, Law 20,780 was published in the Official Gazette. This law modifies the income tax system and introduces several adjustments to the tax system ("the Tax Reform"). It includes a progressive rate increase of First Category Income Tax, which varies based on whether the company chooses the Partially Integrated System or the Attributed Income System.

The progressive increase for each year is as follows:

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rate	21%	22.5%	24%	25.5%	27%

C) DEFERRED TAXES

The table below details deferred taxes arising from the following temporary differences:

c.1) Effect of deferred taxes on equity:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Financial assets available for sale	89	766
Tax goodwill	1.944	-
Other	22	-
TOTAL	2.055	766

c.2) Effect of deferred taxes:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Global provisions on portfolio	11,332	7,469
Goodwill portfolio provision	620	126
Vacation and other provisions	680	-
Fair value investments	926	-
Contingency provisions	96	-
Global provisions on recovered assets	292	-
Suspended interest	622	400
Other	4,519	469
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	19,087	8,464
Effect on equity (debtor balance)	2,055	766
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	21,142	9,230
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:		
Lease agreements	(2,317)	(4,497)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(5,886)	(1,429)
Effective rate	(201)	(702)
Deferred revenue and expenses	(1,822)	-
Other	(1,043)	(792)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	(11,269)	(7,420)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	(11,269)	(7,420)
TOTAL ASSET (LIABILITY) THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	7,818	1,044

c.3) Total deferred taxes:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013
Effect of deferred taxes on equity	2,055	766
Effect of deferred taxes on profit (loss)	7,818	1,044
TOTAL ASSET (LIABILITY), NET	9,873	1,810

c.4) Reconciliation of tax rates:

The following table reconciles the income tax rate to the effective rate applied to determine the Bank's income tax expense as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014		AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	
	TAX RATE	AMOUNT MCH$	TAX RATE	AMOUNT MCH$
Profit before taxes	21.0%	12,067	20.0%	8,921
Permanent differences	-5.1%	(3,054)	-5.3%	(2,362)
Additions or deductions				
Single tax (disallowed expenses)	0.0%	6	0.0%	18
Prior period adjustments	2.1%	1,292	0.0%	-
Effect of change in tax rates	-2.5%	(1,525)	0.0%	-
Other	0.0%	-	0.0%	13
EFFECTIVE RATE AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	15.6%	8,786	14.7%	6,590

Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences and other events that generate differences between the carrying amount for financial reporting purposes and tax bases of assets and liabilities are recorded in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

D) JOINT STANDARD: SBIF RULING NO. 3,478 AND INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RULING NO. 47

The tax treatment of provisions, write-offs, renegotiations and remissions of loans granted by the Bank (excluding subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is as follows:

d.1) Loans to customers as of December 31:

	ASSETS AT CARRYING AMOUNT		ASSETS AT TAX VALUE					
			TOTAL		SECURED PAST-DUE PORTFOLIO		UNSECURED PAST-DUE PORTFOLIO	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
LOANS TO CUSTOMERS:	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Commercial loans	2,621,742	2,296,682	2,624,542	2,298,683	5,681	2,525	15,592	12,238
Consumer loans	325,116	245,611	325,116	245,611	71	132	837	839
Residential mortgage loans	532,054	533,536	532,054	533,536	309	238	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	7,180	5,499	7,180	5,499	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,486,092	3,081,328	3,488,892	3,083,329	6,061	2,895	16,429	13,077

d.2) Provisions for past-due portfolio:

	BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1		WRITE-OFFS AGAINST PROVISIONS		PROVISIONS RECORDED		PROVISIONS RELEASED		BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31	
PROVISIONS FOR PAST-DUE LOANS	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MM$	2013 MM$
Commercial loans	12,238	10,590	(7,304)	(5,765)	10,658	7,413	-	-	15,592	12,238
Consumer loans	839	905	(4,025)	(3,522)	4,023	3,456	-	-	837	839
Residential mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,077	11,495	(11,329)	(9,287)	14,681	10,869	-	-	16,429	13,077

d.3) Write-offs, cancellations and recoveries:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31,			AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE	
DIRECT WRITE-OFFS AND RECOVERIES	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 31 NO. 4 SECTIONS ONE AND THREE	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4 paragraph two	9,066	8,309	Write-offs, paragraph 1	-	-
Cancellations that resulted in releasing provisions	-	-	Relief, section 3	-	-
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	1,503	1,757			

NOTE 17 - OTHER ASSETS

A) As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, other assets are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Leased assets	14,132	17,315
ASSETS RECEIVED OR AWARDED IN LIEU OF PAYMENT		
Assets received in lieu of payment	-	720
Assets awarded in court-ordered public auction	156	3,333
Provisions for assets received in lieu of payment	(44)	(184)
SUBOTAL - ASSETS RECEIVED OR AWARDED IN LIEU OF PAYMENT	112	3,869
OTHER ASSETS		
VAT tax credit	1,926	5,741
Prepaid expenses	1,019	519
Recovered leased assets for sale	487	1,638
Brokerage receivables	39,581	39,097
Treasury receivables	65,916	7,408
Other	20,011	5,298
SUBTOTAL - OTHER ASSETS	128,940	59,701
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	143,184	80,885

Leased assets include assets available for finance leases.

The Bank does not have any property, plant and equipment available for sale that should be presented in this account.

B) The following table details movements in provisions for assets received in lieu of payment during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, recorded in accordance with SBIF standards:

MOVEMENT:		MCH$
BALANCE AS OF JANUARY 1, 2013		(90)
Recorded:	Provision	(751)
	Impairment	-
Released:	Provision	657
	Impairment	-
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013		(184)
Balance as of January 1, 2014		(184)
Recorded:	Provision	(23)
	Impairment	-
Released:	Provision	163
	Impairment	-
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014		(44)

NOTE 18 - DEPOSITS

Obligations for deposits held by the Bank are classified as demand or time deposits and detailed as follows.

A) CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, current accounts and other demand deposits are detailed as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:		
Current accounts of domestic banks	2,791	35
Current accounts of other legal entities	305,997	245,771
Current accounts of individuals	118,966	108,570
SUBTOTAL	427,754	354,376
OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS:		
Cashier's checks	33,943	25,302
Demand deposits	2,656	2,639
SUBTOTAL	36,599	27,941
OTHER DEMAND BALANCES PAYABLE:		
Deposits for court allocations	340	179
Performance bonds payable on demand	4,639	4,253
Collections made but not yet received	6,230	3,696
Export returns to settle	122	222
Pending payment orders	1,543	3,395
Payments on behalf of loans to be settled	5,824	4,174
Frozen assets (art 156 of General Banking Law)	1,163	682
Expired time deposits	1,650	1,464
Other demand balances	26,378	25,068
SUBTOTAL	47,889	43,133
TOTAL	512,242	425,450

B) SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND TIME DEPOSITS

Savings accounts and time deposits as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are classified by maturity and detailed as follows:

	UP TO ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS		BETWEEN THREE AND SIX YEAR		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
TIME DEPOSITS										
Domestic banks	123,602	61,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,602	61,042
Other legal entities	2,234,271	2,072,602	65,392	63,280	(442)	-	(249)	-	2,298,972	2,135,882
Individuals	119,046	102,023	118	-	171	44	-	-	119,335	102,067
SUBTOTAL	2,476,919	2,235,667	65,510	63,280	(271)	44	(249)	-	2,541,909	2,298,991

NOTE 19 - BORROWINGS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, borrowings from financial institutions are detailed as follows:

	UP TO ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS		BETWEEN THREE AND SIX YEAR		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
DOMESTIC BANKS:										
Current account overdrafts	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
SUBTOTAL	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
FOREIGN BANKS:										
Financing for Chilean exports	122,643	97,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,643	97,826
Financing for Chilean imports	23,786	91,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,786	91,516
Obligations for transactions between third-party countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and other obligations		3,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,778
SUBTOTAL	146,429	193,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,429	193,120
Chilean Central Bank:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	146,429	193,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,429	193,206

NOTE 20 - DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED AND OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Debt instruments issued and other financial obligations as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are detailed by maturity in the following table:

A) DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

	UP TO ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS		BETWEEN THREE AND SIX YEAR		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
LETTERS OF CREDIT:										
Letters of credit for residential purposes	1,447	1,687	1,639	1,905	1,981	2,361	1,042	2,003	6,109	7,956
Letters of credit for general purposes	3,311	3,670	5,029	5,852	6,464	7,050	13,703	15,394	28,507	31,966
SUBTOTAL	4,758	5,357	6,668	7,757	8,445	9,411	14,745	17,397	34,616	39,922
BONDS:										
Senior bonds	23,417	92,462	216,354	114,623	197,198	245,584	457,454	274,781	894,423	727,450
Subordinated bonds	8,054	4,284	19,541	15,454	22,723	25,646	147,351	127,296	197,669	172,680
SUBTOTAL	31,471	96,746	235,895	130,077	219,921	271,230	604,805	402,077	1,092,092	900,130
TOTAL	36,229	102,103	242,563	137,834	228,366	280,641	619,550	419,474	1,126,708	940,052

B) OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

	UP TO ONE YEAR		BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS		BETWEEN THREE AND SIX YEAR		MORE THAN SIX YEARS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
PUBLIC-SECTOR OBLIGATIONS:										
CORFO financing	1,806	1,262	2,243	3,859	12,466	6,026	2,037	10,886	18,552	22,033
SUBTOTAL	1,806	1,262	2,243	3,859	12,466	6,026	2,037	10,886	18,552	22,033
OTHER CHILEAN OBLIGATIONS:										
Payables to credit card operators	5,480	5,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,480	5,543
Obligations in favor of Chilean exporters	136	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	32
SUBTOTAL	5,616	5,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,616	5,575
TOTAL	7,422	6,837	2,243	3,859	12,466	6,026	2,037	10,886	24,168	27,608

NOTE 21 - PROVISIONS

A) As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank and its subsidiaries recorded the following provisions:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
PROVISIONS FOR PAYROLL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Provisions for other employee benefits	327	105
Vacation provisions	2,482	1,699
SUBTOTAL - PROVISIONS FOR PAYROLL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2,809	1,804
Provision for minimum dividends	16,771	9,839
CONTINGENT CREDIT RISK PROVISIONS		
Guarantors and pledges	27	21
Issued foreign letters of credit	29	15
Performance and bid bonds	1,188	789
Unrestricted lines of credit	2,926	4,294
SUBTOTAL - CONTINGENT LOAN RISK	4,170	5,119
CONTINGENCY PROVISIONS		
Country risk provisions	91	89
Other contingency provisions	8,979	1,313
SUBTOTAL - CONTINGENCY PROVISIONS	9,070	1,402
TOTAL OTHER PROVISIONS	32,820	18,164

In the opinion of the Bank's management, the provisions recorded cover all potential losses that may arise from not recovering assets, based on the information examined by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

B) In 2014 and 2013, movements of provisions are as follows:

	PAYROLL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS MCH$	MINIMUM DIVIDEND MCH$	CONTINGENT LOAN RISK MCH$	CONTINGENCIES MCH$	TOTAL MCH$
Balance as of January 1, 2013	1,676	10,568	3,971	2,649	18,864
Provisions recorded	643	8,934	5,640	2,297	17,514
Provisions released	(515)	(9,663)	(4,492)	(3,544)	(18,214)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013	1,804	9,839	5,119	1,402	18,164
Balance as of January 1, 2014	1,804	9,839	5,119	1,402	18,164
Provisions recorded	1,400	14,932	7,410	7,750	31,492
Provisions released	(395)	(8,000)	(8,359)	(82)	(16,836)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014	2,809	16,771	4,170	9,070	32,820

NOTE 22 - OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are detailed as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Accounts and notes payable	25,042	17,713
Dividends payable	20	17
Unearned revenue	931	237
Payables to customers for brokerage services	21,207	11,147
Payables to brokers for brokerage services	4,844	6,161
Other liabilities	19,943	2,282
TOTAL	71,987	37,557

NOTE 23 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A) LAWSUITS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal contingencies within the ordinary course of business
As of the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements, there are legal actions that have been filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries involving its normal operations. In the opinion of management and legal counsel, the Bank and its subsidiaries are not exposed to any potential significant losses not disclosed in these financial statements.

B) CONTINGENT LOANS

The following note contains the amounts for which the Bank is contractually obliged to provide loans and the amount of credit risk provisions recorded:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Performance and bid bonds	252.314	249.604
Immediately available credit lines	655.171	549.684
Letters of credit	23.640	27.776
Guarantors and pledges	8.123	12.794
Provisions	(4.170)	(5.119)
TOTAL	935.078	834.739

C) RESPONSIBILITIES

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

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Securities and bonds provided as guarantee	3,198,019	2,782,961
Instruments in custody	1,069,499	569,964
Loans approved but not disbursed	412,898	417,123
Signed lease agreements	36,672	44,474
Notes in collection	49,894	24,092
TOTAL	4,766,982	3,838,614

D) GUARANTEES PROVIDED

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank does not have any assets provided as guarantee.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the subsidiary Valores Security S.A. Corredora de Bolsa, in compliance with articles 30 and 31 of Law No. 18,045 (Securities Market Law), has established a guarantee of UF 20,000 maturing on April 22, 2016, through MAPFRE Garantías y Crédito S.A., with the Santiago Stock Exchange being designated as the depositary and custodian of that guarantee.

With respect to the ruling issued by the Santiago Stock Exchange requiring all brokers to have comprehensive insurance coverage beginning February 1, 1998, as of December 31, 2014, Valores Security S.A. Corredora de Bolsa has a comprehensive banking insurance policy with Compañía de Seguros Generales Penta Security, for UF 300,000, maturing July 31, 2015, which provides all of the coverage required by that ruling.

In order to guarantee forward transactions, Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has deposited stocks in custody of the Santiago Stock Exchange totaling MCh$13,303 and MCh$15,877 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

To guarantee transactions in the Settlement Clearing System as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has provided financial instruments as guarantees to the Chilean Central Counterparty (CCLV Contraparte Central) for MCh$689 and MCh$469, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has instruments in custody to guarantee short sales made by the subsidiary totaling MCh$368 and MCh$688, respectively.

In compliance with SVS Circular 1898, as of December 31, 2014, Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has taken out an insurance policy for UF10.000 expiring on January 7, 2015, through Compañía de Seguros de Crédito Continental S.A., in favor of the holders of voluntary retirement savings plans.

In compliance with General Standard 363 of April 30, 2014, which refers to a guarantee for correct professional performance in accordance with law 20,712 on managing third-party funds and individual portfolios, Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has taken out an insurance policy for UF 103,150 through Compañía de Seguros Continental expiring on March 31, 2015.

NOTE 24 - EQUITY

A) The Bank's authorized capital consists of 215,000,000 single-series shares, of which 205,993,449 are fully subscribed and paid in.

On April 2, 2014, 4,877,363 shares of Banco Security were subscribed and paid in at a price of CLP$2,016.714096 per share.

On July 25, 2014, 1,533 shares of Banco Security were subscribed and paid in at a price of CLP$2,016.714096 per share. These particular shares were not subscribed and paid in during the first offer on April 2.

On November 28, 2014, 3,469,776 shares of Banco Security were subscribed and paid in at a price of CLP$2,016.714096 per share.

On December 23, 2014, 4,957,085 shares of Banco Security were subscribed and paid in at a price of CLP$2,016.714096 per share.

On December 29, 2014, 1,217 shares of Banco Security were subscribed and paid in at a price of CLP$2,016.714096 per share. These particular shares were not subscribed and paid in during the first offer on November 28, 2014.

Movements of issued and paid in shares are as follows:

	COMMON SHARES		PREFERENTIAL SHARES	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Initial balance	192,686,475	177,810,792	-	-
Payment of subscribed shares	13,306,974	14,875,683	-	-
BALANCE	205,993,449	192,686,475	-	-

At period-end, the Bank's shareholders are as follows:

	2014		2013	
SHAREHOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	% INTEREST	NO. OF SHARES	% INTEREST
Grupo Security	205,933,569	99.97	192,625,950	99.97
Others	59,880	0.03	60,525	0.03
TOTAL	205,993,449	100.00	192,686,475	100.00

B) As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, earnings per share are as follows:

Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank:

	DECEMBER	
	2014	2013
Profit for the year	MCH$ 55.902	MCH$ 32.798
Average outstanding shares	197.336.752	182.767.864
EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	Ch$ 283	Ch$ 179
Diluted	Ch$ 283	Ch$ 179

C) Valuation accounts in the statement of changes in equity are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE:		
Valuation	(396)	(3,820)
Deferred taxes	89	766
Subtotal	(307)	(3,054)
ACCOUNTING HEDGES:		
Valuation	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
TOTAL	(307)	(3,054)

D) For the periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the following dividend was declared and paid:

DESCRIPTION	DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT MCH$	DIVIDENDS MCH$	RESERVES MCH$	DIVIDENDS PER SHARE CH$
2013 Fiscal Year Shareholders' meeting No. 32	32,798	9,839	22,959	51,07
2012 Fiscal Year Shareholders' meeting No. 31	35,227	35,227	-	198,11

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank recorded a provision for minimum dividends in accordance with Law No. 18,046 on Corporations and chapter B4 of the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards, amounting to MCh$ 16,771 and MCh$ 9,839, respectively.

E) Basic and regulatory capital: In accordance with the General Banking Law, a financial institution must have minimum basic capital of no less than 3% of total assets and regulatory capital of no less than 8% of its risk-weighted assets. As of December 31, 2014, Banco Security has basic capital of 6.77% (6.32% in December 2013) and 12.64% (12.19% in December 2013), respectively.

NOTE 25 - INTEREST AND INDEXATION

Interest and indexation accrued and received for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are detailed as follows:

A) INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME

	INTEREST DECEMBER 31		INDEXATION DECEMBER 31		TOTAL DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Repurchase agreements	276	174	-	-	276	174
Loans to banks	682	876	-	-	682	876
COMMERCIAL LOANS						
Commercial loans	118,329	118,717	45,935	15,073	164,264	133,790
Foreign trade loans	7,376	7,608	-	-	7,376	7,608
Current account loans	7,052	6,661	-	-	7,052	6,661
Commercial lease agreements	16,214	14,469	16,354	6,330	32,568	20,799
TOTAL INCOME FROM COMMERCIAL LOANS	148,971	147,455	62,289	21,403	211,260	168,858
MORTGAGE LOANS						
Loans funded with mortgage bonds	370	458	474	206	844	664
Commissions on loans funded with mortgage bonds	55	58	-	-	55	58
Loans funded with own resources	1,594	1,187	2,381	627	3,975	1,814
Other mortgage loans	19,301	19,070	26,146	9,733	45,447	28,803
TOTAL INCOME FROM MORTGAGE LOANS	21,320	20,773	29,001	10,566	50,321	31,339
CONSUMER LOANS						
Consumer installment loans	18,825	15,058	252	100	19,077	15,158
Current account loans	12,927	11,533	-	-	12,927	11,533
Credit card loans	6,887	6,402	-	-	6,887	6,402
TOTAL INCOME FROM CONSUMER LOANS	38,639	32,993	252	100	38,891	33,093
INVESTMENT SECURITIES						
Financial assets available for sale	15,772	14,220	4,226	1,573	19,998	15,793
TOTAL INCOME FROM INVESTMENT SECURITIES	15,772	14,220	4,226	1,573	19,998	15,793
Other interest or indexation income	3,744	2,907	211	75	3,955	2,982
Gain on accounting hedges	(164)	(271)	-	-	(164)	(271)
TOTAL INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME	229,240	219,127	95,979	33,717	325,219	252,844

Suspended interest and indexation on loans included in the impaired portfolio totaled MCh$548 and MCh$(192), as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

B) INTEREST AND INDEXATION EXPENSES

For the periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, interest and indexation expenses are detailed as follows:

	INTEREST		INDEXATION		OTHER		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
DEPOSITS								
Demand deposits	(330)	(221)	(88)	(20)	-	-	(418)	(241)
Time deposits	(85.517)	(106.938)	(21.073)	(8.754)	-	-	(106.590)	(115.692)
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR DEPOSITS	(85.847)	(107.159)	(21.161)	(8.774)	-	-	(107.008)	(115.933)
Repurchase agreements	(2.507)	(3.425)	-	-	-	-	(2.507)	(3.425)
Borrowings from financial institutions	(1.002)	(1.650)	-	-	-	-	(1.002)	(1.650)
DEBT ISSUED								
Interest on letters of credit	(1.479)	(1.717)	(1.996)	(826)	-	-	(3.475)	(2.543)
Interest on senior bonds	(28.455)	(21.386)	(43.503)	(12.816)	-	-	(71.958)	(34.202)
Interest on subordinated bonds	(8.775)	(7.442)	(10.421)	(3.423)	-	-	(19.196)	(10.865)
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR DEBT ISSUED	(38.709)	(30.545)	(55.920)	(17.065)	-	-	(94.629)	(47.610)
Other interest and indexation expenses	(827)	(821)	(1.082)	(418)	-	-	(1.909)	(1.239)
Loss on accounting hedges	-	-	-	-	-	(302)	-	(302)
TOTAL INTEREST AND INDEXATION EXPENSES	(128.892)	(143.600)	(78.163)	(26.257)	-	(302)	(207.055)	(170.159)

NOTE 26 - FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Fee and commission income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, contained in the consolidated statement of income consist of the following concepts:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME		
Lines of credit and overdrafts	1,897	1,773
Guarantors and letters of credit	5,268	5,052
Card services	6,022	5,197
Account management	2,404	1,787
Collections and payments	8,106	7,845
Brokerage and securities management	1,830	1,735
Mutual funds and other investments	13,767	10,630
Financial advisory services	226	133
Other fees and commissions earned	5,160	4,448
TOTAL FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	44,680	38,600
FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES		
Securities transactions fees and commissions	(250)	(187)
Sales services fees and commissions	(1,122)	(1,085)
Other fees and commissions	(5,145)	(3,073)
Total fee and commission expenses	(6,516)	(4,345)
TOTAL NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	38,164	34,255

NOTE 27 - NET FINANCIAL OPERATING INCOME

Net financial operating profits for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING		
Interest and indexation	16,192	10,501
Fair value adjustment	(1,074)	(1,780)
Gain on sale	10,500	6,829
Loss on sale	(5,643)	(2,606)
Gain on mutual fund investments	2,970	3,443
SUBTOTAL	22,945	16,387
TRADING DERIVATIVES		
Gain on derivative instruments	252,391	119,530
Loss on derivative instruments	(254,892)	(123,363)
SUBTOTAL	(2,501)	(3,833)
SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE		
Fair value adjustments transferred to profit (loss)	-	815
Gain on sale	1,918	2,184
Loss on sale	(1,644)	(2,033)
SUBTOTAL	274	966
Sale of loan portfolio	526	(446)
NET INCOME FROM OTHER TRANSACTIONS		
Purchases of letters of credit issued by the Bank	(4)	(8)
Net gain on ineffective hedges	-	203
Other income	4,279	2,947
Other expenses	(2,890)	(2,515)
SUBTOTAL	1,385	627
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL OPERATING INCOME	22,629	13,701

NOTE 28 - NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

For the periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, net foreign exchange results of the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:		
Net gains (losses) on currency positions	13,513	15,174
Other currency gains (losses)	(673)	589
SUBTOTAL	12,840	15,763
NET GAIN (LOSS) FOR EXCHANGE RATE ADJUSTMENTS		
Adjustments to loans to customers	111	93
Adjustments to other liabilities	(14)	(32)
SUBTOTAL	97	61
TOTAL	12,937	15,824

NOTE 29 - CREDIT RISK PROVISIONS

Movements in credit risk provisions for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS		LOANS TO CUSTOMERS						CONTINGENT LOANS		TOTAL	
			COMMERCIAL LOANS		MORTGAGE LOANS		CONSUMER LOANS					
	DECEMBER		DECEMBER		DECEMBER		DECEMBER		DECEMBER		DECEMBER	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
PROVISIONS RECORDED:												
Individual provisions	(188)	(408)	(54,806)	(45,743)	-	-	-	-	(3,715)	(3,132)	(58,709)	(49,283)
Group provisions	-	-	(2,486)	(2,350)	(1,625)	(1,157)	(26,051)	(22,209)	(3,695)	(2,508)	(33,857)	(28,224)
Minimum provision adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROVISIONS RECORDED	(188)	(408)	(57,292)	(48,093)	(1,625)	(1,157)	(26,051)	(22,209)	(7,410)	(5,640)	(92,566)	(77,507)
PROVISIONS RELEASED:												
Individual provisions	501	110	34,046	27,263	-	-	-	-	3,317	2,912	37,864	30,285
Group provisions	-	-	2,164	2,674	1,264	1,026	13,497	12,329	5,042	1,580	21,967	17,609
Minimum provision adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROVISIONS RELEASED	501	110	36,210	29,937	1,264	1,026	13,497	12,329	8,359	4,492	59,831	47,894
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	1,208	818	-	50	2,203	2,346	-	-	3,411	3,214
NET GAIN (LOSS)	313	(298)	(19,874)	(17,338)	(361)	(81)	(10,351)	(7,534)	949	(1,148)	(29,324)	(26,399)

In management's opinion, the credit risk provisions recorded for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, cover the potential losses that may arise from not recovering these assets.

NOTE 30 - PAYROLL AND PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Payroll and personnel expenses consist of expenses accrued during the period for remunerations and compensation of employees and other expenses derived from the employee-employer relationship.

A) EXPENSES FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013 FOR THESE CONCEPTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Payroll	26,634	23,341
Bonuses	13,918	7,063
Severance indemnities	2,020	1,410
Training expenses	335	303
Other benefits	3,412	3,221
TOTAL	46,319	35,338

B) OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENSES RECORDED DURING THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	NO. OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING BENEFIT			TOTAL	
	2014	2013	REASON FOR BENEFIT	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
BONUSES					
Productivity bonus	1245	1599	Voluntary	8,611	2,739
Legal bonuses and employer contributions	1353	1315	Contractual	2,489	2,566
Other bonuses	1098	1541	Contractual	2,818	1,758
TOTAL BONUSES AND PROFIT SHARING				13,918	7,063
OTHER BENEFITS					
Health insurance	1245	1297	Contractual	1,043	744
Life insurance	346	428	Contractual	76	35
Meal allowance	1245	1314	Contractual	1,100	1,050
Benefits through external benefit societies	-	56		-	279
Annual events	1177	1185	Voluntary	62	207
Childcare	113	122	Birth of child	108	130
Length of service award	-	-	Years of service	-	56
Other benefits	1196	1332		1,023	720
TOTAL OTHER BENEFITS				3,412	3,221

NOTE 31 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, details are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:		
Maintenance and repair of property, plant and equipment	(3,752)	(4,230)
Office leases	(2,604)	(1,949)
Equipment leases	(523)	(495)
Insurance premiums	(301)	(308)
Office supplies	(488)	(481)
IT and communications expenses	(1,495)	(1,706)
Lighting, heating and other utilities	(440)	(479)
Security services and armored transport	(180)	(154)
Travel and entertainment expenses	(545)	(502)
Court and notary expenses	(647)	(854)
Fees for technical reports	(9,535)	(8,621)
Fees for financial statement audit	(243)	(263)
Securities rating fees	(36)	(51)
SBIF fines	(14)	(3)
Other regulatory fines	(88)	(28)
Banking expenses	(383)	(348)
Advisory expenses	(1,793)	(1,435)
Building fees	(560)	(1,090)
Postage and mail	(24)	(189)
Other general administrative expenses	(6,376)	(5,961)
SUBTOTAL	(30,027)	(29,147)
OUTSOURCED SERVICES:		
Data processing	(590)	(559)
Other	(3,063)	(2,598)
SUBTOTAL	(3,653)	(3,157)
Board of directors' fees	(876)	(765)
Advertising	(4,014)	(3,179)
TAXES, PROPERTY TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Property taxes	(421)	(411)
Municipal business permits	(703)	(684)
Other taxes	(60)	(41)
Contribution to SBIF	(1,298)	(1,216)
SUBTOTAL	(2,482)	(2,352)
TOTAL	(41,052)	(38,600)

NOTE 32 - DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

A) DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization by type of asset charged to profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(1,676)	(1,642)
Amortization of intangible assets	(4,207)	(2,868)
TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT	(5,883)	(4,510)

NOTE 33 - IMPAIRMENT

- **Financial assets available for sale**

The Bank and its subsidiaries periodically test for objective evidence of impairment of financial investments not carried at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets are impaired if there is objective evidence that shows that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Objective evidence includes financial difficulty of the counterparty, breach of contractual clauses, granting of concessions or advantages that would not have been granted if the counterparty had not shown evidence of impairment, a measurable reduction in the asset's estimated future cash flows and, in the case of financial investments, the disappearance of an active or liquid market.

For the period ended December 31, 2014, no impairment losses were recorded for financial assets available for sale. For the period ended December 31,
2013, impairment losses of MCh$715 were recorded.

- **Intangible assets**

Impairment testing indicated some intangible assets with expected losses. As a result, the Bank's management recorded impairment of MCh$5,501 and MCh$1,224 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, as mentioned in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 34 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

A) OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income recorded in the statement of income consists of the following concepts:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Income from assets received in lieu of payment	293	166
Release of contingency provisions	459	205
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	699	355
Rental payments received	267	-
Recovery of written-off assets received in lieu of payment	-	35
Recovery of expenses	1,455	774
Other income	4,182	6,982
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME	7,355	8,517

B) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses recorded in the statement of income consist of the following concepts:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Provisions and expenses for assets received in lieu of payment	(369)	(1.720)
Provisions for contingencies	(436)	(209)
Operating write-offs	(4,643)	(6,660)
Other expenses	(1,180)	(378)
TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	(6,628)	(8,967)

NOTE 35 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are defined as individuals or legal entities having an interest either directly or through third parties in the ownership of the Bank and its subsidiaries that exceeds 1% of shares or 5% of publicly-traded shares, as well as persons without an ownership interest that have authority and responsibility in planning, management and control of the Bank's activities or those of its subsidiaries. Companies in which one of the Bank's related parties, related either through ownership or management, has a share greater than or equal to 5% or in which they exercise the role of director, CEO or its equivalent, are also considered to be related companies.

Article 89 of the Corporations Law, which also applies to banks, provides that any transaction with a related party must take place under arm's length conditions similar to those prevailing in the market.

Moreover, Article 84 of the General Banking Law establishes limits on loans granted to related parties and prohibits the granting of loans to the Bank's directors, managers and general representatives.

A) RELATED PARTY LOANS

The following table details loans and accounts receivable, contingent loans and assets related to trading and investment securities, corresponding to related entities:

	PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES		INVESTMENT COMPANIES		INDIVIDUALS		TOTAL	
	DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31		DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES:								
Commercial loans	122,452	52,690	88	88	2,346	2,125	124,886	54,903
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	7,623	6,978	7,623	6,978
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-	1,391	1,288	1,391	1,288
GROSS LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	122,452	52,690	88	88	11,360	10,391	133,900	63,169
Loan loss provisions	(130)	(117)	-	-	(33)	(23)	(163)	(140)
NET LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	122,322	52,573	88	88	11,327	10,368	133,737	63,029
CONTINGENT LOANS:								
Total contingent loans	126,110	156,482	97	96	2,184	1,992	128,391	158,570
Provisions for contingent loans	(61)	(69)	-	-	(5)	(16)	(66)	(85)
NET CONTINGENT LOANS	126,049	156,413	97	96	2,179	1,976	128,325	158,485
INVESTMENTS								
Financial instruments held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RELATED PARTY LOANS	248,371	208,986	185	184	13,506	12,344	262,062	221,514

B) OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES WITH RELATED PARTIES

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
ASSETS		
Derivative instruments	2.942	1.742
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS WITH RELATED PARTIES	2.942	1.742
LIABILITIES		
Derivative instruments	3.075	1.719
Current accounts	23.014	21.601
Savings accounts and time deposits	433.081	293.244
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES WITH RELATED PARTIES	459.170	316.564

C) INCOME (LOSS) FROM RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	NET INCOME (LOSS) DECEMBER 31,	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Net interest and indexation income	450	482
Net fee and commission income	3,068	2,670
Net foreign exchange transactions	400	783
Operating expenses	(18,453)	(20,374)
Other income and expenses	(2,120)	(1,778)
TOTAL INCOME (LOSS) FROM RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	(16,655)	(18,217)

D) RELATED PARTY CONTRACTS

These include any contracts entered into during each year that are not for habitual transactions within the Bank's line of business with general customers and are for amounts greater than UF 3,000.

These contracts are detailed as follows:

		CREDITS TO PROFIT DECEMBER 31		CHARGES TO PROFIT DECEMBER 31	
COMPANY	DESCRIPTION	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Capital S.A. (Formerly Inversiones Invest Security Ltda.	Service contract	168	-	9,357	10,101
Travel Security S.A.	Office lease and air tickets	-	-	1,484	747
Seguros Vida Security Previsión S.A.	Insurance	4,300	2,883	516	528
Global Security Gestión y Servicios Ltda.	Service contract	-	-	516	3,271
Mandatos Security Ltda.	Service contract	-	-	3,115	2,727
Inmobiliaria Security S.A.	Service contract	-	-	63	113
Asesorías Security S.A.	Advisory services	-	-	619	541
Redbanc S.A.	Service contract	-	-	333	315
Transbank S.A.	Service contract	3,690	3,323	2,119	1,704
Chilectra S.A.	Sale of electric power	-	-	206	166
Cía. de Seguros Penta Security	Insurance	519	1,096	-	41
Factoring Security Ltda.	Advisory services and leases	269	247	-	-
Inmobiliaria Security Once	Advisory services	-	-	125	120

E) PAYMENTS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

In 2014 and 2013, the following payments were made to members of the board and key management personnel and charged to profit or loss.

	DIRECTORS DECEMBER 31		SENIOR EXECUTIVES DECEMBER 31		DIVISION MANAGERS DECEMBER 31		AREA MANAGERS DECEMBER 31	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
Short-term compensation	551	486	717	919	1,255	1,492	3,235	3,831
Severance indemnities	-	-	-	762	-	-	337	-
No. of executives	7	7	3	4	7	7	28	30

NOTE 36 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A) FAIR VALUE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summarizes the fair values of the Bank's main financial assets and liabilities, including those not recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position. The values shown in this note do not attempt to estimate the value of the Bank's income-generating assets, nor forecast their future behavior. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments are as follows:

	CARRYING AMOUNT		ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	331.600	292.911	331.600	292.911
Transactions under collection, net	46.663	67.197	46.663	67.197
Financial instruments held for trading	231.289	219.809	231.289	219.809
Receivables from repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	6.720	-	6.712	-
Derivative instruments	91.035	49.061	91.035	49.061
Due from banks	7.165	5.499	7.171	5.303
Loans to customers	3.649.755	3.289.571	3.832.026	3.467.144
Financial assets available for sale	394.077	310.130	394.077	310.130
Financial assets held to maturity	-	-	-	-
LIABILITIES				
Current accounts and other demand deposits	512.242	425.450	512.242	425.450
Transactions in the course of payment, net	18.322	35.563	18.322	35.563
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	56.238	63.112	56.243	63.100
Savings accounts and other time deposits	2.541.909	2.298.991	2.556.857	2.319.783
Derivative instruments	85.259	39.482	85.259	39.482
Borrowings from banks and financial institutions	146.429	193.206	146.443	189.142
Debt instruments issued	1.126.708	940.052	1.104.746	865.957
Other financial obligations	24.168	27.608	27.770	27.242

The fair value of assets not recorded at that value in the statement of financial position is derived from estimated cash flows the Bank expects to receive, discounted using the relevant market interest rate for each type of transaction.

The fair value of liabilities without market quotes is based on discounted cash flows using the interest rate for similar maturity terms.

B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

The Bank uses the following criteria to calculate and classify the market value of financial instruments.
Level 1: Observable prices in active markets for the specific type of instrument or transaction to be measured.
Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable factors. This category includes instruments valued using: Quoted prices for similar instruments, either in active or less active markets. Other valuation techniques when all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable based on market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques that use significant unobservable factors. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes factors that are not based on observable data and the unobservable factors can have a significant effect on the valuation of the instrument. This category contains instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments that require adjustments or significant unobservable assumptions to reflect the differences between them.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the financial instruments "BLAPO-F" and "BLAPO-G". That valuation (prepared by Riskamerica) is based on the exception methodology for the La Polar bonds that values the instruments using the prices of the last valid transactions (transactions with a present value in excess of UF 500 UF).

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments by their fair value level as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		TOTAL	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING:								
Chilean Government and Central Bank Instruments								
Chilean Central Bank instruments	43,657	90,928	12,198	4,981	-	-	55,855	95,909
Chilean treasury instruments	95,350	3,439	837	21,224	-	-	96,187	24,663
Other government instruments	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	143
SUBTOTAL	139,007	94,367	13,035	26,348	-	-	152,042	120,715
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS								
Notes for deposits in domestic banks	1,170	3,022	47,366	62,122	-	-	48,536	65,144
Mortgage bonds in domestic banks	77	-	777	1,570	-	-	854	1,570
Bonds from domestic banks	17,077	4,998	2,626	21,065	-	-	19,703	26,063
Other instruments issued in Chile	1,420	2,262	278	745	-	-	1,698	3,007
Mutual funds	8,456	3,310	-	-	-	-	8,456	3,310
SUBTOTAL	28,200	13,592	51,047	85,502	-	-	79,247	99,094
TOTAL	167,207	107,959	64,082	111,850	-	-	231,289	219,809
TRADING DERIVATIVES:								
Currency forwards	13,717	11,216	18,181	14,920	-	-	31,898	26,136
Interest rate swaps	-	-	33,611	11,685	65	68	33,676	11,753
Currency swaps	-	-	17,710	6,177	7,751	4,995	25,461	11,172
TOTAL ASSETS FOR TRADING DERIVATIVES	13,717	11,216	69,502	32,782	7,816	5,063	91,035	49,061
TOTAL ASSETS FOR FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES	13,717	11,216	69,502	32,782	7,816	5,063	91,035	49,061
FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE: CHILEAN								
GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL BANK INSTRUMENTS								
Chilean Central Bank instruments	2,279	59,577	101,680	28,286	-	-	103,959	87,863
Chilean treasury instruments	-	-	-	3,694	-	-	-	3,694
SUBTOTAL	2,279	59,577	101,680	31,980	-	-	103,959	91,557
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS								
Notes for deposits in domestic banks	9,669	1,111	26,149	30,630	-	-	35,818	31,741
Mortgage bonds in domestic banks	62	39	25,686	28,072	-	-	25,748	28,111
Bonds from domestic banks	17,409	1,785	52,720	51,696	-	-	70,129	53,481
Other instruments issued in Chile	158,423	105,240	-	-	-	-	158,423	105,240
SUBTOTAL	185,563	108,175	104,555	110,398	-	-	290,118	218,573
TOTAL	187,842	167,752	206,235	142,378	-	-	394,077	310,130
TOTAL FAIR VALUE ASSETS	368,766	286,927	339,819	287,010	7,816	5,063	716,401	579,000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
TRADING DERIVATIVES:								
Currency forwards	(17,865)	(11,203)	(14,918)	(11,832)		-	(32,783)	(23,035)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	(32,468)	(9,522)	(1,070)	(1,273)	(33,538)	(10,795)
Currency swaps	-	-	(18,702)	(5,643)	-	-	(18,702)	(5,643)
Interest rate put options	-	-		-	(21)	(9)	(21)	(9)
TOTAL LIABILITIES FOR TRADING DERIVATIVES	(17,865)	(11,203)	(66,088)	(26,997)	(1,091)	(1,282)	(85,044)	(39,482)
HEDGE ACCOUNTING DERIVATIVES:								
Interest rate swaps	-	-	(215)	-	-	-	(215)	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES FOR HEDGE ACCOUNTING DERIVATIVES	-	-	(215)	-	-	-	(215)	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES FOR FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES	(17,865)	(11,203)	(66,303)	(26,997)	(1,091)	(1,282)	(85,259)	(39,482)
TOTAL FAIR VALUE LIABILITIES	(17,865)	(11,203)	(66,303)	(26,997)	(1,091)	(1,282)	(85,259)	(39,482)

NOTE 37 - RISK MANAGEMENT

I. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
II. RISK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
III. CREDIT RISK
IV. FINANCIAL RISK
V. OPERATIONAL RISK
VI. RISK COMMITTEE
VII. CAPITAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

I. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Banco Security considers risk management to be a vital component in guaranteeing business continuity, achieving necessary solvency and ensuring sustainable results. Its objective is to minimize losses from risk and optimize the risk-return ratio and growth (risk appetite) defined by senior management.

In order to achieve this, the Bank has dedicated important resources to creating a Risk Division that is responsible for the proper and timely identification, measurement, valuation and monitoring of all types of risk that Banco Security may incur, as well as their follow-up. This division is also charged with generating the necessary processes and tools to safely move forward towards a comprehensive risk management that is in accordance with IFRS and the Basel pillars.

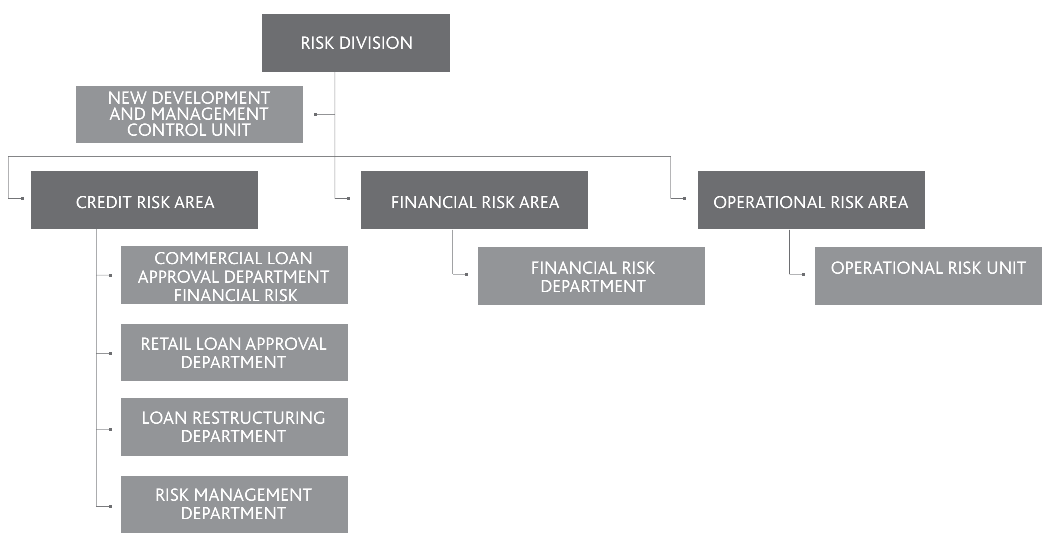
II. RISK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Bank's Risk Division has an ideal structure for effectively and comprehensively managing credit, financial and operational risk.

The division reports directly to the Bank's CEO. It operates independently from other business areas and serves to counterbalance them on the Bank's diverse committees.

The Risk Division is structured as follows: credit risk is conducted by the Commercial Loan Approval Department, the Retail Loan Approval Department, the Loan Restructuring Department and the Risk Management Department, while the Financial Risk Department, the Operational Risk Unit and the New Development and Management Control Unit are in charge of bank-wide risk management issues and effective management of all risks.

The Bank's risk division is structured as follows:



Another important component of this structure is the Office of the Controller, which is responsible for periodically and independently evaluating whether the defined risk policies enable effective management and meet regulatory requirements. It is also responsible for conducting audits to verify compliance. The conclusions of these audits are analyzed by the Audit Committee and included in a written report submitted to the Bank's CEO and the area managers involved in the review. The reports provide conclusions from the evaluation and a work plan for resolving the observations made.

Area Descriptions:

1) **Credit Risk:**

Retail Loan Approval Department:

The Retail Loan Approval Department participates in the first three stages of the loan process in the retail segment. Its main responsibilities include making loan decisions as part of the different levels of loan committees and defining their lending authority levels. This department also plays a key role in establishing credit policies.

Commercial Loan Approval Department:

This is the largest department within the Risk Division. It is further subdivided into two units: Customer financial analysis and loan approval decisions. The first unit is responsible for participating in the first two stages of the process, focusing particularly on the second stage of analyzing and evaluating customers. Its main function is to prepare the different types of financial analyses on customers depending on their size, complexity and amount. These analyses are adapted to the needs of the commercial area in terms of depth and speed of response in order to keep the Bank competitive in the market. This unit is also responsible for preparing sectoral reports, optimum sectoral portfolio analyses and country risk studies.

The second unit participates in loan approval through several committees and by preparing credit risk policies and lending authority levels for the sales areas.

Loan Restructuring Department:

This department is responsible for recovering loans with payment problems. Its skilled staff is supported by lawyers and collections companies in order to properly carry out its work.

Credit Risk Management Department:

This department is in charge of managing, monitoring and controlling credit risk as well as preparing business intelligence and credit risk models.

Its main responsibility involves provisions, appraisals and monitoring lines of credit.

The area responsible for monitoring and controlling risk is charged with reviewing proper compliance with policies and procedures, as well as the evolution and monitoring of the portfolio from a risk perspective, issuing warnings when necessary.

The department also fulfills a business intelligence role where it defines risk tolerance (appetite), actively participating in defining the target market, generating the optimal portfolio and acting as a counterweight to the commercial area's intelligence areas. Lastly, it is responsible for generating all reports on portfolios and trends regarding products, provisions, returns, segmentation, etc. It is, therefore, the Bank's main supplier of credit risk information for the Risk Division, as well as other areas.

The modeling area is in charge of building statistical models for managing credit risk, for regulatory purposes as well as provisioning, loan approval and collections processes. The main responsibilities of this department include:

- Building risk models
- Monitoring risk models
- Managing the "risk laboratory" data repository
- Risk management

This department also collaborates with credit risk management efforts by providing information to departments regarding risk policies, loan approval, monitoring, intelligence and collections.

2) Financial Risk:
Financial Risk Department.
Department in charge of ensuring financial risk is effectively managed, and staffed by six employees. Further information on its functions is available in section IV.

3) Operational Risk:
Operational Risk Unit.
Unit in charge of ensuring operational risk, business continuity and information security are effectively managed, and staffed by seven employees. Further information on its functions is available in section V.

5) Others
New Development and Management Control Unit.
This unit is responsible for supporting all risk management departments, keeping comprehensive control of risks to the Bank and managing projects for the credit risk division, including regulatory initiatives. It is also charged with centralizing risk policies and standards, training division employees and monitoring goals.

III. CREDIT RISK

A. Credit Risk Management Objectives:
The Risk Division is responsible for managing credit risk through the Credit Risk Area. The objective of this area is to complete the six-stage loan approval process: Target market; analysis and evaluation; decision; management; monitoring and control; and collections.

The above must be carried out in accordance with the risk tolerance (appetite) defined by senior management.

B. Credit Risk Structure:
The Credit Risk Area has numerous departments that participate throughout the entire loan approval process, supporting the Bank's sales areas at all times and acting as an independent counterweight during the loan decision-making process.

This area is made up of:

- Commercial Loan Approval Department
- Retail Loan Approval Department
- Risk Management Department
- Loan Restructuring Department

C. Credit Risk Process:
The following chart details the six stages of the loan approval process and the departments that participate in each stage.

LOAN APPROVAL PROCESS	COMMERCIAL BANKING	RETAIL BANKING
Target Market	Commercial Loan Approval Department	Retail Loan Approval Department
Credit Analysis and Evaluation		
Loan Decision		
Credit Management	Risk Management Department	
Credit Monitoring and Control		
Collections	Loan Restructuring Department	

C.1 Credit Risk Stages:
1. Target Market:
Although the Bank's senior management is responsible for defining the target market, this decision is based on a proposal prepared jointly by the sales and risk areas after having analyzed the opportunities available on the market and the risks of the different segments. This proposal is contained in the Bank's Credit Risk Policy Manual.

2. Credit Analysis and Evaluation:
The tools used to analyze and evaluate a customer depend on the customer's market. For example, a scoring system is used in retail banking (individuals and companies) while a case-by-case analysis prepared by a credit risk expert is utilized in commercial banking.

3. Loan Decision:
The credit risk area acts as a counterweight in the loan decision process in all committees on which it sits. It also defines the approval limits for commercial areas and may intervene if risk standards are surpassed at any time.

There are mainly two types of committees, separated by the way they operate - rotating folder or meeting. In the former, which involves smaller amounts, a folder is passed from one level to the next until it reaches the required level. In the latter, for larger amounts, a meeting is held where an account executive presents the loan to members of the committee for their approval. Meeting committees are divided by amount.

Of these loan committees, the most important is the Board Credit Risk Committee, which includes two directors, two advisors to the board, the Bank's CEO, the Risk Division Manager and the Commercial Loan Approval Manager. This committee analyzes the most important loans, evaluating close to 70% of loans in terms of amount and 5% in terms of number of customers.

4. Credit Management:
This area works to ensure proper customer classification, which begins with executives, followed by reclassifications made mainly by the Monitoring and Control Department, committees and the Loan Restructuring Department, and ends with the Reclassification Committee. The latter body executes and carries out the classification and provisioning process in order to ensure the Bank is operating correctly and to reflect the reality of its portfolio.

It also works with sales areas to keep the number of expired and/or overdrawn lines within expected parameters, and it maintains strict control of appraisals of assets provided to guarantee loans.

5. Collections:
In this stage, the specialized Loan Restructuring Department performs a variety of activities to collect on loans, including out-of-court and court collections.

6. Monitoring and Control:
This stage aims to maintain an overall vision of how the abovementioned loan processes are functioning. Its involvement includes reviewing and auditing current credit policies, monitoring the performance of the analysis areas and committees, and properly managing credit.

It relies on different sources of information to fulfill its duties, including reports provided by the Credit Risk Intelligence Area and information on portfolio behavior. It uses this information to strictly monitor and control the Bank's portfolio and, as a result, is the area that proposes most of the potential customer reclassifications.

D. Risk Rating and Provisions:
Risk rating and assessments for provisioning purposes depend on customer and product type. Customers can be rated individually or as a group, as detailed below:

INDIVIDUAL RATING		GROUP RATING	
CUSTOMER TYPE	METHODOLOGY	CUSTOMER TYPE	METHODOLOGY
Companies (incl. individuals with bus. accts)	Commercial matrix	Individuals with commercial loans	Guidelines
Real estate developers	Real estate matrix	Small business (debt < UF 3,000)	Guidelines/Matrix
Other - Banks - Restructuring retail and com. loans - Non-profit - Special group leasing	Manual	Investment companies Residential mortgage loans Consumer loans	Guidelines/Matrix Model Delinquency

D.1 Rating Individual Customers:
This group includes all customers (individuals or legal entities) that the Bank needs to understand and analyze in detail because of their size, complexity or exposure level.

As a result, Banco Security individually rates all entities with annual sales over MC$1,000, as well as real estate projects, institutional companies, non-profit organizations and bankrupt entities, among others.

D.2 Rating Group Loans:
Group evaluations are used for customers that tend to behave similarly. Thus, they are evaluated using methodologies and models to analyze operations related to the same product, based on customer type, as indicated below:

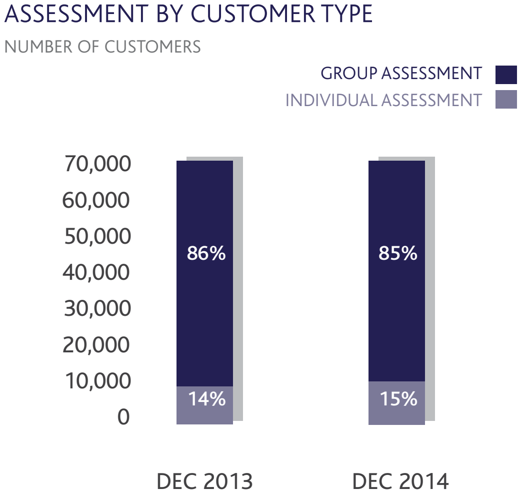
1. Commercial Products:
   a. Individuals
   b. Restructuring of retail loans
   c. Small business
   d. Investment companies

3. Consumer Products:
   a. Individuals
   b. Restructuring of retail loans

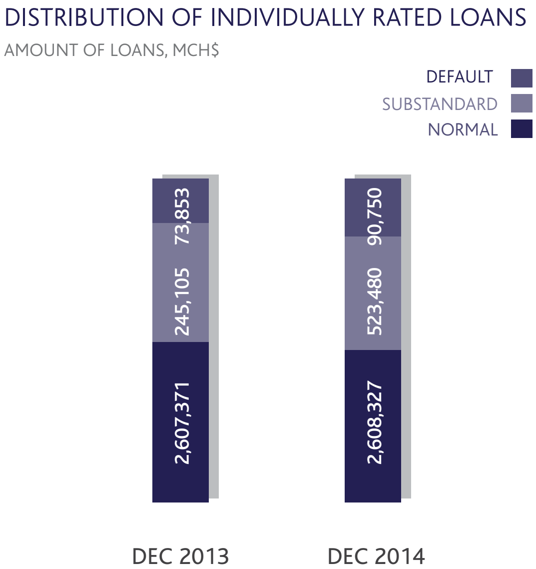
4. Mortgage Products:
   a. Individuals
   b. Restructuring of retail loans

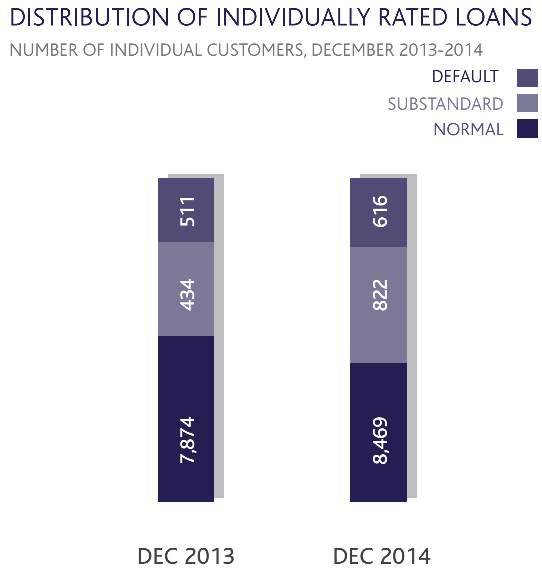
D.3 Distribution of Loan Portfolio:
The Bank's portfolio is distributed as follows, based on the type of risk assessment used (i.e. group or individual):

ASSESSMENT BY CUSTOMER TYPE



Individually rated loans are distributed by category (normal, substandard and default) using the following criteria:





IV. FINANCIAL RISK

A. Financial Risk Management Objectives

For the organization, financial activities are defined as all transactions that are closed by the Bank and its subsidiaries Valores Security and Administradora General de Fondos either on their own account or on behalf of third parties.

In general, financial transactions include operations involving foreign currency, loans, financing instruments, derivatives and equities.

The strategic objectives of financial activities include:

- Strengthening and expanding the Bank's position, consolidating and developing long-term relationships with counterparties and providing a full range of investment banking products.
- Improving and ensuring the stability of long-term returns and effectively managing liquidity risk.

Financial activities are limited to previously approved strategic product areas and will only be carried out within the overall risk guidelines defined by the Bank's board of directors.

In managing the portfolio of financial investments, the organization will actively manage positions based on an ongoing analysis of economic and financial conditions. Therefore, positions in financial instruments will be in line with the consensus for the macroeconomic outlook. However, short-term trading positions can also be taken to capitalize on a one-time misalignment of a market variable.

In order to achieve the objectives established in the Bank's investment strategies, a broad range of currencies and products can be traded, always in accordance with current applicable regulations.

The Bank is primarily engaged in trades of non-derivative fixed-income financial instruments, interbank funding, transactions with repo agreements, foreign currency spot sales and purchases, currency and interest rate derivatives (forwards and swaps), equities and simultaneous operations.

Treasury products can be geared towards different objectives, such as profiting from short or medium-term variations in market factors, making returns by generating spreads with respect to the financing rate of positions, leveraging maturity mismatches and slopes of interest rate structures or exchange rate differentials, engaging in economic and/or accounting hedges and distributing treasury products through the Bank's sales network.

Derivatives are particularly used to hedge risks, to arbitrate some market or to take certain proprietary positions. Hedge management using derivatives can use economic or accounting hedges, depending on the strategy defined.

Strategies with derivatives with accounting hedges can be used to hedge cash flows or the fair value of any balance sheet item or expected transaction that generates risk or volatility in profit or loss, in compliance with international accounting standards. These strategies must meet all requirements included in current regulations and their effectiveness is reviewed at least monthly for each hedge.

Risk management and control takes place through policies, procedures, methodologies and limits, which create value for shareholders and the market in general, guaranteeing adequate solvency levels.

These internal limits, defined by portfolio type, maturity mismatches, currency and instrument type, allow the Bank to control risk levels and diversify investment portfolios.

The Bank's policies also allow it to require guarantees under certain circumstances, mainly for derivative transactions, in order to mitigate credit risk.

B. Financial Risk Structure

The board of directors is responsible for approving risk management policies, limits and structures for the Bank and its subsidiaries. To accomplish this, it has created several committees to monitor compliance of defined policies and limits. These committees are made up of directors and executives and provide the board with regular reports regarding risk exposure.

The following committees currently analyze matters related to financial risk:
- Finance Committee: controls and manages financial investments from a short and medium-term trading perspective and the risks associated with these portfolios.
- Asset and Liability Committee: controls and manages the risk of mismatches in assets and liabilities in order to stabilize and protect and control the Bank's financial margin and economic value. It also monitors liquidity gaps and limit compliance.

The objective of the Bank's financial risk management policies is to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, set concentration limits and put ongoing controls in place to monitor compliance.

The committees regularly revise these policies in order to incorporate changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities. Once revised, the changes are submitted to the board for its approval.

The Financial Risk Department, which is charged with monitoring and controlling risks, is independent from the business areas that take and manage the risks.

This department is specifically responsible for:

- Centralizing efforts to control and measure the different risks affecting the Bank and its subsidiaries by applying uniform policies and controls.
- Ensuring that risk managers, senior management and the board of directors are kept informed of key matters regarding market and liquidity risk.
- Assuring that recommendations from regulators and internal auditors are appropriately implemented.
- Reporting and monitoring market and liquidity risk and limit compliance on a daily basis.
- Developing and reviewing the effectiveness of methods and procedures for measuring risk.

Risk is measured and controlled on a daily basis using risk reports used by senior management to make decisions. These reports include VaR measurements and rate sensitivity for both the investment portfolio and the banking book as a whole, risk exposure by portfolio, instrument, risk factors and concentration and compliance of internal limits.

C. Financial Risk Process

Risk measurements are based on automated systems used to monitor and control the risk to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed on a daily basis, thus allowing for proper decision making.

The Treasury and/or sales areas are in charge of taking positions and risks within the limits defined by senior management.

The Treasury is responsible for managing financial risks arising from positions in investment books, from structural balance sheet mismatches and from managing liquidity gaps and also for adequately funding operations.

The Internal Audit Department periodically assesses the risk processes. The overall risk structure is continuously being evaluated by the SBIF, the Bank's independent auditors, and other external entities.

D. Definition of Financial Risks

a) Market Risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can result from changes in market prices over a certain period of time as a result of movements in interest rates, foreign currencies, indexation indices and stock prices. These losses affect the value of financial instruments held for trade and available for sale, both for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Market Risk Methodology

Market risk is measured using the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology, which allows the different risks and types of operations to be standardized, modeling the collective relationship of these factors in one sole risk measurement.

VaR provides an estimate of the maximum potential loss from treasury positions of financial assets or liabilities in the event of an adverse, yet normal, scenario.

The methodology used to calculate VaR is a parametric technique that assumes that the price returns on investments follow a normal distribution using a threshold of 95% confidence, a maintenance horizon of 1 day and a historical data sample of 250 days adjusted using statistical techniques to assign greater weight to more recent developments, in order to quickly capture increases in market volatilities.

The assumptions on which the model is based have some limitations, including:

- A maintenance period of one day assumes that the positions can be covered or disposed of within that period. However, investment portfolios held for trading are comprised of highly liquid instruments.
- A confidence level of 95% does not reflect the losses that could occur in the remaining 5% of the distribution.
- Value at risk is calculated with positions at the end of the day and does not reflect the exposure that could arise during the trading day.
- The use of historical information to determine possible ranges of future outcomes may not cover all possible scenarios, especially exceptional circumstances.
- Market price returns of financial instruments can present abnormal probability distributions.

The limitations of the assumptions used by the VaR model are minimized using nominal limits for investment concentration and sensitivity to specific risk factors.

The reliability of the VaR methodology used is verified using backtesting, which is contrasted with the real results obtained to determine whether they are consistent with the methodological assumptions within the given confidence levels. Ongoing monitoring of these tests allows the Bank to confirm the validity of the assumptions and hypothesis used in the model.

Control of financial risk is complemented with specific simulation exercises and stress testing to analyze different financial crises that have occurred in the past and the effect they may have on current investment portfolios.

These risks are monitored on a daily basis. Risk levels incurred and compliance with limits established for each unit are reported to risk managers and senior management. Banco Security and its subsidiaries measure and limit Value at Risk in its investment portfolio (trading and available for sale) by risk factor, interest rates, currencies, time bands, instrument type and portfolio type.

The following table shows the market risks of the different investment portfolios by type of risk:

	VAR BY TYPE OF RISK	
	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
TRADING:		
Fixed-income	346	207
Derivatives (excl. options)	287	147
Embedded options	1	1
FX	27	27
Equities	7	11
Diversification effect	(160)	(88)
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	508	305
AVAILABLE FOR SALE:		
Interest rate	537	276
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	537	276
Total diversification	(388)	(150)
TOTAL VAR	817	519

b) Structural Interest Rate Risk

This risk stems mainly from commercial activity (commercial loans v/s deposits), caused by the effects of variations in interest rates and/or the slopes of interest rate curves to which assets and liabilities are indexed. When these show temporary repricing or maturity gaps, they can impact the stability of results (financial margin) and solvency levels (economic value of equity).

To do this, the Bank establishes internal limits using sensitivity techniques for interest rate structures. The Bank also uses stress testing to evaluate the sensitivity of interest rates, currency repricing, changes in stock prices, changes in underlying assets for options and changes in commissions that may be sensitive to interest rates. This stress testing enables the Bank to measure and control the impact of sudden movements in the different risk factors that affect its solvency ratio, the financial margin and the economic value of equity.

Compliance of limits established by the Bank, in accordance with the definitions established by the Chilean Central Bank in Chapter III.B.2 of the Compendium of Financial Standards, is also monitored on a daily basis. The Bank also files a weekly report with the SBIF on the risk positions of the investment portfolio within the trading book and limit compliance. It also files a monthly report with the SBIF on the consolidated positions at risk (including subsidiaries) for the trading book and individually for the banking book, which includes sensitivity to market risk in the available-for-sale portfolio and the commercial book.

In accordance with the methodology defined in Chapter III.B.2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards from the Chilean Central Bank, market risk is as follows:

	MARKET RISK TRADING BOOK	
	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
MARKET RISK		
Interest rate risk	16,019	12,643
Currency risk	431	1,266
Options risk	37	11
TOTAL RISK	16,487	13,920
Consolidated risk-weighted assets	4,349,417	3,767,298
Regulatory capital (RC)	549,671	459,118
BASEL LIMIT	8.00%	8.00%
BASEL WITH MARKET RISK	12.10%	11.65%
BASEL I	12.64%	12.19%

	MARKET RISK BANKING BOOK	
	DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
SHORT-TERM		
Interest rate risk (short-term)	9,255	10,401
UF mismatch	2,516	4,002
Sensitive commissions	59	50
TOTAL RISK	11,830	14,453
LIMIT 35% MARGIN (BOARD)	49,027	35,231
CLEARANCE/(EXCESS) (BOARD)	37,198	20,778
LONG-TERM		
Interest rate risk	48,166	61,344
LIMIT 25% RC (BOARD)	137,418	114,780
CLEARANCE/(EXCESS) (BOARD)	89,252	53,436

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the possibility of not meeting obligations when they mature as a result of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain funds, or not being able to dispose of them easily or offset exposure without significantly reducing prices due to insufficient market depth.

The following concepts are involved with liquidity risk.

- Maturity risk: the risk arising from having cash inflows and outflows with different maturity dates.
- Collection risk: the risk of being unable to collect any cash inflow as a result of stoppage of payment, default or delay.
- Funding risk: the risk of being unable to raise market funds, either in the form of debt or capital, or only being able to do so by substantially raising the cost of funds, thus affecting the financial margin.
- Concentration risk: the risk from concentrating funding or revenue sources in a few counterparties that may bring about an abrupt change in the matching structure.
- Market liquidity risk: this risk is linked to certain products or markets and arises from not being able to close or sell a particular position at the last quoted market price (or a similar price) due to low liquidity.

Liquidity Risk Methodology

The methodologies used to control liquidity are the liquidity gap, which considers probable behavior scenarios for assets and liabilities, stress testing, liability concentration limits and early warning indicators.

The liquidity gap provides information regarding contractual cash inflows and outflows (i.e. those that will occur at a given future time according to asset and liability contracts). For items without contractual maturities, simulations are created based on statistical studies to infer maturity behavior.

Based on these scenarios, assumptions for normal operating conditions are established. These omit from daily management items (mainly assets) that create a set of conservative liquidity management conditions. They are limited through minimum mismatching margins per control segment, which have been defined on a weekly and monthly basis over a horizon of one year. This is complemented by special procedures to face a liquidity crisis and early warning indicators that can identify any potential risk.

A series of ratios and funding concentration limits by creditor and maturity are also controlled. This enables the Bank to keep its funding sources organized and diversified.

The Bank uses the contractual maturity methodology to comply with the regulatory liquidity limits established in Chapter III.B.2 of the Chilean Central Bank's Compendium of Financial Standards.

Regulatory mismatches and limit compliances are reported to the SBIF on a weekly basis for the Bank and a monthly basis for consolidated information that includes its subsidiaries.

Regulatory Liquidity Gap as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 for Banco Security, with all currencies presented in MCh$.

	< 1 MONTH		1 - 3 MONTHS		3 MONTHS - 1 YEAR		1 - 3 YEARS		3 - 6 YEARS		> 6 YEARS		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Available funds	353,118	322,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,118	322,750
Financial investments	538,509	440,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538,509	440,354
Loans to other domestic banks	3,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,720	-
Commercial and consumer loans	381,327	333,150	423,046	426,807	966,009	823,154	837,860	816,941	545,444	454,533	523,533	477,243	3,677,219	3,331,828
Lines of credit and overdrafts	241,487	102,030	466,259	202,103	2,263,966	927,949	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	2,973,972	1,232,082
Mortgage loans	4,198	3,976	8,019	7,699	36,315	35,019	96,133	93,120	137,440	133,133	546,667	554,510	828,772	827,457
Other assets	46,589	51,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,589	51,306
Derivative contracts	43,291	48,622	53,389	43,823	47,447	44,772	78,567	32,890	55,695	31,671	35,339	51,532	313,728	253,310
	1,612,239	1,302,188	950,713	680,432	3,313,737	1,830,894	1,014,820	942,951	738,579	619,337	1,105,539	1,083,285	8,735,627	6,459,087
Current accounts and other demand deposits	517,295	430,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,295	430,406
Funding from other domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings accounts and time deposits	634,432	626,706	655,030	654,200	1,223,082	995,994	74,178	75,874	195	53	-	-	2,586,917	2,352,827
External funding	33,882	31,868	52,837	87,652	77,044	73,867	154	17	(25)	(17)	-	-	163,892	193,387
Letters of credit	964	988	439	545	3,964	4,549	9,505	11,030	10,691	12,017	17,072	20,373	42,635	49,502
Bonds	7,886	7,446	4,302	4,072	55,767	114,595	300,975	182,900	292,989	332,127	710,569	492,696	1,372,488	1,133,836
Lines of credit and overdrafts	225,372	98,087	461,855	194,369	2,265,007	916,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,952,234	1,209,147
Other liabilities	42,228	52,762	891	954	2,884	3,936	7,166	8,081	7,067	8,304	757	1,917	60,993	75,954
Derivative instruments	41,193	47,420	54,839	41,602	43,387	43,668	69,368	29,533	49,184	27,941	31,283	47,873	289,254	238,037
	1,503,252	1,295,683	1,230,193	983,394	3,671,135	2,153,300	461,346	307,435	360,101	380,425	759,681	562,859	7,985,708	5,683,096
Net cash flow	108,987	6,505	(279,480)	(302,962)	(357,398)	(322,406)	553,474	635,516	378,478	238,912	345,858	520,426	749,919	775,991
Accumulated net cash flow	108,987	6,505	(170,493)	(296,457)	(527,891)	(618,863)	25,583	16,653	404,061	255,565	749,919	775,991		
Regulatory limit	(378,966)	(308,283)	(757,932)	(619,566)										
Clearance / (excess)	487,953	(314,788)	587,439	(323,109)										

Regulatory Liquidity Gap as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 for Banco Security, of foreign currency presented in MCh$.

	< 1 MONTH		1 - 3 MONTHS		3 MONTHS - 1 YEAR		1 - 3 YEARS		3 - 6 YEARS		> 6 YEARS		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Available funds	153,657	88,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,657	88,078
Financial investments	175,487	108,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,487	108,497
Commercial and consumer loans	95,621	110,850	74,149	94,853	116,865	89,634	52,880	45,639	50,150	37,412	53,060	29,384	442,725	407,772
Lines of credit and overdrafts	103	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	192
Other assets	14,673	19,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,673	19,175
Derivative instruments	10,219	22,679	21,884	16,106	18,329	19,475	43,080	18,485	32,262	20,647	25,450	32,219	151,224	129,611
	449,760	349,471	96,033	110,959	135,194	109,109	95,960	64,124	82,412	58,059	78,510	61,603	937,869	753,325
Current accounts and other demand deposits	94,550	69,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,550	69,878
Funding from other domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings accounts and time deposits	157,772	137,351	103,137	105,674	126,781	33,114	58	6,504	-	-	-	-	387,748	282,643
External funding	33,882	31,868	52,837	87,652	77,044	73,867	154	17	(25)	(17)	-	-	163,892	193,387
Other liabilities	9,111	25,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,111	25,083
Derivative instruments	21,605	20,668	12,741	22,614	20,963	18,462	37,873	19,387	30,678	19,899	25,061	31,091	148,921	132,121
	316,920	284,848	168,715	215,940	224,788	125,443	38,085	25,908	30,653	19,882	25,061	31,091	804,222	703,112
Net cash flow	132,840	64,623	(72,682)	(104,981)	(89,594)	(16,334)	57,875	38,216	51,759	38,177	53,449	30,512	133,647	50,213
Accumulated net cash flow	132,840	64,623	60,158	(40,358)	(29,436)	(56,692)	28,439	(18,476)	80,198	19,701	133,647	50,213		
Regulatory limit	(378,966)	(308,283)												
Clearance / (excess)	511,806	(372,906)												

To complement these gap analyses, several ratios have been implemented to control the amount of liquid assets that support net cash outflows over a 30-day horizon under stress scenarios as well as ratios that allow the Bank to ensure an adequate relationship between stable or long-term funding and long-term funding needs.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank hedges assets or liabilities in the balance sheet using derivatives in order to minimize the effects on profit or loss of possible movements in the market value or estimated cash flows or these assets or liabilities.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank formally documents the relationship between hedging instruments and the hedged item, as well as the hedge's strategies and objectives and the methodologies for testing its effectiveness.

The effectiveness of the hedge relationship is tested using prospective and retrospective evaluations .The hedge is deemed highly effective if the outcomes of the tests are between 80% and 125%.

As of December 31, 2014, the Bank has five accounting hedges under the same strategy of hedging the volatility of the fair value of commercial loans as a result of variations in the base interest rate in UF. The hedge object is an interest rate swap for which the liability is a fixed rate in UF and the asset is a daily variable rate in UF (TRA).

DERIVATIVES	
Hedge type	Fair value
Hedge object	Assets at fixed rate in UF Derivative
Derivado	Interest rate swaps in UF
Purpose	Reduce fair value risk
Maturity	06/25/2028
Retrospective effectiveness	100.0%

As of December 31, 2013, the Bank does not have any hedge accounting strategies because it prepared the hedged asset and then terminated the hedge relationship, in accordance with current accounting standards.

Embedded Derivatives

These derivatives can be embedded in another contractual agreement (or host contract) and, therefore, are accounted for at market price separately from the host contract when it is not recorded at fair value since the characteristics and economic risks of the embedded derivative are not related to the characteristics and economic risks of the host contract.

Currently, the Bank carries at fair value through profit and loss embedded derivatives arising from variable rate mortgage loans that incorporate a fixed rate after a certain amount of time or a rate ceiling used by customer to obtain an option in their favor. These will generate negative effects for the Bank when market rates are above the rate ceiling on these loans. This effect is determined on a daily basis using sophisticated methodologies to evaluate options and the change in fair value is treated as profit or loss for the year (increases in the theoretical value of that derivative are a loss for the Bank).

Relevant data on these embedded derivatives are detailed as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Balance MUF mortgage portfolio	191	274
Rate ceiling (average)	7.2%	7.1%
Option value MCh$	21	9

V. OPERATIONAL RISK

A. Definition

The Bank and its subsidiaries define operational risk as all losses arising from errors, defects, weaknesses or the failure to adapt of processes, controls and projects, whether caused by technological, human, organizational or external factors. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

Furthermore, loss (write-off) is defined as negative financial effects on the physical, financial or intangible assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries caused by events related to an operational risk. If this loss does not generate negative financial effects, it will be considered an incident.

B. Main Objectives and Principles

The objective of operational risk management is to define a framework for managing operational risk in Banco Security and its subsidiaries. This includes establishing principles for identifying, assessing, controlling and mitigating such risk in order to reduce losses from operational risk, thus complying with corporate objectives and providing a suitable level of exposure to operational risk.

The following principles govern the operational risk management efforts of Banco Security and its subsidiaries:

- Operational risk is defined as a category apart from traditional banking risks and requires proactive management to identify, assess, control and mitigate such risk.
- A clear definition of operational risk must exist and it must be classified based on the guidelines established in the Basel capital agreements.
- A strategy must be defined for operational risk management that responds to the relative importance and volume of transactions at the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- The board of directors and senior management serve an important role in approving and supervising compliance with the operational risk management policy and strategy.
- Specific definitions must exist for operational losses and tolerance levels as set by the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- An individual with an independent, specific position should be in charge of the operational risk function.
- Consistency with current regulations and best practices on the matter.

C. Operational Risk Management Strategy

The operational risk management strategy must be consistent with the volume and complexity of the activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries. It defines lines of action for operational risk management in the following areas: products or processes, suppliers, business continuity and information security. These lines are implemented throughout the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The strategy must also define a tolerance level for operational risk assumed by the Bank that enables it to manage mitigation efforts and monitor risks with exposure greater than or equal to this set tolerance.

D. Operational Risk Structure

The Operational Risk Control Unit reports directly to the Bank's Risk Division Manager.

In accordance with the operational risk policy approved by the board of directors, risk management is carried out by: the individuals responsible for processes and those who execute them, who are the main risk managers; the operational risk area, which is in charge of managing and monitoring operational risk; the board of directors and the Operational Risk Committee, which is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's operational risk management framework is in line with defined objectives and best practices, and that the necessary conditions exist (trained personnel, organizational structure, budget) to implement this framework.

E. Operational Risk Management

In order to properly manage risk and comply with the objectives defined by the Bank in its Operational Risk Policy, a series of activities have been developed and are described below:

The Operational Risk Management Framework is based on three basic pillars:

- Culture: Raising awareness of the importance of operational risk management across the entire organization at all levels.

- Qualitative Management: Managing by detecting present and potential risks in order to manage them effectively (i.e. avoiding, transferring, mitigating or accepting these risks). Qualitative management is based on the following activities:

  - Database of losses and incidents
  - Self-surveys
  - Key risk indicators
  - Critical supplier reviews
  - Project reviews
  - Process reviews
  - Other

- Quantitative Management: Managing by creating awareness in the organization about the level and nature of operational loss events. This enables the Bank to allocate funds through provisions for expected losses and to efficiently allocate capital for unexpected losses. Quantitative management is based on the following activities:

  – Gathering and managing data.
  – Calculating capital with a regulator-defined model and, when conditions allow, using advanced models.
  – Integration of qualitative and quantitative management.

F. Operational Risk Management Framework

The Operational Risk Management Framework is applied in three stages:

- Establishing the context: Establishing the strategic, organizational and risk management context where the process will take place. The Bank must establish criteria for assessing risks and define the analysis structure.

- Identifying risks: Associating risks with the numerous processes and/or procedures executed as part of the diverse activities carried out by the Bank.

- Analyzing risks: Specifically analyzing each of the risks detected based on the context established to determine whether that risk has an associated control or necessitates an action or mitigation plan. This situation will be established in accordance with the Bank's priorities.

- Assessing risks: Assessing each of the risks based on the probability of occurrence and the level of impact.

- Mitigating risks: Once risks have been detected and evaluated, an analysis will be performed. To accomplish this, the Bank will define an action plan, assign a person in charge of execution and set a date for providing a resolution.

- Monitoring and reviewing: Monitoring, reviewing and updating the risk survey and resolution commitments from the person in charge.

- Communicating and consulting: Communicating and consulting with internal and external stakeholders, as appropriate, in each stage of the risk management process, considering the process as a whole.

VI. RISK COMMITTEES

In order to correctly manage risks, Banco Security has created several risk committees, detailed briefly below:

A. Credit Risk Committee:

There are three credit risk committees, as mentioned above: the Board Credit Risk Committee, the Executive Credit Risk Committee and the Rotating Folder Credit Risk Committee. The Bank's retail banking and commercial banking credit risk policies clearly specify the criteria used to identify which committee should analyze each transaction. The commercial area has almost no lending authority in and of itself and almost always must get approval from the credit risk areas or respective committees in order to approve loans.

Composition of Credit Risk Committee:
The Board Credit Risk Committee is made up of two directors, two advisors to the board, the Bank's CEO, the Risk Division Manager and the Commercial Loan Approval Manager. The Rotating Folder Credit Risk Committee consists of various sales managers and the deputy manager from the appropriate division (retail or commercial banking).

Matters addressed:
These committees are responsible for approving or rejecting the loan applications presented to the appropriate committee based on the loan amount and conditions. The Board Credit Risk Committee is also charged with approving and modifying credit risk policies and lending authorities.

Periodicity:
The Board Credit Risk Committee meets every Tuesday and Thursday (except the second Thursday of each month) while the Executive Credit Risk Committee meets every Wednesday. The Rotating Folder Credit Risk Committee operates mainly on Monday and Thursday mornings.

Board Involvement:
The board is highly involved with the credit risk process through the Board Credit Risk Committee. Two directors and the chairman of the board participate on this committee, which is the Bank's main credit risk body and is responsible for approving the most important transactions.

B. Credit Risk Reclassification Committee

This committee's objective is to review customer risk ratings in light of new developments that may downgrade or upgrade their risk rating provided by the rating system.

This committee meets monthly and is comprised of:

- Risk Division Manager
- Commercial Division Manager (depending on the case being evaluated)
- Retail Division Manager (depending on the case being evaluated)
- Risk Management Manager
- Commercial Division Agents (depending on the case being evaluated)
- Head of Credit Risk Control and Monitoring

C. Financial Risk Committees:

This committee's objective is to assess the positions and risks taken by the Bank and its subsidiaries, defining strategies to be adopted and validating compliance.

Its main duties include reporting on each unit's performance regarding profits and margins versus budget, aligning strategies and escalating investment and divestiture decisions.

The Financial Risk Committee is also charged with proposing policies and methodologies for managing financial assets to the board and ensuring compliance of market and liquidity risk limits set by the board and regulators.

This committee is comprised of:

- Committee chairs:
  - Bank Chief Executive Officer
  - Chairman
  - Group Chief Executive Officer
- Chief Planning and Operations Officer
- Chief Economist Grupo Security
- Risk Division Manager
- Financial Risk Manager
- Finance and Corporate Division Manager
- Trading and Investment Manager
- Chief Executive Officer Valores Security
- Investment Manager Valores Security
- Investment Manager AGF

D. Operational Risk Committee:

Composition of Operational Risk Committee:

The Operational Risk Committee is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer or a director of the Bank and its subsidiaries, the Operations and IT Division Manager, the Risk Control Manager, a representative from the General Counsel's office, the Mutual Fund Operations Manager, the Information Security Officer, the Bank's Risk Division Manager and the Deputy Manager of Operational Risk.

The Controller for Grupo Security must attend committee meetings but does not have any responsibility for risk management. His purpose is to ensure that any potential corrective measures in response to observations on audited areas are properly implemented.

Matters addressed:

The committee is also in charge of disseminating the operational risk policy, assessing identified risks and defining action plans based on the Bank's risk profile.

Periodicity:

The Operational Risk Committee meets periodically, ideally bimonthly or as otherwise needed.

Board Involvement:
The board is informed regarding implementation of the Operational Risk Policy as well as detection of incidents, potential risks and measurements of operational risks (i.e. severity and frequency of loss).

E. Risk Committee:
This committee's objective is to comprehensively review risks faced throughout the Bank and those that may impact it in the future. Based on this review, it generates guidelines and approves action plans in order to meet the objectives outlined in the budget based on the defined risk appetite.

This committee meets bimonthly and is comprised of:

- One director.
- Chief Executive Officer.
- Division managers (Commercial, Risk, Finance and Planning).
- Credit Risk Management Manager.
- Financial Risk Manager.
- Operational Risk Deputy Manager.
- Deputy Manager of Management Control and Projects.

F. Asset and Liability Committee:
This committee is responsible for managing and controlling (1) structural maturity and currency mismatches in the balance sheet, (2) liquidity and (3) the Bank's financial margin and stability, as well as for (4) defining and controlling capital management policies.

The standing members of this committee are:

- Two directors.
- Chief Executive Officer.
- Finance and Corporate Division Manager.
- Risk Division Manager.
- Financial Risk Manager.
- Chief Planning and Operations Officer.
- Trading Desk and Investment Manager.
- Distribution Desk Manager.
- Balance Desk Manager.
- Commercial Banking Division Manager.
- Retail Banking Division Manager.
- Foreign Trade and International Services Manager.

VII. CAPITAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the General Banking Law, the Bank must maintain a minimum ratio of Regulatory Capital to Consolidated Risk-Weighted Assets of 8%, net of required provisions, and a minimum ratio of Basic Capital to Total Consolidated Assets of 3%, net of required provisions. To accomplish this, Regulatory Capital is determined based on Capital and Reserves and Basic Capital with the following adjustments: a) adding subordinate bonds limited to 50% of Basic Capital and b) subtracting the asset balance of goodwill or premiums paid and unconsolidated investments in companies.

Assets are weighted using risk categories, which are assigned a risk percentage based on the capital needed to back up each asset. There are 5 risk categories (0%, 10%, 20%, 60% and 100%). For example, cash, deposits in other banks and financial instruments issued by the Chilean Central Bank have 0% risk, which means that, in accordance with current standards, no capital is required to back up these assets. Property, plant and equipment have 100% risk, which means that a minimum capital equivalent to 8% of the value of these assets is needed.

All derivative instruments traded off-market are taken into account to determine risk assets using conversion factors over notional values, thus calculating the value of the credit risk exposure (or "credit equivalent"). For weighting purposes, "credit equivalent" also considers off-balance sheet contingent loans.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the financial instruments "BLAPO-F" and "BLAPO-G". That valuation (prepared by Riskamerica) is based on the exception methodology for the La Polar bonds that values the instruments using the prices of the last valid transactions (transactions with a present value in excess of UF 500 UF).

Levels of Basic and Regulatory Capital as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED ASSETS		RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	
	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$	2014 MCH$	2013 MCH$
BALANCE SHEET ASSETS (NET OF PROVISIONS)				
Cash and due from banks	331,600	292,911	-	-
Transactions under collection	46,663	67,197	8,373	15,639
Trading securities	231,289	219,809	38,302	28,576
Receivables from repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	6,720	-	6,720	-
Derivative instruments	219,081	119,405	101,878	70,079
Loans and advances to banks	7,165	5,499	7,165	5,499
Loans to customers	3,649,755	3,289,571	3,437,228	3,076,363
Financial assets available for sale	394,077	310,130	240,866	171,060
Financial assets held to maturity	-	-	-	-
Investments in other companies	1,437	1,437	1,437	1,437
Intangible assets	60,234	44,827	60,234	44,827
Property, plant and equipment	24,246	24,209	24,246	24,209
Current tax assets	2,160	769	216	77
Deferred tax assets	21,142	9,230	2,114	923
Other assets	143,184	80,885	143,184	80,885
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS				
Contingent loans	462,423	412,873	277,454	247,724
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	5,601,176	4,878,752	4,349,417	3,767,298

	AMOUNT 2014 MCH$	AMOUNT 2013 MCH$	RATIO 2014 %	RATIO 2013 %
Basic capital	378,966	308,283	6.77%	6.32%
Regulatory capital	549,671	459,118	12.64%	12.19%

Regulatory capital is calculated as follows:

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 MCH$	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 MCH$
Basic Capital	378,966	308,283
Subordinated bonds	170,620	150,756
Tax guarantees	-	-
Equity attributable to minority interest	85	79
REGULATORY CAPITAL	549,671	459,118

NOTE 38 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS IN 2014

A) The following new standards and interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements:

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS	MANDATORY EFFECTIVE DATE
IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Clarification of Requirements for Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014
Investment Entities – Amendments to IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements; IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities; and IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014
IAS 36 *Asset Impairment – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014
IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014
IAS 19 *Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements Cycle 2010-2012 - Amendments to Six IFRS	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements Cycle 2011-2013 - Amendments to Four IFRS	Annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014
Interpretations	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRIC 21 *Levies*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

Amendment to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation
On December 16, 2011, the IASB amended the accounting and disclosure requirements related to offsetting financial assets and liabilities through amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7. These amendments are the result of the IASB and US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) undertaking a joint project to address the differences in their respective accounting standards regarding offsetting of financial instruments. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Both require retrospective application for comparative periods.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

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), providing an exemption for the consolidation of subsidiaries under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements for entities that meet the definition of an "investment entity", such as certain investment funds. In its place, such entities will measure their investments in subsidiaries at fair value through profit and loss in conformity with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The amendments also require additional disclosure with respect to whether the entity is considered an investment entity, details on unconsolidated subsidiaries of the entity and the nature of the relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries. Furthermore, the amendments require an investment entity to account for its investment in a subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or only to provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early adoption is allowed.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

Amendments to IAS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
On May 29, 2013, the IASB published Amendments to IAS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets. The publication of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement amended some disclosure requirements in IAS 36 Asset Impairment regarding the measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets. However, one of the amendments potentially resulted in the disclosure requirements being broader than originally intended. The IASB has rectified this with the publication of these amendments to IAS 36.

The amendments to IAS 36 eliminate the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of the goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (or group of units) is significant compared to the total carrying amount of the entity's goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. The amendments require an entity to disclose the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash generating unit for which the entity has recognized or reversed impairment during the reporting period. An entity must disclose additional information regarding the fair value less costs to sell of an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash generating unit for which the entity has recognized or reversed an impairment loss during the reporting period, including: (i) the level of the fair value hierarchy (IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorized; (ii) the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value less costs to sell; and (iii) the key assumptions used in the fair value measurement categorized within "Level 2" and "Level 3" of the fair value hierarchy. Also, an entity must disclose the discount rate used when an entity has recognized or reversed an impairment loss during the reporting period and the recoverable amount is based on the fair value less costs to sell determined using a present value valuation technique. The amendments should be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early adoption is allowed.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

Amendments to IAS 39 – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
In June 2013, the IASB published Amendments to IAS 39 – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting. This amendment permits the continuation of hedge accounting (under IAS 39 and the next chapter on hedge accounting in IFRS 9) when a derivative is novated to a central counterpart and certain conditions are met. A novation indicates an event where the original parties to a derivative agree that one or more offsetting counterparts should replace their original counterpart to become the new counterpart to each of the parties. In order to apply the amendments and continue hedge accounting, novation to a central counterpart must happen as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early adoption is allowed.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

Amendment to IAS 19, Employee Benefits
On November 21, 2013, the IASB amended IAS 19 (2011) Employee Benefits to clarify the requirements for how contributions by employees or third parties linked to services should be allocated to service periods. The amendments permit contributions that are independent of the number of years of service to be recognized as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to periods of service. Other contributions by employees or third parties are required to be attributed to periods of service either using the plan's contribution formula or on a straight-line basis. The amendments are effective for periods that begin on or after July 1, 2014, and early adoption is allowed.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

IFRIC 21 Levies
On May 20, 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC 21 Levies. This new interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. Levies are defined in the interpretation as "an outflow of resources embodying future economic benefits imposed by governments on entities in accordance with legislation". Taxes within the scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes are excluded from the scope as well as fines and sanctions. Payments to governments for services or the acquisition of an asset under a contractual agreement also fall outside the scope. In other words, the levy must be a non-reciprocal transfer to a government where the entity paying the levy does not receive specific goods and services in exchange. For the purposes of the interpretation, "government" is defined in accordance with IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosures of Government Assistance. When an entity acts as an agent for a government to collect a levy, the agency cash flows collected are outside the scope of the interpretation. The interpretation identifies the obligating event for recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by applicable legislation. The interpretation provides guidance on the recognition of a liability to pay levies: (i) the liability is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time; (ii) if an obligation is triggered when a minimum threshold is met, the liability is recognized when the minimum threshold is met. The interpretation must be applied retrospectively for all annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Management believes that these amendments have had no impact on the accounting policies for the period.

B) New and Revised IFRS Issued but not yet Effective:

NEW IFRS	MANDATORY EFFECTIVE DATE
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	Annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2018
IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Account*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.
AMENDMENTS TO IFRS	**MANDATORY EFFECTIVE DATE**
Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
Annual Improvements Cycle 2012-2014 - Amendments to Four IFRS	Annual periods beginning on or after July 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. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption allowed. IFRS 9 specifies how an entity should classify and measure its financial assets. This standard requires that all financial assets should be classified on the basis of an entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Financial assets are either measured at amortized cost or at fair value. Only those financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment. On October 28, 2010, the IASB published a revised version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. This revised standard retains the requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets that were published in November 2009, but adds guidance on classifying and measuring financial liabilities. As part of the restructuring of IFRS 9, the IASB has also copied the guidance on derecognition of financial instruments and related implementation guidance from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. This new guidance concludes the first phase of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39. The other phases (impairment and hedge accounting) have not yet been finalized.

On December 16, 2011, the IASB issued Mandatory Effective Date and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 9), deferring the effective date of the 2009 and 2010 versions to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Prior to the amendments, application of IFRS 9 was mandatory for annual periods that began on or after 2013. The amendments change the requirements for the transition from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to IFRS 9. Furthermore, the amendments also modify IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to add certain requirements in the reporting period in which the effective date of IFRS 9 is included.

On November 19, 2013, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", incorporating a new hedge accounting model. This is a major milestone in completing another stage of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new hedge accounting model will allow risk management activities to be reflected more thoroughly in the financial statements since it provides more opportunities for applying hedge accounting.

The IFRS 9 amendment to introduce the new hedge accounting model removed the mandatory effective date for IFRS 9 which will be set once the standard is complete with a new impairment model and finalization of any limited amendments to classification and measurement, both of which are due to be finalized in 2014. The standard is available for early adoption (subject to local endorsement requirements), but if an entity elects to apply it, the entity must apply all of the requirements in the standard at the same time. On transition the hedge accounting requirements are generally applied prospectively with some limited retrospective application.

IFRS 9 (2014) was published on July 24, 2014 and replaces IFRS 9 (2013), but this version of the standard continues to be available for application if the relevant date of initial application is before February 1, 2015.

On July 24, 2014, the IASB published the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This version adds a new expected loss impairment model and limited amendments to classification and measurement for financial assets. The standard supersedes all previous versions of IFRS 9 and is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Management anticipates that the application of IFRS 9 will not have a significant impact on the amounts reported by Banco Security for financial assets and financial liabilities. However, the effects of IFRS 9 cannot be reasonably estimated until a detailed review has been performed.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Account
On January 30, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts. This standard is applicable to first-time adopters of IFRS and for entities which are involved in rate-regulated activities and recognized regulatory deferral account balances under its previous generally accepted accounting principles. This standard requires separate presentation of regulatory deferral account balances in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. IFRS 14 is effective for an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted.

Management believes that this new standard has no effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
On May 28, 2014, the IASB has published its new standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. At the same time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) published its equivalent revenue standard, ASU 2014-09.

The new standard provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers: i) identify the contract with the customer, ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, iii) determine the transaction price, iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts, v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is allowed. An entity that chooses to apply IFRS 15 earlier than January 1, 2016 must disclose this fact.

Management believes that this new standard has no effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
On May 6, 2014, the IASB issued Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11). These amendments clarify the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation when the operation constitutes a business.

It amends IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations) to:

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

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

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
On May 12, 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 the depreciation or amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be calculated. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption allowed.

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
On August 12, 2014, the IASB published Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27). The amendments restore the option to use the equity method of accounting in separate financial statements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

The amendments allow the entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements:

- at cost,
- in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: (or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement of entities that have not yet adopted IFRS 9), or
- using the equity method as described in IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The accounting option must be applied by investment category.

In addition to the modifications to IAS 27, modifications were made to IAS 28 to avoid a possible conflict with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early adoption is allowed. The amendments must be applied retroactively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
On September 11, 2014, the IASB published Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28). The amendments address the conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and clarify the accounting for the sale or contribution of assets by an investor to its associate or joint venture, as follows:

- they require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (based on the definition in IFRS 3 Business Combinations),
- they require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early adoption is allowed.

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
On December 18, 2014, the IASB added an initiative on disclosure to its work program in 2013 to complement the work done in the Conceptual Framework project. The initiative is made up of a number of smaller projects aimed at exploring opportunities to see how presentation and disclosure principles and requirements in existing standards can be improved.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early adoption is allowed.

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

On December 18, 2014, the IASB published Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early adoption is allowed.

Management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the potential impact of adopting these amendments.

NOTE 39 - EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Between January 1, 2015, and the date of issue of these financial statements (January 15, 2015), there have been no subsequent events that might significantly affect them.

NOTE 40 - APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors in an ordinary meeting on January 15, 2015.

* * * * * *

MIGUEL A. MORALES C. Deputy Accounting Manager	BONIFACIO A. BILBAO H. Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES

VALORES SECURITY S.A. CORREDORES DE BOLSA

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

	12/31/2014 MCH$	12/31/2013 MCH$
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalent	8,429	4,236
Financial instruments	89,319	91,736
Brokerage receivables	26,893	20,144
Investments in other companies	370	370
Property, plant and equipment	76	64
Other assets	7,909	4,245
TOTAL ASSETS	132,996	120,795
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Financial liabilities	61,610	65,488
Brokerage payables	27,659	19,581
Other liabilities	9,858	4,050
TOTAL LIABILITIES	99,127	89,119
Capital and reserves	31,698	30,801
Profit (loss) for the year	2,171	875
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	132,996	120,795
STATEMENT OF INCOME		
Brokerage income	1,343	1,311
Income from services	595	464
Gain on financial instruments	8,636	7,362
Loss on financing operations	(2,851)	(3,537)
Administrative and sales expenses	(5,714)	(4,931)
Other income	138	276
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	2,147	945
Income taxes	24	(70)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	2,171	875

ADMINISTRADORA GENERAL DE FONDOS SECURITY S.A.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

	12/31/2014 MCH$	12/31/2013 MCH$
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,250.3	1,396.4
Other current financial assets	13,293.5	25,111.5
Other current assets	2,786.8	1,579.3
Non-current assets	11,397.1	694.3
TOTAL ASSETS	37,727.7	28,781.5
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	4,532.7	1,944.7
Non-current liabilities		
Issued capital	1,525.3	1,525.3
Other reserves	1,943.8	0.0
Retained earnings	29,725.9	25,311.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	37,727.7	28,781.5
STATEMENT OF INCOME		
Operating income	14,932.6	11,750.7
Administrative expenses	(9,263.3)	(6,242.2)
Finance costs	(471.4)	(333.4)
Other net income	333.8	275.6
Profit before taxes	5,531.7	5,450.7
Income taxes	(1,117.3)	(980.5)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	4,414.4	4,470.2

ADDRESSES FOR BANCO SECURITY, SUBSIDIARIES AND REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

MAIN TELEPHONE NUMBERS: (56-2) 2584 4000
Security Customer Service: (56-2) 2584 4060
Security Phone: (600) 2584 4040 - Monday - Sunday, 24 hours a day
Web address: www.security.cl
e-mail: banco@security.cl

BANKING EMERGENCIES: 800 200717,
To call from cellular phones: (56-2) 2462 2117
Monday - Sunday, 24 hours a day.
To report lost or stolen MasterCards in Chile:
Call Banking Emergencies line: 800 200717,
call from cellular phones: (56-2) 2462 2117,
or Transbank at (56-2) 2782 1386
From outside Chile:
In the U.S. and Canada 1 800 307 7309
or other countries 1 636 722 7111

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Apoquindo 3100 – Las Condes
Horario de Atención: 9:00 – 14:00 hrs.
Tel.: (56-2) 2584 4000
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4058

AGUSTINAS BRANCH
Agustinas 621 – Santiago
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4321
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4012

ALCÁNTARA BRANCH
Av. Alcántara 44 – Las Condes
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4438
Fax: (56-2) 2584 2266

CHICUREO BRANCH
Camino Chicureo Km 1.7 – Colina
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5003

CIUDAD EMPRESARIAL BRANCH
Av. del Parque 4023 – Huechuraba
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4683
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4871

EL CORTIJO BRANCH
Av. Américo Vespucio 2760 C – Conchalí
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5534

ESTORIL BRANCH
Av. Estoril 50 – Las Condes
Business hours: 8:00 AM a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 2292
Fax: (56-2) 2584 2200

LA DEHESA BRANCH
Av. La Dehesa 1744 – Lo Barnechea
Business hours: 8:00 AM a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4465
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4676

LA REINA BRANCH
Av. Carlos Ossandón 1231 – La Reina
Business hours: 8:00 AM a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 3252
Fax: (56-2) 2584 3267

LOS COBRES BRANCH
Av. Vitacura 6577 – Vitacura
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5516
Fax: (56-2) 2581 5523

MONEDA BRANCH
Moneda 877 – Santiago
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5630
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4012

LOS TRAPENSES BRANCH
José Alcalde Délano 10.398, local 3 – Lo Barnechea
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5568
Fax: (56-2) 2581 5573

PLAZA CONSTITUCIÓN BRANCH
Agustinas 1235 – Santiago
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4832
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4161

PROVIDENCIA BRANCH
Av. Nueva Providencia 2289 – Providencia
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4688
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4699

QUILICURA BRANCH
Av. Presidente E. Frei M. 9950 Of. 4 – Quilicura
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4690
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4698

SANTA ELENA BRANCH
Santa Elena 2400 – San Joaquín
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4761
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4750

SANTA MARÍA DE MANQUEHUE BRANCH
Santa María 6904 local 15 – Vitacura
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2581 5555
Fax: (56-2) 2581 5550

VITACURA BRANCH
Av. Vitacura 3706 – Vitacura
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4735
Fax: (56-2) 2584 5507

PRESIDENTE RIESCO BRANCH
Presidente Riesco 5335 Local 101 – Las Condes
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (56-2) 2584 3220
Fax: (56-2) 2584 3238

ANTOFAGASTA BRANCH
Av. San Martín 2511 – Antofagasta
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (55) 253 6500
Fax: (55) 253 6512

COPIAPÓ BRANCH
Atacama 686 – Copiapó
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (52) 235 7200

VIÑA DEL MAR BRANCH
Av. Libertad 1097 – Viña del Mar
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: Retail Banking: (32) 251 5100
Phone: Corporate Banking: (32) 251 5128
Fax: (32) 251 5120

LA SERENA BRANCH
Calle Huanhualí 85, local 6 – La Serena
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (51) 247 7400
Fax: (51) 247 7426

RANCAGUA BRANCH
Carretera Eduardo Frei Montalva 340, local 6 – Rancagua
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (72) 274 6600
Fax: (72) 274 6632

TALCA BRANCH
Av. Circunvalación Oriente 1055, Local B-2
Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: (71) 234 4600

CONCEPCIÓN BRANCH
Av. Bernardo O'Higgins 428 – Concepción
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: Retail Banking: (41) 290 8003
Phone: Corporate Banking: (41) 290 8096
Fax: (41) 290 8021

TEMUCO BRANCH
Manuel Bulnes 701 – Temuco
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: Retail Banking: (45) 294 8400
Phone: Corporate Banking: (45) 294 8421
Fax: (45) 294 8416

PUERTO MONTT BRANCH
Guillermo Gallardo 132 – Puerto Montt
Business hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: Banca Personas: (65) 256 8300
Tel.: Banca Empresas: (65) 256 8313
Fax: (65) 256 8311

FILIALES BRANCH

VALORES SECURITY S.A., CORREDORES DE BOLSA
Apoquindo 3150 piso 7 – Las Condes
Phone: (56-2) 2584 4000
Fax: (56-2) 2584 4015
Web address: www.security.cl
e-mail: valores@security.cl

ADMINISTRADORA GENERAL DE FONDOS SECURITY S.A.
Apoquindo 3150 piso 7 – Las Condes
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