

BANK OF CHILE
Form 20-F
April 28, 2016
[Table of Contents](#)

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

Commission file number 001-15266

BANCO DE CHILE

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

BANK OF CHILE

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Banco de Chile

Paseo Ahumada 251

Santiago, Chile

(562) 2637-1111

(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing 600 shares of common stock, without nominal (par) value (ADSs)	New York Stock Exchange
Shares of common stock, without nominal (par) value	New York Stock Exchange (for listing purposes only)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Shares of common stock: 96,129,146,433

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

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Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

IFRS

Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	6
<u>Item 1</u> <u>Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors</u>	6
<u>Item 2</u> <u>Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable</u>	6
<u>Item 3</u> <u>Key Information</u>	6
<u>Item 4</u> <u>Information on the Company</u>	21
<u>Item 4A</u> <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	118
<u>Item 5</u> <u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	119
<u>Item 6</u> <u>Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	159
<u>Item 7</u> <u>Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	175
<u>Item 8</u> <u>Financial Information</u>	183
<u>Item 9</u> <u>The Offer and Listing</u>	187
<u>Item 10</u> <u>Additional Information</u>	190
<u>Item 11</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	210
<u>Item 12</u> <u>Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities</u>	210
<u>Item 12A</u> <u>Debt Securities</u>	210
<u>Item 12B</u> <u>Warrants and Rights</u>	211
<u>Item 12C</u> <u>Other Securities</u>	211
<u>Item 12D</u> <u>American Depositary Shares</u>	211
<u>PART II</u>	212
<u>Item 13</u> <u>Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies</u>	212
<u>Item 14</u> <u>Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds</u>	212
<u>Item 15</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	212
<u>Item 16 A</u> <u>Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	213
<u>Item 16B</u> <u>Code of Ethics</u>	213
<u>Item 16C</u> <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	213

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<u>Item 16D</u>	<u>Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	214
<u>Item 16E</u>	<u>Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	214
<u>Item 16F</u>	<u>Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant</u>	214

Table of Contents

<u>Item 16G</u>	<u>Corporate Governance</u>	215
<u>Item 16H</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosure</u>	216
<u>PART III</u>		217
<u>Item 17</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u>	217
<u>Item 18</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u>	217
<u>Item 19</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	217
<u>LIST OF EXHIBITS</u>		217

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although we have based these forward-looking statements on our expectations and projections about future events, it is possible that actual results may differ materially from our expectations. In many cases, we include a discussion of the factors that are most likely to cause forward-looking statements to differ from actual results together with the forward-looking statements themselves. These statements appear throughout this annual report, including, without limitation, under Item 4. Information on the Company and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. Examples of such forward-looking statements include:

- projections of operating revenues, net income (loss), net income (loss) per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items or ratios;
- statements of our plans, objectives or goals, including those related to anticipated trends, competition and regulation;
- statements about market risks, including interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk;
- statements about our future economic performance or that of Chile or other countries in which we operate; and
- statements of assumptions underlying such statements.

Words such as believe, anticipate, plan, aims, seeks, expect, intend, target, objective, estimate, project, potential, pred could, may, will, should and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. These statements may relate to (i) our asset growth and financing plans, (ii) trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations and (iii) the impact of competition and regulations, but are not limited to such topics. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements included in this annual report as a result of various factors (including, without limitation, the actions of competitors, future global economic conditions, market conditions, foreign exchange rates and operating and financial risks), many of which are beyond our control. The occurrence of any such factors not currently expected by us could significantly alter the results set forth in these statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely include, but are not limited to:

- changes in general economic, business, political or other conditions in Chile, or changes in general economic or business conditions in Latin America, the United States, Europe or Asia;
- changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes towards lending to Chile or Chilean companies;
- increased costs;
- increased competition and changes in competition or pricing environments, including the effect of new technological developments;
- unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms;
- natural disasters;
- the effect of tax laws on our business; and
- the factors discussed under Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Table of Contents

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date that they were made. This cautionary statement should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we may issue in the future. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to such forward-looking statements after the filing of this annual report to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We prepare our audited consolidated financial statements in Chilean pesos and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in effect from time to time as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information included in this annual report with respect to 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 has been derived from financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. See Note 2(a) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report. IFRS differs in certain significant respects from Chilean Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (the Chilean GAAP). As a result, our financial information presented under IFRS is not directly comparable to any of our financial information presented under Chilean GAAP. Accordingly, readers should avoid such comparison.

In this annual report, references to \$, U.S.\$, U.S. dollars and dollars are to United States dollars, references to pesos or Ch\$ are to Chilean pesos (see Note 2(t) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report), and references to UF are to Unidades de Fomento. The UF is an inflation indexed Chilean monetary unit of account with a value in Chilean pesos that is linked to and adjusted daily to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas* (the Chilean National Statistics Institute). As of December 31, 2015 and April 25, 2016, one UF equaled Ch\$25,629.09 and Ch\$25,889.57, respectively.

This annual report contains translations of certain Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for your convenience. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Chilean peso amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts, were converted from U.S. dollars at the rate indicated in our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated. Until November 30, 2011, Banco de Chile applied the observed exchange rate reported by the *Banco Central de Chile* (the Central Bank) in order to translate its financial statements from Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars. However, beginning December 1, 2011, Banco de Chile adopted the exchange rate of accounting representation, or spot exchange rate, for such matters. This is also described in Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates. Thus, unless otherwise indicated, the U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the exchange rate of accounting representation as of December 31, 2015 as determined by our Treasury on a daily basis, based on the average of the daily closing bid and offer rates reported by Bloomberg for the Santiago Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2015 and April 25, 2016, the exchange rates of accounting representation were Ch\$708.24 = U.S. \$1.00 and Ch\$669.91 = U.S.\$1.00, respectively. As of the same dates, the observed exchange rates, as published by the Central Bank, were Ch\$707.34 = U.S.\$1.00 and Ch\$666.80 = U.S.\$1.00, respectively.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

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Unless otherwise specified, all references in this annual report to total loans are to loans to customers before deducting allowances for loan losses, and they do not include loans to banks or contingent loans. In addition, all market share data and financial indicators for the Chilean banking system as compared to Banco de Chile's financial information presented in this annual report are based on information published periodically by the *Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile* (SBIF) which is published under Chilean GAAP and prepared on a consolidated basis. For more information see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Competition.

In this annual report, past-due loans are any loans for which the counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due, including installments that are overdue, plus the remaining balance of principal and interest on such loans. In order to distinguish between different overdue time periods, the corresponding time

Table of Contents

period is included after the term Past-due Loans (for example, Past-due Loans 90 days or more). For more information, please see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower s Payment Performance.

According to Chilean regulations and for the purposes of this annual report, regulatory capital (Regulatory Capital) consists of:

- basic capital, which is composed of our paid-in capital, reserves and retained earnings, excluding capital attributable to subsidiaries and foreign branches (Basic Capital); and
- supplementary capital, which is composed of the following: (i) our subordinated bonds, considered at issue price (reduced by 20% for each year during the period commencing six years prior to maturity), but not exceeding 50% of our Basic Capital; plus (ii) our voluntary allowances for loan losses (up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets to the extent voluntary allowances exceed those that banks are required to maintain by law or regulation); minus (iii) our goodwill and unconsolidated investments in companies (Supplementary Capital).

Certain figures included in this annual report and in our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this annual report have not in all cases been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, percentage amounts in this annual report may vary slightly from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. Certain other amounts that appear in this annual report may similarly not sum due to rounding.

Inflation figures are those reported by the Chilean National Statistics Institute, unless otherwise stated herein or required by the context.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND MARKET DATA

In this annual report, all macro-economic data relating to the Chilean economy is based on information published by the Chilean Central Bank. All market share data, financial indicators and other data relating to the Chilean financial system are based on information published periodically by the SBIF, which is published under Chilean GAAP and prepared on a consolidated basis.

Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1 Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors**

Not Applicable.

Item 2 Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable.

Item 3 Key Information**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables present historical financial information about us as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The following tables should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report. The financial information for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 is presented under IFRS.

Our audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

	2011		2012		For the Year Ended December 31, 2013		2014		2015		2015 (in thousands of U.S.\$)	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except share and per share data)											
IFRS:												
CONSOLIDATED												
STATEMENT OF INCOME												
DATA												
Interest revenue	Ch\$	1,501,684	Ch\$	1,672,766	Ch\$	1,765,942	Ch\$	2,045,604	Ch\$	1,908,457	ThU.S.\$	2,694,647
Interest expense		(624,209)		(708,629)		(704,371)		(788,788)		(680,169)		(960,365)
Net interest income		877,475		964,137		1,061,571		1,256,816		1,228,288		1,734,282
		290,108		287,272		287,093		272,188		305,979		432,027

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Net fees and commissions income											
Net financial operating income	58,101	16,199	32,672	35,204	44,412	62,708					
Foreign exchange transactions, net	(7,973)	35,136	71,457	70,225	57,318	80,930					
Other operating income	24,735	20,887	25,884	27,211	25,486	35,985					
Provisions for loan losses	(146,925)	(166,420)	(221,653)	(261,566)	(246,222)	(347,653)					
Total operating expenses	(595,000)	(612,934)	(619,530)	(727,360)	(726,278)	(1,025,469)					
Income attributable to associates	3,054	(468)	1,780	2,486	3,243	4,579					
Income before income taxes	503,575	543,809	639,274	675,204	692,226	977,389					
Income taxes	(65,431)	(63,928)	(89,085)	(79,685)	(82,321)	(116,233)					
Net income from continued operations, net of taxes	Ch\$ 438,144	Ch\$ 479,881	Ch\$ 550,189	Ch\$ 595,519	Ch\$ 609,905	ThU.S.\$ 861,156					
Net income from discontinued operations, net of taxes											
Net income for the year	Ch\$ 438,144	Ch\$ 479,881	Ch\$ 550,189	Ch\$ 595,519	Ch\$ 609,905	ThU.S.\$ 861,156					
Attributable to:											
Equity holders of the parent	438,143	479,880	550,188	595,518	609,903	861,153					
Non-controlling interest	1	1	1	1	2	3					
Earnings per share(2)	4.75	5.20	5.73	6.19	6.34	0.009					
Earnings per ADS	2,896.33	3,170.05	3,494.31	3,774.87	3,806.79	5.38					
Dividends per share(3)	3.38	3.41	3.90	3.98	3.88	0.006					
Weighted average number of shares (in millions)	90,765.46	90,827.88	94,471.77	94,655.37	96,129.15						

(See footnotes below)

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Table of Contents

	2011		2012		For the Year Ended December 31, 2013		2014		2015		2015 (in thousands of U.S.\$)	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except share and per share data)											
IFRS:												
CONSOLIDATED												
STATEMENT OF												
FINANCIAL POSITION												
DATA												
Cash and due from banks	Ch\$	881,146	Ch\$	684,925	Ch\$	873,308	Ch\$	915,133	Ch\$	1,361,222	ThU.S. \$	1,921,978
Transactions in the course of collection		373,639		310,077		300,026		356,185		319,679		451,371
Financial assets held-for-trading		269,861		159,682		326,921		293,458		843,574		1,191,085
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements		47,981		35,100		82,422		27,661		46,164		65,181
Derivative instruments		381,055		326,083		374,687		832,267		1,127,122		1,591,441
Loans and advances to banks		648,425		1,343,322		1,062,056		1,155,365		1,395,544		1,970,439
Loans to customers, net		17,023,756		18,383,958		20,441,472		21,400,775		24,022,983		33,919,269
Financial assets available-for-sale		1,471,120		1,272,316		1,681,883		1,608,796		1,007,263		1,422,206
Investments in other companies		13,196		11,674		14,407		23,043		25,849		36,498
Intangible assets		81,026		75,610		72,223		66,859		64,700		91,353
Property and equipment		207,888		205,189		197,578		205,403		215,671		304,517
Investment properties		17,079		16,698		16,317		15,936		15,042		21,239
Current tax assets												
Deferred tax assets, net		60,025		55,801		56,421		94,240		129,192		182,413
Other assets		279,804		317,765		373,987		586,555		483,591		682,806
Total assets	Ch\$	21,756,001	Ch\$	23,198,200	Ch\$	25,873,708	Ch\$	27,581,676	Ch\$	31,057,596	ThU.S.\$	43,851,796
Current accounts and other demand deposits		4,895,426		5,470,971		5,984,332		6,934,373		8,327,048		11,757,382
Transactions in the course of payment		155,424		72,684		51,898		53,049		35,475		50,089
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements		223,202		226,396		256,766		249,482		184,131		259,984
Saving accounts and time deposits		9,282,324		9,612,950		10,402,725		9,721,246		9,907,692		13,989,173
Derivative instruments		429,913		380,322		426,110		827,123		1,079,342		1,523,978
Borrowings from financial institutions		1,690,939		1,108,681		989,465		1,098,716		1,529,627		2,159,758
Debt issued		2,388,341		3,273,933		4,366,960		5,057,956		6,102,208		8,616,017
Other financial obligations		184,785		162,123		210,926		186,573		173,081		244,382
Currents tax liabilities		3,095		23,189		7,131		19,030		24,714		34,895
Deferred tax liabilities, net												
Provisions		131,344		141,839		154,650		185,643		182,832		258,150
Employee benefits		60,634		64,545		67,944		81,515		74,791		105,601
Other liabilities		269,905		305,105		275,762		255,995		261,330		368,985
Total liabilities	Ch\$	19,715,332	Ch\$	20,842,738	Ch\$	23,194,669	Ch\$	24,670,701	Ch\$	27,882,271	ThU.S.\$	39,368,394
Total equity		2,040,669		2,355,462		2,679,039		2,910,975		3,175,325		4,483,402
Total liabilities and equity	Ch\$	21,756,001	Ch\$	23,198,200	Ch\$	25,873,708	Ch\$	27,581,676	Ch\$	31,057,596	ThU.S.\$	43,851,796

(See footnotes below)

Table of Contents

	2011	2012	As of December 31, 2013	2014	2015
IFRS:					
CONSOLIDATED RATIOS					
Profitability and Performance					
Net interest margin(4)	4.80%	4.68%	4.67%	5.12%	4.66%
Return on average total assets(5)	2.16	2.14	2.25	2.24	2.08
Return on average equity(6)	22.61	21.71	20.67	20.98	19.60
Capital					
Average equity as a percentage of average total assets	9.53	9.85	10.90	10.67	10.63
Bank regulatory capital as a percentage of minimum regulatory capital	245.53	269.50	274.26	279.83	275.34
Ratio of liabilities to regulatory capital(7)	12.30	11.11	10.90	10.65	10.87
Credit Quality					
Substandard loans as a percentage of total loans(8)	2.87	3.31	3.48	3.79	3.83
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of substandard loans(8)	72.58	62.42	60.52	59.17	58.51
Provision for loan losses as a percentage of average loans	0.92	0.92	1.12	1.21	1.07
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	2.09	2.07	2.10	2.24	2.24
Operating Ratios					
Operating expenses/operating revenue	47.89	46.31	41.90	43.77	43.71
Operating expenses/average total assets	2.93%	2.73%	2.54%	2.73%	2.48%

(1) Translations of Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars are based on the exchange rate of accounting representation, or the spot exchange rate, which is determined on a daily basis by our Treasury, based on the average of the daily closing bid and offer rates reported by Bloomberg for the Santiago Stock Exchange. Thus, amounts stated in U.S. dollars as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the spot exchange rate of Ch\$708.24 to U.S. \$1.00 as of December 31, 2015.

(2) Earnings per share data have been calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

(3) Dividends per share data are calculated by dividing the amount of the dividend paid during each year by the previous year's number of shares outstanding.

(4) Annualized net interest income divided by average interest earning assets. The average balances for interest earning assets, including interest and readjustments, have been calculated on the basis of our daily balances and on the basis of monthly balances for our subsidiaries. Net interest margin does not include the interest earned on trading securities, which is accounted for under Other Income (Loss), Net.

(5) Annualized net income (loss) divided by average total assets. The average balances for total assets have been calculated on the basis of our daily balances and on the basis of monthly balances for our subsidiaries.

(6) Annualized net income (loss) divided by average equity. The average balances for equity have been calculated on the basis of our daily balances.

(7) Total liabilities divided by bank regulatory capital.

(8) See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Analysis of Substandard and Past-Due Loans.

Table of Contents**Exchange Rates**

As a general matter, prior to 1989, Chilean law permitted the purchase and sale of foreign currency only in those cases explicitly authorized by the Central Bank. The *Ley Orgánica Constitucional del Banco Central de Chile* 18,840 (the Central Bank Act) liberalized the rules governing the purchase and sale of foreign currency. The Central Bank Act empowers the Central Bank to determine that certain purchases and sales of foreign currency specified by law must be carried out in the *Mercado Cambiario Formal* (the Formal Exchange Market). The Formal Exchange Market is composed of banks and other entities so authorized by the Central Bank. The observed exchange rate for any given day equals the average exchange rate of the transactions conducted in the Formal Exchange Market on the immediately preceding banking day, as certified by the Central Bank. Even though the Central Bank is authorized to carry out its transactions at the rates it sets, it generally uses the spot rate for its transactions. Authorized transactions by other banks are generally carried out at the spot rate.

Purchases and sales of foreign exchange are not required to be conducted in the Formal Exchange Market and therefore may be carried out in the *Mercado Cambiario Informal* (the Informal Exchange Market). There are no price limits imposed on transactions carried out in the Informal Exchange Market. On March 31, 2016, the average exchange rate in the Informal Exchange Market was Ch\$671.9 per U.S.\$1.00, or 0.47% lower than the observed exchange rate of Ch\$675.10 per U.S.\$1.00 as reported by the Central Bank on the same date.

The following table sets forth the annual low, high, average and period-end observed exchange rate for U.S. dollars for each referenced period, as reported by the Central Bank:

Year	Low(2)	Daily Observed Exchange Rate Ch\$ per U.S.\$(1)		Period End(4)
		High(2)	Average(3)	
		(in Ch\$)		
2011	455.91	533.74	483.67	521.46
2012	469.65	519.69	486.49	478.60
2013	466.50	533.95	495.35	523.76
2014	524.61	621.41	570.37	607.38
2015	597.10	715.66	654.07	707.34
October 2015	673.91	698.72	685.31	690.34
November 2015	688.94	715.66	704.00	712.63
December 2015	693.72	711.52	704.24	707.34
2016 (through April 25)	657.90	730.31	694.66	666.80
January 2016	710.16	730.31	721.95	711.72
February 2016	689.18	715.41	704.08	689.18
March 2016	671.97	694.82	682.07	675.10
April 2016 (through April 25)	657.90	682.45	670.55	666.80

Source: Central Bank.

- (1) Figures are expressed in nominal terms.
- (2) Exchange rates are the actual low and high, on a day-by-day basis for each period.

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- (3) For full years, the average of monthly average rates during the year. For full months, the daily average during the month.
- (4) As reported by the Central Bank on the first business day of the following period.

The observed exchange rate on April 25, 2016 was Ch\$666.80 = U.S.\$1.00.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

Until November 30, 2011, Banco de Chile applied the observed exchange rate as reported by the Central Bank in order to translate its financial statements from Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars. However, beginning December 1, 2011, Banco de Chile adopted the exchange rate of accounting representation, or spot exchange rate, for such matters. The exchange rate of accounting representation is determined on a daily basis by our Treasury based on the average of the daily closing bid and offer rates reported by Bloomberg, for the Santiago Stock Exchange.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not know about or that we currently think are immaterial may also impair our business operations in the future. Any of the following risks, if they actually occur, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition.

We are also subject to market risks that are presented both in this subsection and in Note 42 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry

The growth of our loan portfolio may expose us to increased loan losses.

During the last five years, our total loan portfolio has grown at a compounded average growth rate of 11.3% per year. This expansion has been primarily fostered by growth in both residential mortgage (17.0% per year on average) and consumer loans (11.7% per year on average), and, to a lesser extent, by an expansion in commercial loans (9.2% per year on average). The growth in our loan book is aligned with our mid-term strategic goals, which seek to diversify our business model and optimize our risk-return relationship by prioritizing growth in the retail banking segment and maintaining a market-leading position in the wholesale banking segment. In this regard, we recognize that our focus on the retail banking segment may expose us to higher levels of loan losses and may require us to establish higher levels of allowances for loan losses in the future. For this reason, we are constantly striving to develop and utilize improved scoring and approval models and strengthen our collection procedures to mitigate the risks associated with business growth. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our loan portfolio was Ch\$24,573,426 million, which represented a 12.3% annual increase as compared to the Ch\$21,891,333 million we recorded as of December 31, 2014. Similarly, our allowances for loans losses increased 12.2% from Ch\$490,558 million in 2014 to Ch\$550,443 million in 2015. As a result, our ratio of allowances for loan losses to total loans remained constant at 2.24% during 2014 and 2015.

Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow at the same or similar rate.

We cannot assure you that our loan portfolio will continue to grow at the same rates as it has in the past. The loan portfolio of the Chilean banking industry has grown at a compounded average growth rate of 12.3% over the last five years (excluding the operations of subsidiaries abroad). This expansion has been fostered by an overall effort of all market participants to increase banking penetration of lower and middle income segments, as well as small and medium-sized companies by broadening their value offerings. As a result, loan growth has mainly been prompted by the expansion in both mortgage loans (13.2% per year on average) and consumer loans (12.8% per year on average), and to a lesser extent by growth in commercial loans (11.8% per year on average). These efforts have also been supported by the growth of the Chilean economy registered over the same five-year period. However, the economic slowdown of the local economy

over the last two years has also affected growth in the loan industry, as investment and consumption declined. In this regard, a sharp slowdown or negative gross domestic product (GDP) growth, as well as a change in the behavior of banking customers, could adversely affect the growth rate of the industry and, therefore, the expansion of our loan portfolio. Similarly, this could affect our credit quality indicators and, accordingly, lead us to increase the allowances for loan losses. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision and Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information.

Restrictions imposed by regulations may constrain our operations and thereby adversely affect our financial condition and results.

We are subject to regulation by the SBIF. In addition, we are subject to regulation by the Central Bank with respect to certain matters, including interest rates and foreign exchange transactions. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision.

Pursuant to the Ley General de Bancos (the General Banking Law) all Chilean banks may, subject to the approval of the SBIF, engage in certain non-banking businesses approved by the law. The SBIF s approval will

Table of Contents

depend on the risk of the activity and the strength of the bank. Furthermore, the General Banking Law imposes on the Chilean banking system a modified version of the capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulation and Supervisory Practices (the Basel Committee) and limits the discretion of the SBIF to deny new banking licenses.

Regarding Basel III, the SBIF has suggested these guidelines may be implemented in Chile in the future, which could impose new requirements for all Chilean banks, including us. In fact, the Chilean Ministry of Finance has announced that the implementation of Basel III is a priority for the current administration and, therefore, a set of amendments to the General Banking Law will be presented for approval to the Chilean congress. In addition to Basel III, the Finance Ministry has announced that amendments to the General Banking Act will also include changes in the corporate governance of the SBIF to reinforce the independence of the local regulator, while establishing a dispute resolution system for Chilean banks. Accordingly, during 2015, the Chilean Ministry of Finance convened a working-group of financial experts to analyze and recommend modifications to the General Banking Act. This working-group released a final report in January 2016 recommending that modifications to the General Banking Act should be phased-in. Based on this report, the Ministry of Finance has announced that a bill reforming the Chilean Banking Act would be sent to the Chilean congress during 2016. There is no certainty as to when these changes to the General Banking Act could go into effect. Despite this, we do not expect this regulatory body will affect our profitability or results of operations in 2016. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that these new rules will not affect our return on equity in the future, if adopted.

During 2015, the Chilean Central Bank published a final version of new liquidity standards for local banks, based on Basel III guidelines. The SBIF is the institution empowered to put these guidelines into practice and monitor them on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, the SBIF released a set of new liquidity requirements for banks (Circular No. 3,585) on July 31, 2015. These guidelines established reporting requirements for local banks with respect to management and measurement of banks liquidity position, compelling banks to share financial information with the regulator and the general public regarding liquid assets, liabilities, concentration of financial instruments by type of liability and counterparty, weighted maturity by type of liability, among others. Also, aligned with Basel III, these new rules require banks to report and monitor liquidity ratios such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The first stage of these new liquidity requirements is intended to improve the information in quantity and quality about the actual situation of banks without imposing specific limits, except liquidity mismatches for 30-day and 90-day periods, for which thresholds are already in place. Regulatory limits are expected to be defined and implemented by 2017. Accordingly, although this new regulatory body will not affect our operations and results for the year ended December 31, 2016, we cannot be sure that new liquidity requirements will not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations in the future. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision.

As for credit risk allowances, on December 30, 2014, the SBIF published a set of amendments to the regulations on allowances for potential loan losses. These new rules established a standardized method for calculating provisions for loan losses for residential mortgage loans, based on past-due behavior and loan-to-value ratios, while providing new and more precise definitions for impaired loans and new requirements to remove loans from such portfolio. In addition, this set of rules also addressed the possibility of putting into practice standardized credit risk provisioning models for consumer and commercial loan portfolios, evaluated on a grouped basis, in the future. Lastly, the new guidelines also introduced changes to the treatment of provisions related to factoring loans. This new set of rules went into effect on January 1, 2016. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that the implementation of standardized credit risk provisioning models would only have an effect if any on our results of operations or financial condition prepared under Chilean GAAP, which differ to some extent from the International Financial Reporting Standards (the IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB). The adoption of these guidelines will not have any impact on our results of operations or financial condition under IFRS. Conversely, the changes and new definitions for impaired loans will have an effect on our results of operations under both Chilean-GAAP and IFRS as issued by the IASB. However, believe that this effect will not have a material impact on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Additionally, in recent years the Chilean government has focused on consumer protection. Since 2010 several legal and administrative regulations have been enacted, amended and revoked to reinforce consumer protection and the relationship of financial institutions. For example, new modifications to the Consumer Protection

Table of Contents

Law (Law No. 19,496) are currently being discussed by the Chilean congress, which seek to improve the existing Consumer Protection Agency (SERNAC) by providing SERNAC with the authority to: (i) enact rules and guidelines, (ii) interpret legal or administrative regulations, (iii) preside over proceedings against financial institutions and (iv) impose fines, exercise class actions, and carry out collective mediations, among others. In connection with the modifications and to ensure the due application and exercise of SERNAC s new authority, the Chilean government is currently considering the application of Chinese Walls between SERNAC s team members enacting rules and guidelines and interpreting legal or administrative regulations and the SERNAC s team members imposing fines.

Although the final law has not been passed, the Chilean senate has approved some changes and the Chilean government has introduced amendments to: (i) enhance SERNAC s corporate governance, (ii) provide consumers with adequate tools and improved access to file claims for violations of the Consumer Protection Law and (iii) impose fines for violations of the Consumer Protection Law, among others. Although this bill is expected to be passed in 2016, there is no certainty as to when such law could go into effect. In addition, as the final contents and extent of the law remain unknown, we cannot assure you that this law will not substantially affect the banking industry. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that regulators will not impose more restrictive limitations in the future on the activities of banks, including us, than those that are currently in effect. Any such change could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition in a fashion that we cannot determine in advance. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision.

In September 2014, the Chilean government enacted a law reforming the Chilean tax system. This tax reform (Law No. 20,780) gradually increases the first category tax or corporate tax rate between 2014 and 2018 while establishing two alternative tax regimes from 2017 onwards: (i) the Semi-Integrated Regime and (ii) the Attribution Regime. Nevertheless, following this reform in the Chilean taxation system, in February 2016, a new tax law was enacted (Law No. 20,899), which simplified the previously mentioned reform (Law No. 20,780) by limiting the possibility of choosing between the two alternative tax regimes. According to this new law, publicly-traded companies will only be subject to a Semi-Integrated Regime. Modifications introduced by these two laws also affected taxes levied on cash dividends received by investors that hold shares of common stock or ADS from 2017 onwards. Although these reforms are currently in place, some rulings associated with their implementation are still under review by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (the Chilean IRS). Accordingly, changes to or statements regarding the interpretation of new taxation guidelines by the Chilean IRS could affect our results of operations, performance indicators or the effective return earned by stockholders or ADS holders in a fashion that we cannot determine in advance. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Amendments to the Reform that Modified the Chilean Tax System and Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Chilean Tax Considerations.

Future changes in accounting standards could impact our results.

The IASB, or other regulatory bodies, periodically introduce modifications to financial accounting and reporting standards under which we prepare our consolidated financial statements. These changes can materially impact the means by which we report financial information, affecting our results of operations. Also, we could be required to apply new or revised standards retroactively. Currently, we cannot assure you that future changes in financial accounting and reporting standards will not substantially affect our results of operations or performance indicators, as we do not know the extent of future standards.

Increased competition and industry consolidation may adversely affect our operations.

The Chilean market for financial services is highly competitive. We compete with Chilean and foreign banks, with Banco del Estado de Chile, which is government-owned, and with large department stores that are allowed to grant consumer loans to a large portion of the Chilean population, especially in the low and middle-income segments, through credit card financing. In addition, the retail segment (which

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encompasses individuals and small and medium-sized companies) has become the target market of several banks, since banking penetration is still in progress in Chile, particularly in this segment. Accordingly, competition within this market is increasing as banks are continuously incorporating new and tailored products and services, while striving to improve service quality. As a result, net interest margins (once deducted provisions for loan losses) in these sub-segments are likely to decline over time.

Table of Contents

We also face competition from non-banking competitors in some of our credit products, especially credit cards and installment loans. In these markets, competition from non-banking companies like large department stores, private compensation funds and saving and credit cooperatives has become increasingly significant. In addition, we face competition from other types of lenders, such as non-banking leasing, factoring and automobile financing companies (especially in credit products), as well as mutual funds, pension funds and insurance companies within the market for savings products and mortgage loans. Nevertheless, banks continue to be the main suppliers of leasing, factoring and mutual fund management, while growing quickly in insurance brokerage services. However, we cannot assure you that this trend will continue in the future.

Lastly, in the past, increasing competition within the Chilean banking industry has been accompanied by a consolidation wave and the entry of international players to the system through multiple mergers and acquisitions. We expect these trends will continue and result in the creation of larger and stronger banking conglomerates offering a wide range of products and services while targeting most of the segments in the Chilean banking market. These trends may adversely impact our results of operations as they may translate into higher interest rates paid on deposits and lower interest rates earned on loans, resulting in decreased net interest margins. For more detail regarding past and recent changes in the Chilean banking industry see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Competition.

Our exposure to certain segments of the retail market could lead to higher levels of total past-due loans and subsequent charge-offs.

Although we have historically been focused on wholesale banking, over the last five years we have reoriented our commercial strategy to increase penetration of the retail banking segment while maintaining our market-leading position in wholesale banking segments. In fact, according to our management information systems, the share of the retail banking segment in our total loan book has increased from 47.9% in 2010 to 55.1% in 2015. Although this trend has been associated with expansion in middle and higher income personal banking, our retail banking segment is also composed of small and medium-sized companies (approximately 11.3% of our total loan book as of December 31, 2015, which consists of companies with annual sales of up to Ch\$1,600 million) and, to a lesser extent, of lower-income individuals (approximately 3.3% of our total loan book as of December 31, 2015, which consists of individuals with monthly incomes ranging from Ch\$170,000 to Ch\$500,000). Since these customers are likely to be more severely affected by adverse developments in the Chilean economy than large corporations and higher-income individuals, we may be exposed to higher levels of past-due loans and subsequent write-offs, in the future, which could result in materially higher allowances for loan losses that could adversely affect our results of operations.

As of December 31, 2015, our past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) reached Ch\$299,792 million, which represented a 9.8% annual increase as compared to the Ch\$272,983 million recorded in 2014. These figures translated into past-due ratios (loans 90 days or more past-due over total loans) of 1.25% in 2014 and 1.22% in 2015. According to our management information systems, as of December 31, 2015 our past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) were composed of 83.9% retail banking 90 days or more past-due loans (consumer and residential mortgage loans to individuals, as well as commercial loans to small and medium sized companies) and 16.1% wholesale banking 90 days or more past-due loans (commercial loans to large companies and corporations). During the prior fiscal year, our past-due loans (90 days or more) portfolio was composed of 80.6% retail banking past due loans (90 days or more) and 19.4% wholesale banking past due loans (90 days or more).

The annual increase of Ch\$26,809 million in the amount of past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) was mainly attributable to the retail banking segment, including both SME and personal banking. In fact, according to our management information system, past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) in retail banking increased by approximately Ch\$30,908 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, whereas past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) in the wholesale banking segment decreased by approximately Ch\$4,099 million on an annual basis. This is in line with the growth displayed by both segments within our total loan book over time, as well as higher delinquency evidenced in mortgage loans and loans granted to small and medium sized companies. This has been aligned with a less robust economic backdrop following the economic slowdown of the local economy that began in 2013 and continued through 2014 and 2015. Although certain indicators that directly affect the retail banking segment such as unemployment remained constant at low levels during 2015, there has been a counterbalance between

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the employed and self-employed work force. Similarly, real wages have decelerated over the last two years. Moreover, consumer confidence has declined as individuals continue to hold a negative outlook with respect to the local economy. In light of these trends, we have tightened the entire credit process, from assessment to collection, while

Table of Contents

introducing stricter requirements related to collaterals, financial burden, loan-to-value ratios, etc. These measures have enabled us to maintain delinquency at adequate levels, despite loan growth and the economic slowdown, which has resulted in relatively low levels of provisions for loan losses. Nonetheless, we cannot assure you the trend in past-due loans (90 days or more) will not continue if global or local economic conditions deteriorate in the future.

For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Principal Business Activities.

One of our affiliates may be obligated to sell shares of our stock in the public market if we do not pay sufficient dividends.

As of December 31, 2015, *Sociedad Administradora de la Obligación Subordinada S.A.* (SAOS), our affiliate, held 29.75% of our shares as a consequence of our 1996 reorganization. This reorganization was due in part to the 1989 repurchase by the Central Bank of certain non-performing loans that we had previously sold to the Central Bank and later exchanged for subordinated debt without a fixed term. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of the Bank History The 1982-1983 Economic Crisis and the Central Bank Subordinated Debt.

In exchange for assuming the Central Bank debt, SAOS received from SM-Chile S.A. (SM-Chile), a holding company that controls SAOS, a stake of 63.6% of our shares as collateral for this debt. Dividends received from us are the sole source of SAOS's revenues, which in turn must be used to repay this debt. To the extent distributed dividends were not sufficient to pay the amount due on this debt, SAOS is permitted to maintain a cumulative deficit balance with the Central Bank that SAOS commits to pay with future dividends. If this cumulative deficit balance exceeds 20% of our paid-in capital and reserves, the Central Bank may require SAOS to sell a sufficient number of our shares to pay the entire amount of the accumulated deficit. As of March 31, 2016, SAOS maintained a surplus with the Central Bank of Ch\$603,592 million, equivalent to 23.0% of our paid-in capital and reserves as of the same date.

Furthermore, if our shareholders decide to retain and capitalize all or part of our annual net income in order to finance future growth and to distribute stock dividends, the Central Bank may require us to pay in cash to SAOS the portion of net income corresponding to its economic stake in our shares. If we distribute stock dividends and the Central Bank does not require us to pay that portion in cash, the shares received by SAOS must be sold by SAOS within the following 12 months. SM-Chile shareholders will have a right of first refusal with respect to that sale.

If SAOS is required to sell shares of our stock for any of the aforementioned circumstances in the public market, that sale could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our stock.

The results of our operations are affected by interest rate volatility and inflation.

The results of our operations depend to a great extent on our net interest income, which represented 73.9% of our total operating revenues in 2015. Changes in nominal interest rates and inflation could affect the interest rates earned on our interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities, resulting in net income reduction. Inflation and interest rates are sensitive to several factors beyond our control, including the Central Bank's monetary policy, deregulation of the Chilean financial sector, local and international economic

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developments and political conditions, among other factors. Any volatility in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The average annual short-term nominal interest rate in Chile for 90 to 360 day deposits received by Chilean financial institutions was 5.20% in 2013, 3.91% in 2014, and 3.77% in 2015. The average long-term nominal interest rate based on the interest rate of the Central Bank's five-year bonds traded in the secondary market was 5.19% in 2013, 4.43% in 2014 and 4.14% in 2015.

Inflation in Chile has been moderate in recent years, especially in comparison with periods of high inflation experienced in the 1980s and 1990s. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy, consumer purchasing power, household consumption and investment in machinery and equipment and, therefore, the demand for financing and our business. The annual inflation rate (as measured by annual changes in the CPI and

Table of Contents

as reported by the Chilean National Institute of Statistics) during the last five years and the first three months of 2016 was:

Year	Inflation (CPI Variation)
2011	4.4
2012	1.5
2013	3.0
2014	4.6
2015	4.4
2016 (through March 31)	1.1%

Source: Chilean National Institute of Statistics

Although we benefit from a higher than expected inflation rate in Chile due to the structure of our assets and liabilities (we have a significant net asset position indexed to the inflation rate), significant changes in inflation with respect to current levels could adversely affect our results of operations and, therefore, the value of both our shares and ADSs.

For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Overview Inflation and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Overview Interest Rates.

Operational problems, errors, criminal events or terrorism may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As all large financial institutions, we are exposed to many operational risks, including the risk of fraud by employees and outsiders, failure to obtain suitable internal authorizations, failure to properly document in-person and online transactions, equipment failures, mistakes made by employees and natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. Furthermore, we are exposed to criminal events or terrorist attacks resulting in physical damage to our buildings (including our headquarters, offices, branches and ATMs) and/or injury to customers, employees and others. Although we maintain a system of operational controls composed of both trained staff and world-class technological resources, as well as comprehensive contingency plans and security procedures, there can be no assurances that operational problems, errors, criminal events or terrorist attacks will not occur and that their occurrence will not have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and the value of our shares and ADSs.

Cybersecurity events could negatively affect our reputation or results of operations and may result in litigation.

We have access to large amounts of confidential financial information and hold substantial financial assets belonging to our customers as well as to us. In addition, we provide our customers with continuous online access to their accounts and the possibility of transferring substantial financial assets by electronic means while purchasing goods or withdrawing funds, in Chile and abroad with credit and debit cards issued by us. Accordingly, cybersecurity is a material risk for us.

We depend on a variety of Internet-based data processing, communication, and information exchange platforms and networks. We cannot assure you that all of our systems are entirely free from vulnerability. Additionally, we enter into contracts with several third parties to provide our customers with data processing and communication services. Therefore, if information security is breached, or if one of our employees or external service providers breaches compliance procedures, information could be lost or misappropriated, which may affect our results of operations, damage others or result in potential litigation.

We are also exposed to cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity incidents in the normal course of business. There has recently been an increased level of attention focused on cyber-attacks against large corporations that include, but are not limited to, obtaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating cash, other assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents such as computer break-ins, phishing, identity theft and other disruptions could negatively affect the

Table of Contents

security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure, which may result in significant liability to us in excess of insurance coverage, and may cause existing and potential customers to refrain from doing business with us. Although we, with the help of service providers, intend to continuously implement security technology devices and establish operational procedures to prevent such damage, we cannot assure you that these security measures will be successful.

Any downgrade in Chile's or our credit rating could increase our cost of funding, affecting our interest margins, results of operations and profitability.

Our current credit ratings determine the cost and the terms upon which we are able to obtain funding in the ordinary course of business. Rating agencies regularly evaluate us by taking into account diverse factors, including our financial strength, the business environment and the economic backdrop in which we operate. Thus, methodologies used by rating agencies evaluate Chile's sovereign debt ratings when determining our ratings. Accordingly, if Chile's sovereign debt is downgraded, our credit rating could also be downgraded to an equivalent level.

Any downgrade in our debt credit ratings could result in higher borrowing costs for us while requiring us to post additional collateral or limiting our access to capital markets. All of these factors could adversely impact our commercial business by affecting our ability to: (i) sell or market our products, (ii) obtain long-term debt and engage in derivatives transactions, (iii) retain customers who need minimum ratings thresholds to operate with us, (iv) maintain derivative contracts that require us to have a minimum credit rating and (v) enter into new derivative contracts, which could impact our market risk profile, among other effects. Any of these factors could have an adverse effect on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

Due to the volatility in the financial markets in recent years and concerns about the soundness of developed and emerging economies, we cannot assure you that rating agencies will maintain our and Chile's sovereign debt current ratings and outlooks.

Risks Relating to our ADSs

Our principal shareholders may have interests that differ from those of our other shareholders and their significant share ownership may have an adverse effect on the future market price of our ADSs and shares.

As of April 25, 2016, LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. (LQIF), a holding company beneficially owned by Quiñenco S.A. and Citigroup Chile S.A., holds directly and indirectly approximately 51.1% of the voting rights of our shares. These principal shareholders are in a position to elect a majority of the members of our board of directors, direct our management and control all matters decided by a shareholder vote, including the approval of fundamental corporate transactions.

Actions by our principal shareholders with respect to the disposition of the shares or ADSs they beneficially own, or the perception that such actions may occur, may adversely affect the trading price of our shares on the various stock exchanges on which they are listed and, consequently, the market price of the ADSs.

There may be a lack of liquidity and a limited market for our shares and ADSs.

While our ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) since the first quarter of 2002, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for our ADSs will be sustained. During 2015, a daily average volume of approximately 50,366 of our American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) were traded on the NYSE, according to data provided by Bloomberg. Although our shares are traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Valparaiso Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange, the Chilean market for our shares in Chile is small and somewhat illiquid. As of April 25, 2016, approximately 31.3% of our outstanding shares were held by shareholders other than our principal shareholders, including LQIF, SM-Chile and SAOS, considering direct ownership.

If an ADS holder withdraws the underlying shares from the ADR facility, the small size of the market, its limited liquidity, as well as our concentrated ownership, may impair the ability of the ADS holder to sell the shares

Table of Contents

in the Chilean market in the amount and at the price and time such holder desires, and could increase the volatility of the price of our ADSs.

ADS holders may be unable to exercise voting rights at shareholders meetings and preemptive rights.

ADS holders may exercise voting rights associated with common stock only in accordance with the deposit agreement governing our ADSs. Accordingly, ADS holders will face practical limitations when exercising their voting rights because ADS holders must first receive a notice of a shareholders meeting from the Depositary and may then exercise their voting rights by instructing the Depositary, on a timely basis, on how they wish to vote. This voting process necessarily will take longer for ADS holders than for direct common stock holders, who are able to exercise their vote by attending our shareholders meetings. Therefore, if the Depositary fails to receive timely voting instructions from some or all ADS holders, the Depositary will assume that ADS holders agree to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote their ADSs on their behalf. Furthermore, ADS holders may not receive voting materials in time to instruct the Depositary to vote. Accordingly, ADS holders may not be able to properly exercise their voting rights.

Furthermore, the *Ley Sobre Sociedades Anónimas No. 18,046* (the Chilean Corporations Law) and the *Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas* (the Chilean Corporations Regulations) require that whenever we issue new common stock for cash, we grant preemptive rights to all of our shareholders (including holders of ADSs) to purchase a sufficient number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage. Such an offering would not be possible unless a registration statement under the Securities Act were effective with respect to such rights and common stock or an exemption from the registration requirements thereunder were available.

We may elect not to make a registration statement available with respect to the preemptive rights and the common stock, in which case you may not be able to exercise your preemptive rights. If a registration statement is not filed, the depositary will sell such holders preemptive rights and distribute the proceeds thereof if a premium can be recognized over the cost of any such sale.

Developments in international financial markets may adversely affect the market price of the ADSs and shares.

The market price of our ADSs and shares may be adversely affected by volatility in international financial markets and adverse global economic conditions. The market for Chilean securities and the Chilean economy as a whole are influenced by economic and market conditions in the United States, Europe and certain emerging market economies, especially Asian countries, and also economic as well as political developments in Latin American countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors reactions to specific issues in one country may affect the financial markets in others, including Chile. Therefore, unfavorable developments in other countries especially in developed economies and Chile's main commercial partners may adversely affect the market price of our ADSs and shares.

In particular, since August 2007, the worldwide financial markets have experienced various events of significant volatility resulting from the announcement, by several U.S. banks and financial institutions, of significant write-downs related to their exposure to mortgage-backed securities and other financial instruments. This situation, also known as the subprime crisis, translated into several and significant government bail-outs for important banks worldwide, bankruptcy for some others and an active M&A market in the financial industry intended to rescue failing banks and maintain the confidence of investors and customers, as well as avoiding bank runs. Although the Chilean economy was not directly exposed to the U.S. housing credit market and historically we have not directly held any assets related to such financial instruments, the subprime crisis impacted the Chilean economy by the end of 2008, including banking activity. Currently, the U.S. economy seems to be

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overcoming the effects of the subprime crisis, as evidenced by recovering mid-term growth rates, improving employment rates and increasing consumption indicators. Consequently, after seven years of an expansionary monetary policy the U.S. Federal Reserve is tapering the quantitative easing programs intended to increase the liquidity (money supply) and reduce interest rates by purchasing government and non-government securities from the market. Accordingly, in December 2015, the U.S. Federal Reserve increased the marginal standing facility rate from the range of 0%-0.25% to 0.25%-0.50%. Although this decision was perceived as a positive recovery signal worldwide, we cannot assure you that past developments will not occur again in the future or that any future developments in international markets will not affect us, including our results of operations and, consequently, the market price of our ADSs and shares.

Table of Contents

Financial deterioration in certain European countries was another indirect effect of the subprime crisis that occurred in the United States, resulting in numerous government bail-outs for distressed banks and also an in-depth revision to banking regulations and capital requirements. So far, main European economies have not been able to overcome low GDP growth rates and deflationary pressures, in spite of consecutive monetary stimuli programs executed by the European Central Bank. During 2015, new doubts about the financial condition of European banks arose. Similarly, the fiscal condition of many countries remained weak. Even though our exposure to customers from troubled European countries such as Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain is only 0.03% of our total loans as of December 31, 2015, we cannot assure you that volatility in global financial markets due to the uncertainty regarding the fiscal condition of certain European countries will not continue and affect the Chilean economy and consequently the financial condition and results of operations of the entire Chilean banking system, including us. Accordingly, the price of our ADS could be adversely affected by a new financial turmoil in the Eurozone, political issues, armed conflicts, uncertainty due to terrorism, a slower than expected recovery, or a deterioration in healthier economies, such as Germany, that could translate into increasing volatility and uncertainty all over the world.

Similarly, recent developments in the Chinese economy have led to increasing volatility in the financial markets and a sharp downward trend in international commodity prices. The current Chinese economic slowdown has affected the Chilean economy due to the importance of copper exports and overall mining activity to local economic growth. Although our exposure to the Chilean mining sector does not exceed 2.3% in terms of total loans, we cannot assure you that new developments affecting the Chinese economy will not have a material impact on Chilean economic activity and, therefore, in the local banking industry that could lead to lower loan growth for us and the Chilean financial industry as a whole, affecting the price of our shares and ADS.

In the past, Chile has imposed controls on foreign investment and repatriation of investments that affected investments in, and earnings from, our ADSs.

Equity investments held in Chile by non-Chilean residents have historically been subject to various exchange control regulations that restrict the repatriation of investments and earnings from Chile. In April 2001, the Central Bank eliminated most of the regulations affecting foreign investors, although they still have to provide the Central Bank with information related to equity investments and must conduct such operations within the Formal Exchange Market. Additional Chilean restrictions applicable to holders of our ADSs, the disposition of the shares underlying them, the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition or the payment of dividends may be imposed in the future, and we can neither determine in advance nor advise you as to when or how those restrictions could impact you, if imposed.

If for any reason, including changes in Chilean law, the depository for our ADSs were unable to convert Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars, investors would receive dividends and other distributions, if any, in Chilean pesos.

Risks Relating to Chile

Our growth and profitability depend on the level of economic activity in Chile.

Our core business and transactions are with customers doing business in Chile. Accordingly, our ability to grow our business volumes and results of operations, as well as enhance our financial condition, in general, depends on the dynamism of the Chilean economy and specific macroeconomic variables such as inflation, unemployment, interest rates, consumption and investment. The global financial crisis of 2008 that

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dramatically affected the economic growth in developed countries also affected the Chilean economy by the end of 2008 and during the first three quarters of 2009. This translated into a subsequent slowdown in the local banking industry due to lower levels of consumption and deteriorated credit quality in loan portfolios prompted by unemployment and financial stress experienced by certain economic sectors. Conversely, between 2010 and 2012 the local economy and the banking industry evidenced a significant upturn, fostered by real GDP growth that averaged 5.7% per year, mainly as a result of the recovery in consumption and investment, as well as higher fiscal spending associated with the reconstruction process after a significant earthquake in 2010. During 2013, the Chilean economy entered into a moderate slowdown by recording a 4.0% GDP expansion, which deepened throughout 2014 as both corporate and individual confidence continued to deteriorate. The slowdown was explained in part by both slower growth of Chile's main commercial partners, especially China, and uncertainty associated with diverse reforms presented by the recently appointed administration that affected investment and consumption. Accordingly, the Chilean economy grew by only 2.1% in 2015, which was influenced by a 1.5% decrease in investment that was offset by a moderate expansion

Table of Contents

of 1.5% in private consumption. Although Chilean economic growth continues to be positive, we cannot assure you that the local economy will continue expanding in the future or that developments affecting the Chilean economy and the local banking industry will not materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Overview .

Currency fluctuations could adversely affect the value of our ADSs and any distributions on the ADSs.

The Chilean Government's economic policies and any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso with respect to the U.S. dollar could affect the dollar value of our common stock and our ADSs. Given the floating exchange rate regime that exists in Chile, the Chilean peso has been subject to large fluctuations in the past and could continue this trend in the future. According to information published by the Chilean Central Bank, between December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Chilean peso increased by approximately 16.9%, as compared to the increase of 15.3% recorded in the period from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2014. See Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates.

Chilean trading in the shares underlying our ADSs is conducted in Chilean pesos. Cash dividends associated with our shares of common stock are received in Chilean pesos by the depository, which then converts such amounts to U.S. dollars at the then-prevailing exchange rate for making payments in respect of our ADSs. If the value of the U.S. dollar increases relative to the Chilean peso, the dollar value of our ADSs and any distributions to be received from the depository will decrease. In addition, the depository will incur customary currency conversion costs (to be borne by the holders of our ADSs) in connection with the conversion and subsequent distribution of dividends or other payments. For more information, see Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

Our results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar despite our policy and Chilean regulations related to the general avoidance of material exchange rate mismatches. In order to reduce the effect of exchange rate mismatches we enter into foreign exchange derivative transactions that hedge our exposure. As of December 31, 2015, our foreign currency-denominated assets and Chilean peso-denominated assets, which contain repayment terms linked to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, exceeded our foreign currency-denominated liabilities and Chilean peso-denominated liabilities, which contain repayment terms linked to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, by an amount of Ch\$6,890 million, or 0.26% of our paid-in capital and reserves.

We may decide to change our policy regarding exchange rate mismatches. Regulations that limit such mismatches may also be amended or eliminated by regulatory institutions. Higher exchange rate mismatches will increase our exposure to the devaluation of the Chilean peso, and any such devaluation may impair our capacity to service foreign-currency obligations and may, therefore, materially and adversely affect us, our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, the economic policies of the Chilean Government and any future fluctuations of the Chilean peso with respect to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Chile has corporate disclosure standards different from those you may be familiar with in the United States.

Chilean disclosure requirements for publicly listed companies differ from those in the United States in some significant aspects. In addition, although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated and closely supervised as the U.S. securities markets. Accordingly, the information about us available to you will not be the same as the

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information available to shareholders of a U.S. company. For more information, see Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

Chilean law may provide shareholders with fewer and less well-defined rights.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our *estatutos* (bylaws) and the laws of Chile. Under such laws, our shareholders may have fewer or less well-defined rights than they might have as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a U.S. jurisdiction. For example, our shareholders would not be entitled to appraisal rights in the event of a merger or other business combination undertaken by us.

Table of Contents

Labor strikes or slowdowns could adversely affect our operations because the majority of our employees belong to labor unions.

We are a party to collective bargaining agreements with various labor unions. Disputes with regard to the terms of these agreements or our potential inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with these unions could result in, among other things, strikes, work stoppages, or other slowdowns by the affected workers. If unionized workers were to engage in a strike, work stoppage, or other slowdown, or other employees were to become unionized, we could experience disruption of our operations or higher ongoing labor costs, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employees.

On December 29, 2014, the Chilean government sent a labor reform bill to the Chilean congress for discussion and approval. The government stated that this bill was intended to strengthen and give more power to Chilean unions. As a result, unions would enhance their negotiation position in collective bargaining processes. In addition, the reform modifies the current labor framework by introducing certain flexibility in the contractual relationship between workers and companies. Although the bill was approved by the Chilean congress on April 6, 2016, the Chilean Constitutional Court on April 27, 2016, has decided that certain provisions of the bill are unconstitutional; however, the resolution has yet to be published. Accordingly, the revised bill, excluding the provisions rejected by the Chilean Constitutional Court, must be submitted to the Chilean government for its promulgation or veto according to its authority. Consequently, there is no certainty about the outcome of this process and how this bill could affect the banking business or our results, if enacted.

Table of Contents

Item 4 Information on the Company

History and Development of the Bank

Overview

We were founded in 1893, and we have been, for much of our history, among the largest and most profitable Chilean banks in terms of return on average assets and average equity in Chile. Our core business is commercial banking in Chile, providing traditional banking products and specialized financial services to our diversified customer base of individuals and companies.

Our legal name is Banco de Chile and we are organized as a banking corporation under the laws of Chile and were licensed by the SBIF to operate as a commercial bank on September 17, 1996. Our main executive offices are located at Paseo Ahumada 251, Santiago, Chile, our telephone number is +56 (2) 2637-1111 and our website is www.bancochile.cl. Our representative in the United States is Puglisi & Associates, with offices at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711.

We are a full service financial institution that provides, directly and indirectly through our subsidiaries, a wide variety of lending and non-lending products and services to all segments of the Chilean financial market, providing our customers with powerful, differentiated and comprehensive value offerings. Our business is not materially affected by seasonality. We organize our operations and deliver our services to our customers through the following four principal business segments:

- (i) retail banking;
- (ii) wholesale banking;
- (iii) treasury and money markets; and
- (iv) subsidiaries.

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Through our retail banking segment, we provide our individual customers with credit cards, installment loans and residential mortgage loans, as well as traditional deposit services, such as current accounts, demand deposits, demand accounts, savings accounts and time deposits. Our retail customers also include micro, small and medium sized companies that we serve by providing them with short and long term financing, as well as diverse deposit and cash management solutions. In addition, our banking services for wholesale customers include commercial loans (including factoring and leasing), trade finance, capital markets services, cash management and non-lending services, such as payroll, payment and collection services, as well as a wide range of treasury, financial advisory and risk management products.

In 2008, we enhanced our value offerings by entering into a strategic partnership with Citigroup Inc., as a result of our merger with Citibank Chile.

As of December 31, 2015, we also offered international banking services through our Trade Services subsidiary in Hong Kong, our representative office in Beijing, and a worldwide network of correspondent banks. However, in 2014, we voluntarily began a dissolution process for our Trade Services subsidiary in Hong Kong, which should be completed during the second half of 2016.

In addition to our traditional banking operations, our subsidiaries and affiliates permit us to offer a variety of non-banking but specialized financial services including securities brokerage, mutual funds management, investment banking, insurance brokerage, securitization, collection and credit pre-evaluation services.

According to the SBIF, under Chilean GAAP, as of December 31, 2015, we ranked first in the Chilean banking industry in terms of net income with a market share of 25.6%. As of the same date and excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad, we continued to be the second largest bank in Chile in terms of total loans with a market share of 18.3%, we were the largest provider of commercial loans with a market share of 18.1%, we ranked second in consumer loans with a market share of 21.0% and we were also the second largest privately-owned bank in terms of residential mortgage loans with a market share of 17.6%. As for liabilities, excluding operations of

Table of Contents

subsidiaries abroad, we led the market in terms of total current account balances with a market share of 23.1% and, more importantly, we ranked first in current account balances held by individuals with a market share of 28.8%, both as reported by the SBIF and as of December 31, 2015. Lastly, according to the Chilean Association of Mutual Funds, as of December 31, 2015, we were the largest mutual funds manager with a market share of 21.3%.

As of December 31, 2015, we had:

- total assets of Ch\$31,057,596 million (approximately U.S.\$43,851.8 million);
- total loans of Ch\$24,573,426 million (approximately U.S.\$34,696.5 million), before deducting allowances for loan losses;
- total deposits of Ch\$18,234,740 million (approximately U.S.\$25,746.6 million), of which Ch\$8,327,048 million (approximately U.S.\$11,757.4 million) correspond to current account and demand deposits;
- equity (including net income, non-controlling interest and provisions for minimum dividends) of Ch\$3,175,325 million (approximately U.S.\$4,483.4 million);
- net income of Ch\$609,905 million (approximately U.S.\$861.2 million); and
- market capitalization of approximately Ch\$6,938,602 million (approximately U.S.\$9,797.0 million).

As of December 31, 2015, we had 14,973 employees and delivered financial products and services through a nationwide distribution network of 419 branches and 1,441 Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs). Our ATMs are part of a larger network of 7,932 ATMs operated by Redbanc S.A., a company we partly own along with 10 other privately-owned banks).

History

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We were founded in 1893 as a result of the merger of Banco Nacional de Chile, Banco Agrícola and Banco de Valparaíso, which created the largest privately-owned bank in Chile. We have played an important role in the economic history of Chile. Before the creation of the Central Bank in 1926 and prior to the enactment of the General Banking Law, we were the main stabilization agent of the Chilean banking system, a role that is now performed by the Chilean Central Bank. Beginning in the early 1970s, the Chilean Government assumed control of a majority of Chilean banks, and all but one of the foreign banks that were operating at that time closed their branches and offices within the country. Throughout this era, we remained as a privately-owned bank, with the exception of a portion of our shares owned by the Chilean Government that were sold to private investors in 1975. Throughout our history we have developed a well-recognized brand name in Chile and expanded our operations in foreign markets, where we developed an extensive network of correspondent banks. In the early twentieth century, we established a representative office in London, which we maintained until 1985, when our operations in Europe were moved to Frankfurt. The office in Frankfurt was closed in 2000, when our foreign operations were centralized at the New York branch. In 1987 and 1988, we established four subsidiaries to provide a full range of specialized financial products and services as permitted by the General Banking Law. In 1999, we widened our scope of specialized financial services by creating our insurance brokerage and factoring subsidiaries. According to our estimates, we remained the largest private bank in Chile until 1996. During the early 2000s, the Chilean banking industry witnessed intense merger and acquisition activity. In 2002, we merged with Banco de A. Edwards, which allowed us to expand our business to new customer segments. In 2008, we sold our U.S. branch to Citigroup in connection with our merger with Citibank Chile that was carried out during the same year. As a result of these consolidations, we currently operate a distribution network that is composed of three brand names, namely, Banco de Chile (which operates throughout Chile), Banco Edwards-Citi (which is primarily oriented to higher income segments) and Banco CrediChile (which is focused on consumer loans and demand accounts for lower and middle income segments).

In 2012, we became the market leader in net income and the most profitable bank (the highest return on average equity and average capital and reserves) within the Chilean banking industry, according to information released by the SBIF. Similarly, among our peers we were the bank with the best credit quality indicators in terms

Table of Contents

of past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due), provisions for loan losses over average loans and coverage of past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due). Also, during 2012 we maintained our leadership in mutual funds and current accounts for individuals, while our investment banking subsidiary maintained the market leading position in corporate bond placements within the local market, according to information available at the Chilean Association of Mutual Funds, the SBIF and the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros* (the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance or SVS), respectively. In terms of funding diversification, we improved our access to foreign debt markets by placing senior bonds in Hong Kong and Peru for a total aggregate amount of approximately U.S.\$193 million. Similarly, we established a commercial paper program in the U.S. market of U.S.\$1,000 million (the Commercial Paper).

In 2013, we completed a very successful year by leading the industry in operating revenues for the first time in our recent history and net income, according to information published by the SBIF. These achievements enabled us to remain the most profitable bank in Chile in terms of return on average equity and average assets. Our leading position in net income was also a consequence of our market leading performance in expenses, which allowed us to reach the lowest efficiency ratio in the local industry, according to information published by the SBIF. Also, in order to maintain a convenient and well diversified liability structure, we have continued to seek alternative financing opportunities, especially overseas. In this regard, during 2013 we carried out four placements in Switzerland for a total amount of approximately U.S.\$785 million. Also, we established a U.S.\$2,000 million medium term notes program (the MTN Program) in Luxembourg. Under this program we issued medium term notes in Hong Kong and Japan for approximately U.S.\$168 million and U.S.\$167 million, respectively.

During 2014, the Chilean economy entered into a slowdown cycle, which affected investment and the growth of commercial loans. Amid this slowdown, we took advantage of our competitive strengths and continued to optimize our risk-return relationship by keeping our credit risk under control and developing innovative commercial strategies. As a result, we remained at the top of the industry in terms of net income generation and return on average equity, according to information published by the SBIF as of December 31, 2014. In order to achieve these goals, we improved customer experience by launching cutting-edge mobile banking solutions and applying world-class business intelligence methodologies. Furthermore, we continued to diversify our funding structure by issuing long term bonds in Switzerland, Japan and Hong Kong, while taking advantage of our U.S.\$ Commercial Paper Program to raise short-term funds. Lastly, we recorded a 15.9% annual expansion in current accounts and demand deposit (year-end balances) that enabled us to rank first in these liabilities within the local banking industry, according to information released by the SBIF as of December 31, 2014. These figures were reflected by the interest of investors in Banco de Chile's stock, which recorded an 86.5% annual increase in trading volumes (excluding the effect of the LQIF secondary offering), the highest increase among all publicly listed Chilean banks.

During 2015, the economic backdrop remained a leading challenge for the banking industry. However, we remained the most profitable bank in Chile (in terms of return on average capital and reserves and return of average assets for banks with market share in loans above 3.0%) and the first bank in net income generation. These accomplishments were due to diverse initiatives implemented during the year, including innovation in IT solutions for our customers, which has become one of our main goals. Due to these initiatives, we were recognized as the *Best Consumer Digital Bank in Chile* by *GlobalFinance* and as the *Best Internet and Mobile Bank in Chile* by *Global Banking & Finance Review* in 2015. In addition, we entered into two strategic partnerships with both a local and an international airline, which will benefit our 1.5 million credit card holders. We also acquired a commercial loan portfolio from a local bank amounting to approximately Ch\$564 billion. Moreover, 2015 was a record year for Banco de Chile in terms of bond placements amounting to roughly Ch\$1,342 billion, of which Ch\$156 billion were placed abroad under the U.S.\$3 billion MTN Program we maintain in Luxembourg.

Merger with Banco de A. Edwards

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On December 6, 2001, our shareholders approved our merger with Banco de A. Edwards, which became effective on January 1, 2002. Banco de A. Edwards had been listed on the NYSE since 1995, and since January 2002, we have been listed on the NYSE under the symbol BCH. We concluded the merger process with the consolidation of a new corporate structure and the integration of our technological platforms.

Table of Contents

Merger with Citibank Chile

On December 27, 2007, our shareholders approved our merger with Citibank Chile, which became effective on January 1, 2008. During 2008, we integrated Citibank Chile's technological platforms with ours and established a new organizational structure in order to satisfy the needs of our customers and to achieve important synergies. We concluded the merger process with the integration of Corporación Financiera Atlas S.A. (Citibank Chile's consumer division) into our consumer division (CrediChile), which allowed us to nearly double our customer base and market share in consumer finance. As result of this merger and integration process, we entered into the following agreements with Citigroup Inc. to provide a framework for our relationship with Citigroup Inc., its services and trademarks in Chile: (i) the Global Connectivity Agreement, (ii) the Cooperation Agreement, (iii) the Trademark License Agreement and (iv) the Master Services Agreement. On October 22, 2015, we entered into a new Global Connectivity Agreement, a new Cooperation Agreement and a new Trademark License Agreement with Citigroup Inc. All of these new agreements replaced the original agreements we entered into on December 27, 2008, which in turn were due to expire on January 1, 2016. In addition, on October 22, 2015, we extended the Master Services Agreement with Citigroup Inc. for a period of six months, beginning on January 1, 2016. For more information, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions.

Technological Projects

During 2013, we focused on ensuring the stability of our IT systems and implementing improvements to key processes in order to provide our customers with better service quality. Accordingly, the main IT projects undertaken in 2013 had to do with: (i) upgrading our Internet-based array of services, in order to significantly improve the availability of our Internet platforms for personal and corporate banking, (ii) setting up a security device (chip) in credit cards that should enable us to reduce the rate of fraud in this business and maintain our industry-leading position in these matters, (iii) improving the uptime of ATMs, (iv) enhancing product-related platforms for factoring, insurance, time and demand deposits, and (v) strengthening credit-assessment and granting by implementing the final stages of a new system of financial evaluation for companies and optimizing required documentation for lending.

In 2014, we devoted our efforts to developing technological solutions to provide our customers with better services while improving the performance of our primary systems and operating processes. In relation to IT innovations for customers, during 2014 we developed and released a bundle of mobile applications for smartphones called MiBancoMiPagoMiBeneficio. These applications enable our customers to carry out diverse banking and payment transactions directly from their mobile phones. As for the performance of IT systems, throughout 2014 we improved our operating systems that support credit card transactions and electronic money transfers. We also completed the first stage of our accounting control system and replaced some of our existing credit cards with new ones that include a microchip for enhanced security. In addition, in relation to the optimization of our main operating processes, we focused on reducing the potential for manual data-entry mistakes, which represents an important source of our operational risk.

During 2015, our efforts were concentrated on providing our customers with ground-breaking mobile applications intended to improve their access to banking products and services. Similarly, we implemented initial stages of various technological projects to support commercial activities while reinforcing operational excellence and security in internet-based transactions. Thus, in 2015, we launched three new smartphone applications, namely, MiCuenta, MiPass and MiSeguro, which allow our customers to execute various banking transactions through their mobile phones, including paying monthly bills, generating secure passwords for electronic money transfers and enrolling in and managing insurance policies offered by our insurance brokerage subsidiary. Due to these applications, and those launched last year, in 2015, we were distinguished as the *Best Consumer Digital Bank in Chile* by *GlobalFinance* and the *Best Mobile Banking and Internet Banking in Chile* by *Global Banking & Finance Review*. Similarly, we implemented the first stage of a new Internet Website with diverse functionalities especially designed for the needs of companies in the wholesale banking segment. Additionally, we implemented a new internet-based service for money exchange. From

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an operational point of view, we took several steps to improve efficiency. Among these accomplishments, we implemented a paperless system for credit risk committees, a new platform for post-sale support for leasing operations and a pilot project for approving and clearing documentation based on images. Also, we focused on reducing the likelihood of electronic fraud and criminality against banking services by setting a new password- generating system for cash management services while replacing approximately 60% of our ATMs with newer devices and more secure infrastructure as required by the SBIF.

Table of Contents

Through these efforts we have maintained our commitment to anticipating changes and minimizing risks related to technological advances, including cybersecurity risks, as mentioned in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry Cybersecurity events could negatively affect our reputation or results of operations and may result in litigation.

The 1982-1983 Economic Crisis and the Central Bank Subordinated Debt

During the 1982-1983 economic crisis, the Chilean banking system experienced significant instability that required the Central Bank and the Chilean Government to provide assistance to most Chilean private sector banks, including us. During this period, we experienced significant financial difficulties. In 1985 and 1986, we increased our capital and sold shares representing 88% of our capital to more than 30,000 new shareholders. As a result, no single shareholder held a controlling stake in the Bank. In 1987, the SBIF returned complete control and administration of the Bank to our shareholders and our Board of Directors by ending our provisional administration based on our successful capital increases as required by Law No. 18,401.

Subsequent to the crisis, like most major Chilean banks, we sold certain of our non-performing loans to the Central Bank at face value on terms that included a repurchase obligation. The repurchase obligation was later exchanged for subordinated debt of each participating bank issued in favor of the Central Bank. In 1989, pursuant to Law No. 18,818, banks were permitted to repurchase the portfolio of non-performing loans for a price equal to the economic value of such loans, provided that the banks assume a subordinated obligation equal to the difference between the face and economic value of such loans. In November 1989, we repurchased our portfolio of non-performing loans from the Central Bank and assumed the Central Bank's subordinated debt related to our non-performing loans.

The original repayment terms of our Central Bank subordinated debt, which at December 31, 1989 equaled approximately Ch\$1,591,652 million (in real terms as of December 31, 2015), required that a certain percentage of our income before provisions for the subordinated debt be applied to repay this obligation. The Central Bank subordinated debt did not have a fixed maturity, and payments were made only to the extent that we earned income before provisions for the subordinated debt. In 1993 we applied 72.9% of our income before provisions to repay the Central Bank subordinated debt. In 1994 we applied 67.6%, and in 1995 we applied 65.8% of our income before provisions to repay the Central Bank subordinated debt.

In November 1996, pursuant to Law No. 19,396, our shareholders approved a reorganization by which we were converted into a holding company named SM-Chile. In turn, SM-Chile organized a new wholly-owned banking subsidiary named Banco de Chile, to which the former contributed all of its assets and liabilities, other than the Central Bank subordinated debt, to the latter. In addition, SM-Chile created SAOS, a second wholly-owned subsidiary that, pursuant to a prior agreement with the Central Bank, assumed a new repayment obligation in favor of the Central Bank that replaced the Central Bank subordinated debt in its entirety.

This Central Bank debt, for which SAOS is solely responsible and for which there is no recourse to us or SM-Chile, was equal to the unpaid principal of the Central Bank subordinated debt that it replaced but had terms that differed in some aspects, such as the rescheduling of the debt for a term of 40 years providing for equal annual installments and a pledge of our shares as collateral for such debt. The Central Bank debt bears interest at a rate of 5.0% per year and is UF-denominated.

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In exchange for assuming the Central Bank debt, SAOS received from SM-Chile 63.6% of our shares as collateral. Although shares held by SAOS as collateral have economic rights that belong to the Chilean Central Bank, their voting rights are exercised by SM-Chile's shareholders. As a result of our merger with Banco de A. Edwards, the percentage of our shares held by SAOS decreased to 42.0%. Subsequently, as of December 31, 2015 the percentage of our shares held by SAOS declined to 29.75%, as a result of: (i) capital increases agreed to an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings held in May 2007, January 2011 and October 2012, (ii) stock dividends paid in May 2006, May 2007, June 2009, April 2011, June 2012, May 2013, July 2014, and July 2015 and (iii) our merger with Citibank Chile in January 2008.

Dividends received from us are the sole source of SAOS's revenues, to be applied by legal mandate to repay its debt to the Central Bank of Chile. SAOS does not have any other material debt, as it is a special purpose

Table of Contents

legal entity created by Law No. 19,396 whose only business is to own Banco de Chile shares and repay the obligation to the Central Bank of Chile. To the extent distributed dividends are not sufficient to pay the amount due on its debt, SAOS is permitted to maintain a cumulative deficit balance with the Central Bank that SAOS commits to pay with future dividends. If the cumulative deficit balance exceeds an amount equal to 20% of our paid in capital and reserves, the Central Bank may require SAOS to sell a sufficient number of shares of our stock to pay the entire accumulated deficit amount. As of March 31, 2016, SAOS maintained a surplus with the Central Bank of Ch\$603,592 million, equivalent to 23.0% of our paid in capital and reserves as of the same date. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Banking Industry One of our affiliates may be obligated to sell shares of our stock in the public market if we do not pay sufficient dividends.

As of December 31, 2015, the outstanding subordinated debt balance held by SAOS was Ch\$465,445 million (including accrued interest). SAOS paid to the Central Bank a total of Ch\$151,560 million in 2013, Ch\$145,123 million in 2014 and Ch\$142,856 million in 2015, exceeding in each of those years the required minimum annual payment.

As of December 31, 2015, the major shareholder of SM-Chile was LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. (a subsidiary of Quiñenco S.A.), which owned, directly and indirectly, 58.24% of SM-Chile's total shares. As of the same date, our major shareholders were SAOS, LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. and SM-Chile, each having a direct participation of 29.75%, 26.02% and 12.63% in our total common stock, respectively.

If from time to time in the future our shareholders decide to retain and capitalize all or part of our annual net income in order to finance our future growth and to distribute stock dividends, the Central Bank may require us to pay the portion of the net income corresponding to shares owned by SAOS in cash to SAOS. If we distribute stock dividends and the Central Bank does not require us to pay that portion in cash, the shares received by SAOS must be sold by SAOS within the following 12 months. The shareholders of SM-Chile will have a right of first refusal with respect to that sale.

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth our capital expenditures in each of the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Computer equipment	Ch\$ 7,509	Ch\$ 22,776	Ch\$ 18,746
Furniture, machinery and installations	1,339	2,264	4,257
Real estate	3,026	6,028	7,909
Vehicles	375	445	564
Subtotal	12,249	31,513	31,476
Software	5,511	5,382	8,519
Total	Ch\$ 17,760	Ch\$ 36,895	Ch\$ 39,995

Our budget for capital expenditures for 2016 amounts to approximately Ch\$68,334 million, of which expenditures in information technology investments represent 62.7%, while infrastructure projects represent the remaining 37.3%. The budget for

capital expenditures is in line with our mid-term strategic priorities of improving our efficiency and reinforcing our proximity to customers, particularly in our retail banking segment by expanding both physical and remote contact channels. These capital expenditures will be principally financed by cash on hand and long-term debt financing.

Among the budgeted expenditures for information technology, 63.6% corresponds to new and ongoing IT projects intended to provide us with business solutions as well as productivity improvements, 8.1% is related to critical projects identified in a mid-term IT plan in its final stages and the remaining 28.3% consists of investments in technological equipment and improvements or renewal of our ATMs nationwide network, in response to the Chilean regulator's new security requirements for the ATMs operation.

Table of Contents

Our 2016 budget for infrastructure expenditures includes disbursements associated with renovation and restoration of our main building, implementation and relocation of commercial branches and general maintenance investments.

All of the aforementioned investments have been or will be made in Chile.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Competitive Strengths

Building on our knowledge of the Chilean financial market, we have historically been able to develop significant competitive advantages based on our strong brand recognition, our widespread branch network, the diversity and relative size of our customer base, our highly competitive funding structure, the superior asset quality of our loan portfolio as compared to our peers in Chile, an attractive risk-return relationship and our market leadership in a diverse range of financial products and services.

Our main competitive strengths are:

Brand Recognition and Strong Corporate Image

We have operated in the Chilean financial industry for over 120 years under the Banco de Chile brand name. In order to provide our customers with specialized value offerings and a wider range of financial products and services, we have also developed the Banco Edwards|Citi, Banco CrediChile and Banchile brand names. We believe our long standing history in the Chilean market is recognized by our customers and the general public, who associate us with quality, reliability and social responsibility within the Chilean financial industry, as demonstrated in various polls conducted by well-known market research companies. According to market research conducted by Adimark GFK (part of the GFK Group), during 2015 we remained the most recognized brand among financial institutions operating in Chile. We believe that our long history in the Chilean banking industry is a key element that differentiates us from our competitors.

Additionally, we believe that our merger with Citibank Chile reinforced our corporate image as a leading financial institution within Chile and allowed us to gain recognition among customers and investors all over the world.

We also believe that our strong corporate image is further strengthened by our commitment to social responsibility, which includes supporting the Teleton Foundation (a non-governmental organization dedicated to assisting and treating disabled Chilean children), our partnership with institutions dedicated to improving the quality of Chilean education, our participation in campaigns intended to improve the quality of life of needy people, our commitment to the development of sports in Chile and other initiatives intended to strengthen our role in, and contribution to Chilean society.

Business Scale and Leading Market Position

We are one of the largest financial institutions in Chile and a market leader in a broad range of financial products and services within the Chilean financial system, as listed in the following table:

	As of December 31, 2015	
	Market Share	Market Position
Commercial Loans(1)	18.1%	1st
Year-End Balances of Total Demand Deposits and Current Account(1)	23.1%	1st
Current Accounts Balances held by Individuals	28.8%	1st
Mutual Funds (Assets Under Management)	21.3%	1st
Net Fees and Commissions Income	20.3%	1st
Net Income for the Period	25.6%	1st

Source: SBIF and Chilean Association of Mutual Funds.

(1) Excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad.

We have traditionally had a strong presence in the wholesale segment by maintaining long-term relationships with major local and multinational companies that operate in Chile. We have been able to maintain this leading position by continuously improving our products and services and supplementing them with comprehensive and tailored service models that allow us to successfully serve our customers' needs. We have also

Table of Contents

added value to our service offerings by including treasury products for hedging purposes, together with investment banking, insurance brokerage and other specialized financial services provided by our subsidiaries.

In addition, in recent years we have been focused on further penetrating the retail banking business through diverse value offerings intended to cover all of the population and enterprises we target. Therefore, in recent years we have prioritized expanding our residential mortgage portfolio and our presence in transactional services such as credit cards, current accounts and demand accounts, as we believe they are effective means to build long-term relationships and customer loyalty, while increasing cross-selling opportunities. As a result, through our Individual and SME Banking Unit (which belongs to our Commercial Division), we lead the market in services offered to high income individuals for whom we have developed an attractive and complete portfolio of financial services, including a full range of wealth management services through one of our subsidiaries. Also, our Consumer Finance Division (Banco CrediChile) has become one of the largest providers of consumer loans among the Chilean banks' consumer divisions, based on comprehensive service offerings for low income individuals. This has been recently supplemented by the implementation of value offerings satisfying small scale entrepreneurs' financial needs and individual customers in outlying districts seeking deposit and transactional solutions. This broad variety of services has also enabled us to lead the Chilean market in terms of income from fees and commissions.

We believe our financial strength, prestige and brand recognition among Chilean customers have allowed us to become the market leader in terms of current account balances within the Chilean financial system, especially among individuals, who have demonstrated their preference for our services. Our position was further consolidated in the financial downturn that started in 2008, when we benefited from a flight-to-quality effect as investors were seeking a reliable institution to keep their funds.

Broad Customer Base and Nationwide Distribution Network

We believe that we have one of the largest customer bases among financial institutions in Chile. In recent years, we have been able to expand our customer base by providing attractive and tailored value offerings based on continuously improving segmentation and by applying sophisticated business intelligence tools. As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 2,200,000 customers, including approximately 1,170,000 borrowers, roughly 760,000 current accounts holders, nearly 131,000 time deposit holders, approximately 368,000 saving account holders and approximately 1,540,000 credit card holders. Our customer base is composed of the sum of individuals and companies holding and using at least one or a combination of the following products: a loan, a current account, a credit card or a demand account.

We believe that our broad customer base is both an essential driver of our business and a valuable asset that enables us to cross-sell our products and services.

In order to better serve our customers, we are present in all regions of Chile and strive to be accessible to every Chilean customer through our large branch network as well as non-physical contact channels. As of December 31, 2015, we had a nationwide branch network of 419 branches, the second largest in Chile among privately-owned banks, according to information published by the SBIF. This network is composed of 254 branches under our Banco de Chile brand name, 39 branches under our Banco Edwards|Citi brand name and 126 branches under our Banco CrediChile brand name. We believe that our branch network enables us to develop close relationships with our customers and

therefore we are constantly assessing new branch locations throughout Chile.

In addition, to improve our customer service, we are constantly reviewing the appearance and layout of our branches. We aim to turn each of our branches into a business generating unit. As a result, we have revised and re-designed our service models in most of our credit-lending units in order to maximize branch profitability and enable our on-site account executives to focus on serving customers and developing new businesses rather than focusing on administrative tasks, which have been mostly transferred to centralized back-office staff.

We have also enhanced our branch network with non-physical remote channels, such as ATMs, Internet-based online platforms and mobile banking applications. As of December 31, 2015, we had 1,441 ATMs throughout Chile and launched diverse mobile banking applications including MiBanco, MiBeneficio, MiCuenta, MiPago, MiPass and MiSeguro.

Table of Contents

Diversified Value Offering of Financial Products and Services

In response to the diverse needs of our customers, we have become a full-service financial company that operates under a multi-brand approach, offering a wide range of traditional banking products and services to our customers that are supplemented by specialized financial services provided by our subsidiaries, including:

- securities brokerage,
- mutual funds management,
- securitization,
- financial advisory,
- insurance brokerage,
- collection services,
- credit pre-evaluation services, and
- trade services.

In addition, our strategic alliance, backed by a Global Connectivity Agreement with Citigroup Inc., has allowed us to broaden our service offerings by adding a comprehensive portfolio of international financial services that previously we could only partially provide.

All of the above is supplemented by tailored service models based on the needs of consumers across all of our markets.

Competitive Funding Structure

We believe that we have a cost effective and highly competitive funding structure based on our leading market position in current accounts and demand deposits, especially among individuals. According to the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, we ranked first within the Chilean banking industry in current account and demand deposits held by individuals by attaining a 28.8% market share. Similarly, as of that same date and excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad, we were the principal bank in Chile in terms of total balances of our non-interest bearing current accounts and demand deposits representing 23.1% of the industry, as reported by the SBIF. Also, our total balances of current accounts and demand deposits represented 26.6% of our funding structure as of December 31, 2015, as compared to the 19.6% reported by the Chilean financial industry as a whole, excluding Banco de Chile.

Our funding structure provides us with a cost advantage over many of our competitors (which use a higher proportion of interest bearing liabilities), as current accounts and demand deposits are non-interest bearing in Chile. Our solid market position in demand deposits, together with our high international credit ratings, translated into one of the lowest costs of funding from liabilities associated with interest bearing deposits and long-term debt, among the seven largest banks in Chile.

We are constantly striving to diversify our liability structure in order to maintain a competitive cost of funding and improve our liquidity. During 2015 we completed long-term debt placements in Chile and abroad of approximately Ch\$1,342,224 million, of which approximately Ch\$155,844 million were issued abroad. Unlike previous years, during 2015 we were less active in placing bonds abroad due to less attractive financial conditions, particularly associated with structuring hedging position. Accordingly, local and international long-term debt have increased their joint share in our funding structure. In fact, our issued long-term debt represented roughly 9.7% of our total assets in 2010 as compared to 19.5% as of December 31, 2015. This increase has allowed us to replace deposits coming from institutional and wholesale customers, which are, in general, a less stable source of funding. Thus, our funding diversification strategy has contributed to lengthen the maturity of our liabilities and, therefore, to improve our liquidity.

Table of Contents

Superior Asset Quality

We are one of the Chilean financial institutions with the highest credit quality and the healthiest loan portfolio in Chile. We believe this asset quality is the result of our well known prudent risk management approach and accurate credit risk models that are continuously being updated and have enabled us to maintain relatively low levels of past-due loans (loans 90 days or more past-due) and high coverage indicators over the last few years. According to the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, we had a delinquency ratio (loans 90 days or more past-due as a percentage of total loans) of 1.22%, which was well below the industry average delinquency ratio of 2.08% reported by the Chilean banking industry (excluding Banco de Chile) as of the same date. Additionally, as of December 31, 2015 we had a coverage ratio (allowances for loan losses over loans 90 days or more past-due) of 200.8%, which was well above the industry average coverage ratio of 127.6% as of the same date (excluding Banco de Chile).

Our Business Strategy

Purpose

We are a company that contributes to the economic development of the country by generating favorable conditions for the development of individuals and enterprises, providing them with financial solutions that fit their needs.

Mission

We are a leading and globally-connected corporation with a prestigious business tradition. We provide excellent financial services to each type of customer by offering creative, fast and effective solutions for each segment, and ensuring that we add value for our customers, shareholders, employees and community as a whole.

To accomplish this mission, we believe it is essential to attain industry leadership in all businesses and financial areas in which we operate, namely, profitability, efficiency, business scale, customer base, human resources development and corporate social responsibility.

This mission also requires initiatives to achieve comprehensive excellence in management, with customer satisfaction as our major goal. We use high industry standards in information technology, business models and quality, all of which is summarized by the value creation cycle below:

Table of Contents

Vision

We aspire to be, in all things we do, the best bank for our customers, the best place to work and the best investment for our shareholders. In order to accomplish this vision, we are committed to the development of our employees and the community as a whole.

Throughout our history, we have aspired to be a leading bank in the Chilean financial system. This vision involves and commits us to all of the diverse stakeholders related to our business, namely, customers, employees, investors and the community. Our vision is shared and internalized by all areas across the corporation, senior management and the board of directors and constitutes the basis for our strategic objectives.

Commitments

We aim to satisfy the expectations of diverse stakeholders by:

- **Our Customers**
- Offering innovative and top-quality banking products and financial services.
- Providing customers with excellent service based on customized relationships and a proactive attitude.
- Ensuring the availability and stability of physical and non-physical service channels.
- Maintaining trusted relationships in order to be our customers' main bank.
- **Our Employees**
- Providing employees with career opportunities based on merit.

- Promoting a respectful and friendly work environment.
- Offering competitive compensation and economic benefits.
- Supplying adequate technological tools and infrastructure.
- **Our Community**
- Improving quality of life and managing adversity.
- Strengthening the quality of education in Chile.
- Promoting entrepreneurship.
- Protecting the environment.
- Building strong relationships with suppliers.
- **Our Shareholders**
- Leading the industry in net income generation and profitability.
- Maintaining a strong market position in terms of business volume.
- Fostering operating efficiency and productivity.
- Developing a prudent approach to risk management.

Table of Contents

Strategic Priorities

Our long-term strategy is intended to maintain profitable growth by enhancing our market-leading position within the Chilean financial industry through a broad range of financial products and services to corporations and individuals nationwide. As part of this strategy, we have developed a multi-brand approach to target different market segments. We aim to leverage our strongly positioned brand names Banco de Chile, Banco Edwards|Citi and Banco CrediChile in traditional banking, which are supplemented by specialized financial services (such as securities brokerage, mutual funds management, securitization, financial advisory and insurance brokerage) provided by our subsidiaries that operate under the Banchile brand name.

Since the performance of our business depends on many factors, we cannot assure you that we will be able to implement our strategies successfully or that we will be able to reach our strategic goals. For a discussion of certain risks applicable to our operations, industry and country we operate in, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors .

Our business model is focused on those lines of business that add significant economic value to our shareholders, have appropriate levels of risk and allow us to strengthen long-term relationships with our customers. We seek sustained growth, particularly in higher-margin segments and business areas that show strong growth potential. Accordingly, in recent years we have reoriented our business focus towards the retail, large companies and treasury segments, in which we aim to achieve the same prominent position that we have obtained in the corporate segment. Thus, we strive to:

- **Lead the Retail Banking Business**

In our retail banking segment, our aim is to lead the market by providing differentiated and comprehensive value offerings based on a deep and continuously improving segmentation that permits us to engage in profitable and high-growth potential business opportunities. Thus, we expect to expand our business and customer base by developing tailored service models, optimizing our branch network, enhancing our presence in the small and medium companies market and reinforcing certain lending products that should enable us to consolidate long-term relationships with our upper and middle-income individual customers, especially through payment channels usage (such as credit cards), installment loans and residential mortgage loans. Similarly, we aspire to target lower-income individuals and microbusinesses by promoting payroll-deduction lending and attracting customers previously unattached to any bank through a basic array of services, as well as providing commercial credit.

Following the trend of the past several years, in 2015, we continued to prioritize growth in middle and upper income segments in personal banking, based on our view of the local economy and the potential effects of the economic slowdown on the lower income segment's payment capacity. In addition, we promoted loan growth in less risky assets, such as mortgage loans, by taking advantage of specific trends seen in the real estate market. Also, we continued to apply business intelligence tools while improving segmentation of our customer base. This allowed us to develop tailored value offerings while avoiding competition among our in-person and online distribution channels, as a result of an accurate cost-based pricing. We have also focused on transactional services, especially credit cards, by improving benefits to our 1.5 million credit card holders. In this regard, during 2015, we entered into two strategic partnerships with a local and an international airline. This strategy is intended to reinforce our loyalty programs by allowing customers to redeem their credit card points to purchase flight tickets or miles at special discounts. All of these initiatives have been supplemented by the development of cutting-edge mobile banking applications. In 2015, we launched three new smartphones applications (MiCuenta, MiPass and MiSeguro), which complemented those released in 2014 (MiBanco, MiPago, MiBeneficio). These applications seek to improve access our customer's access to various financial services, including monthly bill payments, online password generation for electronic money transfers and insurance premiums purchase and management.

In addition, we have continued to strengthen value offerings for CrediChile customers (lower-income segment customers with monthly income between Ch\$170,000 and Ch\$500,000). Thus, CrediChile added more benefits to CuentaChile by creating ClubChile to increase transactions by improving customer loyalty. Benefits for ClubChile members include discounts at a variety of stores and non-financial services. Also, CuentaChile users can use the CajaChile network, which provides CuentaChile customers with a suite of basic financial services through a transactional platform located in local convenience stores in socially or geographically isolated communities. As of December 31, 2015, we had 2,138 CajaChile locations covering approximately 74% of the country's communities.

Table of Contents

These initiatives are intended to take advantage of the retail banking segment's growth potential. Even though Chile's per capita GDP has increased fourfold over the last 26 years, banking penetration in the Chilean economy is still below that in developed countries, particularly within the low and middle income population segments and with respect to certain banking products such as residential mortgage and consumer loans. In fact, as of December 31, 2015, the loan book of the Chilean banking industry (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad) represented 85.2% of the Chilean GDP. As of the same date, mortgage and consumer loans represented 23.0% and 11.5%, respectively.

Accordingly, all of the above contributed to an increase in loan balances managed by our retail banking segment of approximately 15.4% in 2015 as compared to 2014. This increase was due to an 18.2% annual growth in mortgage loans, a 14.4% increase in commercial loans and a 11.6% increase in consumer loans. For consumer, it is worth mentioning the annual increase of 15.1% in loans related to credit cards and an increase of 10.5% in installment loans.

We believe we can grow further in this segment since, according to the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, we had a 17.6% market share in residential mortgage loans and a 21.0% market share in consumer loans, both below the market stake held by the market leader. As for consumer loans, due to our effective strategies focusing on middle and upper income segments, the gap between us and the market leader decreased from 3.6% as of December 31, 2014 to 2.3% as of December 31, 2015. With respect to residential mortgage loans, however, the gap between us and the market leader moderately increased from 3.8% as of December 31, 2014 to 3.9% as of December 31, 2015. This increase is aligned with our prudent approach to risk-taking. Given the boost observed in the housing market over the last five years, during 2015 we tightened the entire credit process, from admission to collection, and imposed stricter conditions to granting mortgage loans in order to maintain a balanced risk return relationship.

Despite our efforts to increase market penetration of retail banking, especially in lending products, we believe that the fierce competition in the banking industry compels us to innovate in terms of new products and services to diversify our revenue sources. Accordingly, we have strived to build comprehensive value offerings for our retail segment, prioritizing fee based income. As a result, our consolidated income from fees and other services has become an important source of revenue for us, reaching Ch\$272,188 million (or 16.4% of our total operating revenues) in 2014 and Ch\$305,979 million (or 18.4% of our total operating revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2015. We aim to generate increasing revenues from fees and commissions by developing innovative products and services and reinforcing cross-selling.

- **Lead the Wholesale Banking Business**

In our wholesale banking segment (which targets companies with annual sales over Ch\$1,600 million), we aim to maintain our leading market position in terms of loans while achieving higher profitability in a market that is characterized by low margins and fierce competition. We intend to accomplish these goals by increasing our cross-selling of non-lending products and services through various initiatives. We are focused on improving our offering of cash management services, enhancing our internet-based services, increasing the penetration of products designed by our treasury and money market operations segment, enhancing our presence in certain lending products such as leasing and factoring and promoting international businesses by taking advantage of the commercial synergies related to both our merger with Citibank Chile (such as the Global Connectivity Agreement with Citigroup) and the specialized financial services offered by our subsidiaries, such as securities brokerage, mutual funds management and financial advisory in order to meet the needs of certain niches within this business segment.

As a result, according to our management information system, we increased our cross-selling indicator of non-lending revenues to lending revenues from 1.31 times as of December 31, 2009 to 1.80 times as of December 31, 2015. We expect to continue enhancing our cross-sell

indicators in order to optimize the profitability of the wholesale banking segment. This achievement took place together with a loan growth of 8.7% in year-end balances of total loans managed by our wholesale banking segment. This expansion was mainly explained by loans granted by our Large Companies and Real Estate Unit (annual turnover between Ch\$1,600 and Ch\$70,000 million) with loan balances increasing by 10.6% and, to a lesser extent, by an annual increase of 5.9% in loan balances managed by our Corporate Division (annual sales above Ch\$70,000 million). This trend in loans has been the result of plans intended to enhance the closeness with the customers through a dual model of service that includes several on-site visits by a team composed of account officers and credit risk analysts.

Table of Contents

Also, part of the expansion in lending products during 2015 was associated with the acquisition of a portfolio of commercial loans from a local bank amounting to approximately Ch\$564,000 million. This was a strategic business opportunity to broaden our business relationship with certain customers who were also our customers, but also to gain new customers and improve our cross-selling platform.

We also promote diverse services such as leasing, factoring and cash management in this segment. Based on this view, we remained one of the leaders in these markets in 2015 by ranking second in both factoring and leasing related loans with market shares of 21.5% and 19.6%, respectively (including operations of subsidiaries abroad). Regarding cash management services, during 2015 we increased joint volumes related to collection and payment agreements by approximately 6.5%.

In our treasury and money market operations segment, we intend to take advantage of our specialized knowledge in order to increase the penetration of widely-used products in our current customer base while offering innovative products to potential clients. Also, we continuously seek newer and more convenient funding choices, locally and internationally, in order to support our long term business strategy by promoting an adequate diversification of our funding structure.

- **Improve Service Quality**

We are convinced that in a highly competitive industry such as the Chilean banking system, a customer-centric focus is critical to generating loyalty and creating long-term, profitable relationships. We believe that our high service quality is a competitive strength that differentiates us from competitors and supports our long term strategy by responding to the preferences of our current and potential customers. Accordingly, we strive to continuously improve our relationships with customers by developing commercial strategies aligned with their needs, as well as improving our response time and customer satisfaction indicators.

Consistent with this view, during 2015 we continued to improve customer experience by enhancing our commitment to service quality. In this regard, we strived to reinforce this concept across the corporation by embracing new service quality standards and communicating them not only to commercial units but also to back- and middle-office areas. Thus, we made efforts to target those branches with service quality standards below the Bank's average (outliers). For these branches we designed special plans to enhance procedures and improve the treatment of specific situations. In general, we achieved an overall improvement in service quality measures in all of the targeted branches. Furthermore, we invested further resources in IT systems to support quality management. For example, we implemented a call-center system that meets our SMEs customers' requirements and ensures our SMEs customers have access to prompt and adequate assistance. Similarly, we have automated the process for completion of certain commercial documentation to improve account officers' productivity by allowing them to focus on commercial tasks. On the other hand, we also concentrated on training our staff in specific methodologies and procedures for solving customer complaints.

Overall, based on customer satisfaction surveys, we believe that our current service quality standards meet our customers' expectations. To maintain our customers' satisfaction, we remain focused on continually improving our service quality standards to properly respond to increasing customers' expectations and changes in competitors' strategies. For this reason, in 2015, we devoted efforts to developing customer journeys by

enhancing processes in diverse products and contact channels to provide our customers with the best quality standards in all of their transactions with the Bank.

Promote Operating Efficiency

We believe that operating efficiency is a key competitive advantage that we have to maintain in order to grow profitably. Accordingly, our strategy for efficiency intends to achieve the highest productivity and the tightest cost control. We believe these elements will be increasingly important in our efforts to maintain high profitability ratios in a changing business environment that is under increasing regulatory focus. To accomplish these goals, we have invested in information technology and the development of simpler, more manageable, secure and modern business processes and platforms to attain faster response times and higher productivity. We also continue to enhance our strategic development capabilities, increase our business scale, develop economies of scope by incorporating new financially related businesses, reinforce the productivity of our branch network, enhance our

Table of Contents

remote transactional channels, improve our credit processes, develop a higher level of automation in our internal processes and consolidate our cost control policy and monitoring procedures.

In 2013, 2014 and 2015, we invested a total of approximately Ch\$68,500 million (composed of approximately Ch\$13,000 million, Ch\$28,200 million and Ch\$27,300 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively) in information technology, mainly software and hardware, as we believe this is one of the best ways to improve our service quality and operating efficiency while properly fitting customers' needs, which are increasingly linked to IT services. Similarly, we are continuously developing and optimizing internal processes in order to reduce and manage our expenses.

In this regard, during 2015, we continued to focus on operating efficiency through diverse projects intended to improve the quality and responsiveness of internal operating processes. Moreover, we invested additional resources in optimizing certain procedures that take advantage of imaging technology and improve electronic security for online transactions. For example, we have automated the process for completion of certain commercial documentation to improve account officers' productivity by allowing them to focus on commercial tasks. In addition, we began the initial stage of an electronic system for documentation approval. We also improved security in electronic transactional services by setting a new password-generating device for electronic money transfers and cash management services used by companies. This should enable us to reduce operational risks and electronic frauds. Lastly, as requested by the Chilean government, we have continued to renew our ATMs network by replacing older devices with new ATMs with more sophisticated technology. Similarly, we have reinforced the infrastructure and security standards for ATMs located within our branches and more importantly for those placed in convenience stores and public places.

As a result of these initiatives, our efficiency ratio, measured as consolidated operating expenses over consolidated operating revenues, has maintained suitable levels over the last three years. During 2013, 2014 and 2015, our efficiency ratio was 41.9%, 43.8% and 43.7%, respectively. Based on information published by the SBIF, under Chilean GAAP, as of December 31, 2015 we ranked second in terms of efficiency within the local banking industry.

- **Enhance Corporate Reputation**

We believe that improving our social reputation is crucial to meet our strategic goals in the midst of societal changes in Chile and worldwide, so we aim to create improved mechanisms in order to build positive connections with our communities. Therefore, we have undertaken a wide range of initiatives intended to encourage active participation in different areas of society. This view is shared by the Bank and its employees, who support the development of Chile through diverse methods such as promoting social progress, contributing to environmental protection, decreasing extreme poverty, providing high-quality education to needy people, assisting disabled young people, fostering cultural development and embracing campaigns intended to overcome the effects of specific adverse events such as natural disasters.

In line with this view, during 2015, we continued to support diverse social endeavors by collaborating with Desafío Levantemos Chile, which is an initiative intended to promote entrepreneurship throughout Chile and especially within lower income segments. Based on this partnership, we assisted people affected by earthquakes and floods that occurred in northern Chile during 2015 by donating both monetary and non-monetary resources to help re-establish many entrepreneurs' working capacity. In addition, we maintained our commitment to disabled people by supporting Teleton Foundation throughout the year by assisting disabled children and supporting disabled athletes and artists.

However, our most significant contribution to Teleton in 2015 was our involvement, as every year since its foundation, in Teleton's annual fund-raising campaign. For instance, we assisted Teleton's fund-raising campaign by offering our physical infrastructure, our technological resources and making an important monetary donation. Similarly, we continued to make charitable contributions to improve the quality of education across lower income segments through Astoreca Foundation. Finally, we are also committed to the financial education of the Chilean population, especially the lower income segment in order to promote saving and avoid over-borrowing. Accordingly, in 2015, we carried out various on-site workshops and e-learning programs to train approximately 28,000 individuals and entrepreneurs.

Table of Contents

- **Alignment of Human Resources and Culture**

We believe human resources are a key element of our long-term goals. In order to consolidate profitable growth, achieve high standards of service quality, attain operating efficiency and build an excellent corporate reputation over the long run, we must have a motivated and highly qualified workforce committed to our corporate values, including ethical conduct, responsibility, integrity, prudence, justice, loyalty and respect.

Accordingly, we strive to develop a distinctive culture among our employees by promoting: (i) a clear focus on the customer, (ii) confidence and responsibility, (iii) leadership and empowerment, (iv) collaboration and teamwork and (v) innovation and continuous improvement.

We also seek to remain one of the most respected employers in Chile. For this reason, we have recently undertaken diverse projects and initiatives intended to emphasize our commitment to recruiting and retaining excellent employees, including a platform that manages the internal mobility of our employees. Also, we have improved our competence evaluation methodology to identify remarkable employees and enhance their career development. As for training activities, we have continued to focus on generating leadership capabilities through diverse programs. We believe these initiatives are aligned with our strategy and the professional development that our team aspires to achieve. Lastly, we have reinforced our commitment to the wellness of our employees. For this reason, during 2015, we launched new assistance programs intended to provide our team with psychological, health and legal support. We also promoted biking among our staff located in the city center by providing bicycle parking racks.

Also, during 2015, we continued strengthening the connection with our employees in order to align corporate values and goals with their career development and personal goals. Given the various merger processes that have taken place in Banco de Chile, our aim is to build a consistent culture, based on a commitment to our corporate values, attributes and beliefs, while making it a distinctive culture from other competitors to provide our customers with differentiated service. Accordingly, during 2015, we executed various initiatives to promote staff's involvement with our corporate values including the program La Selección del Chile (Chile's Team), by which we rewarded more than 2,000 employees who we believed excelled in implementing and demonstrating our corporate beliefs.

Ownership Structure(1)

The following diagram shows our ownership structure as of April 15, 2016:

(1) The ownership structure diagram reflects share ownership and not voting rights. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.

Table of Contents

Principal Business Activities

We are a full-service financial institution that provides, directly and indirectly through our subsidiaries and affiliates, a wide variety of lending and non-lending products and services to all segments of the Chilean financial market. Accordingly, for management purposes we organize our operations in the following four business segments:

The information related to our business segments presented in this section has been prepared in accordance with our internal reporting policies. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 Business Segments and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 Summary of Differences between Internal Reporting Policies and IFRS for a description of the most significant differences between our internal reporting policies and IFRS.

The following table sets forth information on the composition of our loan portfolio and our consolidated income before income tax in accordance with our internal reporting policies for the year ended December 31, 2015, allocated among our principal business segments:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
Total Loans	

			Income before Income Tax(1)
:	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)		
BANK S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES			
Retail market	13,538,867	55.1%	302,480
Wholesale market	11,008,163	44.8%	247,701
Treasury and money market operations			31,131
Operations through subsidiaries	11,011	0.1%	39,415
Other (adjustments and eliminations)			
Total	24,558,041	100.0%	620,727

(1) This net income breakdown is used for internal reporting and planning purposes and it is based on, among other things, our estimated funding cost and direct and indirect cost allocations. This breakdown may differ in some extents from breakdowns of our operating income for financial reporting and regulatory purposes. Separate information on the operations, assets and income of our financial services subsidiaries and affiliates is provided below under Operations through Subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth our consolidated operating revenues in accordance with our internal reporting policies, allocated among our principal business segments, for the years indicated:

	2013	For the Year Ended December 31,		2015
		2014		
		(in millions of Ch\$)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:				
Retail market	Ch\$	923,222	Ch\$ 1,002,134	Ch\$ 1,015,490
Wholesale market		403,063	480,050	464,497
Treasury and money market operations		16,307	47,051	36,134
Operations through subsidiaries		126,576	134,964	147,339
Other (adjustments and eliminations)		(13,143)	(17,797)	(17,105)
Total Operating Revenues	Ch\$	1,456,025	Ch\$ 1,646,402	Ch\$ 1,646,355

The following table sets forth a geographic market breakdown of our operating revenues in accordance with our internal reporting policies, for the years indicated:

	2013	For the Year Ended December 31,		2015
		2014		
		(in millions of Ch\$)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:				
Chile	Ch\$	1,469,110	Ch\$ 1,664,185	Ch\$ 1,663,460
Banking operations		1,342,592	1,529,235	1,516,121
Operations through subsidiaries		126,518	134,950	147,339
Foreign operations		58	14	
Operations through subsidiaries		58	14	
Other (adjustments and eliminations)		(13,143)	(17,797)	(17,105)
Total Operating Revenues	Ch\$	1,456,025	Ch\$ 1,646,402	Ch\$ 1,646,355

Retail Banking Segment

Our retail banking segment serves the financial needs of individuals and small and medium sized companies through our branch network. As of December 30, 2015, our retail banking segment managed 293 branches operating under our Banco de Chile and Banco Edwards|Citi brand names and 126 branches within the Banco CrediChile network. As of December 31, 2015, loans granted by our retail banking segment amounted to Ch\$13,538,867 million and represented 55.1% of our total loans as of the same date.

In terms of composition, as set forth in the following table, as of December 31, 2015 our retail segment's loan portfolio was principally focused on residential mortgage loans, which represented 47.2% of the segment's loan book. The remaining loans were distributed between consumer (27.6%) and commercial loans (25.2%).

As of December 31, 2015

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(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

BANK S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:

Commercial loans	Ch\$	3,413,070	25.2%
Residential mortgage loans		6,395,850	47.2
Consumer loans		3,729,947	27.6
Total	Ch\$	13,538,867	100.0%

We serve the retail market through two different and specialized divisions: (i) the Commercial Division (particularly through the Individual and SME Banking Unit) and (ii) the Consumer Finance Division (or Banco CrediChile).

Individual and SME Banking Unit - Commercial Division

The Individual and SME Banking Unit is responsible for offering financial services to individuals with monthly incomes over Ch\$500,000 (or Ch\$ 6.0 million per year) and to small and medium sized companies with annual sales of up to approximately Ch\$1,600 million. This division manages the portion of our branch

Table of Contents

network operating under the brand names Banco de Chile and Banco Edwards Citi and had 293 branches as of December 31, 2015.

The strategy followed by the Individual and SME Banking Unit is mainly focused on sub segmentation, multi brand positioning, cross sell of lending and non-lending products and service quality based on customized service models for specific customer needs. Also, loyalty programs have been increasingly incorporated into our commercial targets for each sub segment and they have enabled us to increase the use of our credit cards and our fee-based income. In addition, the division's operations count on the support of specialized call centers, mobile and Internet banking services, along with a wide range of management tools that allow us to measure returns, the performance of cross sold products and the effectiveness of marketing campaigns.

During 2015, the Individual and SME Banking Unit continued to develop new commercial campaigns by using business intelligence tools to improve focus on profitability across distribution channels. Accordingly, pricing has been redefined to adequately reflect the marginal cost of serving customers. This initiative led us to record historical levels of Internet loan sales of approximately Ch\$367,000 million, which represented an annual expansion of 36%. Also, in line with our aim of promoting long-term relationships with customers while benefiting from a competitive funding, we posted record sales in mortgage loans amounting to approximately Ch\$1,788,000, representing a 54% annual expansion. In addition, mobile banking remained one of our leading goals. For example, in 2015, our Individual and SME Banking Unit launched three new mobile applications named MiCuenta, MiPass and MiSeguro. These applications, along with MiBanco|MiPago|MiBeneficio, a mobile solution launched in 2014, allow our customers to execute various banking transactions through their mobile phones, including paying monthly bills, generating secure passwords for electronic money transfers and enrolling in and managing insurance policies offered by our insurance brokerage subsidiary.

As of December 31, 2015, the Individual and SME Banking Unit served 939,535 individual customers (hereafter customer should be understood as the sum of individuals and companies holding and using at least one or a combination of the following products: a loan, a current account, a credit card or a demand account) and 108,347 small and medium sized Chilean companies. This customer base resulted jointly in total loans granted to 765,083 borrowers, which included 112,490 residential mortgage loans debtors, 95,800 commercial loan debtors, 388,664 utilized lines of credit and 357,792 installment loans. As of the same date, the Individuals and SME Banking Unit held 755,353 current accounts, 142,273 savings accounts and 239,802 time deposits.

As of December 31, 2015, loans granted by the Individual and SME Banking Unit amounted to Ch\$12,735,388 million, which represented 51.9% and 94.1% of our total loans and loans granted by our retail market segment, respectively, as a whole. The following table sets forth a breakdown of the unit's loan portfolio by lending product in accordance with our internal reporting policies, as of December 31, 2015:

As of December 31, 2015
(in millions of Ch\$,
except percentages)

BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:

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Commercial loans			
Commercial credits	Ch\$	2,752,823	21.6%
Leasing contracts		370,284	2.9
Other loans		258,432	2.0
Total Commercial Loans		3,381,539	26.5
Residential Mortgage Loans			
Consumer Loans			
Installment loans		1,805,307	14.2
Credit cards		934,760	7.4
Lines of credit and other loans		296,446	2.3
Total Consumer Loans		3,036,513	23.9%
Total	Ch\$	12,735,388	100.0%

We offer a variety of financial services to individuals and small and medium-sized companies, directly through the Individuals and SME Banking Unit or indirectly through our subsidiaries, such as current accounts,

Table of Contents

automatic bill payment, debit cards, credit cards, revolving credit lines, residential mortgage loans, consumer loans, commercial loans, mortgage loans for general purposes, leasing agreements, factoring services, mutual funds management and stock brokerage, trade finance, payments and collections, insurance brokerage (which includes life and casualty insurance), savings instruments and foreign currency services.

Installment Loans

Our consumer installment loans are generally incurred, up to a customer's approved credit limit, to afford purchases of goods and/or services, such as cars, travels, household furnishings and education, among others. Consumer loans may be denominated in both pesos and UF, bear fixed or variable interest rates and are generally repayable in installments over a period of up to 36 months.

As of December 31, 2015, we had Ch\$ 3,036,513 million in installment loans granted by our Individual and SME Banking Unit, which accounted for 81.4% of the retail market business segment's consumer loans. Most of these installment loans are denominated in Chilean pesos and are payable monthly.

Residential Mortgage Loans

As of December 31, 2015, we had outstanding residential mortgage loans of Ch\$6,404,986 million (under Internal Reporting Policies), which represented 26.1% of our total loan book as of the same date. According to information published by the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, we were Chile's second largest privately-owned bank in terms of year-end mortgage loans balances, accounting for approximately 17.6% of mortgage loans granted by the Chilean banking industry, excluding operations of banks' subsidiaries operating abroad.

Our residential mortgage loans are generally denominated in UF and have maturities ranging from five to thirty years. As of December 31, 2015, the average residual maturity of our residential mortgage loan portfolio was 17.1 years. Originally, we funded our residential mortgage loans through the issuance of mortgage finance bonds, which are recourse obligations only to us with payment terms that are matched to the residential loans. Also, the mortgage finance bonds bear real market interest rates plus a fixed spread over the variable rate of the UF, which permits us to reduce our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and inflation. Chilean banking regulations allow us to finance up to 100% of a residential mortgage loan with mortgage finance bonds, based on the purchase price of the property securing the loan or the appraised value of such property. In addition, we generally require that the monthly payments on a residential mortgage loan not exceed 25% of the borrower's household after tax monthly income, when the customer belongs to the low income population segment. However, that limit may be adjusted for the middle and high income population segments.

Over the last decade, we have also promoted the expansion of *Mutuos Hipotecarios*, a mortgage lending product, which is not financed by mortgage finance bonds, but instead through our general funds. *Mutuos Hipotecarios* allow customers to finance up to 100% of the purchase price or the appraised value of the property, whichever is lower, instead of the 75% that a standard mortgage would allow. As of December 31, 2015, our residential mortgage loan portfolio was principally composed of *Mutuos Hipotecarios*, as customers have preferred them due to their flexibility and simplicity (for instance the interest rate is known in advance by the customer, which is not the case of mortgage finance bonds that are traded in the secondary market and, therefore, subject to discounts), as they permit financing of up to 100% of the properties purchase price and are easier to prepay.

The following table sets forth the composition of our residential mortgage loan portfolio by product type:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Secured Residential Mortgage Loans(1)			
Loans financed with <i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	Ch\$	53,620	0.8%
<i>Mutuos Hipotecarios</i>		6,351,366	99.2
Total Secured Residential Mortgage Loans	Ch\$	6,404,986	100.0%

(1) Corresponds to the Bank's total secured residential mortgage loans and not only those associated with the Individual and SME Banking Unit of the Commercial Division.

Table of Contents

As shown above, as of December 31, 2015 residential mortgage loans related to *Mutuos Hipotecarios* represented 99.2% of our total residential mortgage loan portfolio, while the remaining 0.8% corresponded to mortgage loans financed with *Mortgage Bonds*. As of the same date, the *Mutuos Hipotecarios* portfolio had an average origination period of 4.4 years (the period from the date when the loans were granted to the specified date) and just 1.0% of these loans were granted by CrediChile. Conversely, as of December 31, 2015 loans financed with *Mortgage Bonds* had an average origination period of 14.6 years (the period from the date when the loans were granted) and 23.0% of these loans were granted by CrediChile. In terms of credit risk, in 2015, loans related to *Mutuos Hipotecarios*, as well as those financed with *Mortgage Bonds*, had low gross (before recoveries) credit risk ratios of 0.23% and 0.51%, respectively. The difference between both ratios is explained by the previously mentioned factors and also by the Bank's stricter requirements to grant *Mutuos Hipotecarios*. It is important to mention that the residential mortgage loan portfolio financed with *Mortgage Bonds* is annually decreasing in amount and as a proportion of the total residential mortgage loan portfolio because it is composed of old loans and the instrument is no longer used by customers that prefer *Mutuos Hipotecarios*. Accordingly, the portfolio of residential mortgage loans financed with *Mortgage Bonds* is expected to have increasing gross credit risk ratios over time until its expiration, because the portion of non-performing loans becomes higher as long as responsible borrowers terminate their liability with the bank.

Regarding *Mortgage Bonds* that finance residential mortgage loans, the Bank is solely responsible for the payment of the Mortgage Bond obligation to the mortgage bond holders, regardless of the payment behavior of the residential mortgage borrower. Accordingly, in the ordinary course of business, none of our residential mortgage loans serves as a guarantee or collateral for our mortgage bonds.

For those loans that finance a higher portion of the property appraised value, we demand that customers comply with stricter requirements, which are verified during the credit assessment stage. These requirements are related to: (i) the history of the relationship between the Bank and the customer (new or current client), (ii) credit risk scores, (iii) monthly income, (iv) type of job (employed or self-employed), and (v) years employed. In order to illustrate the above mentioned, the table below sets forth an example of requirements for residential mortgage loans that finance up to 90% and more than 90% of the property value, with a common term and granted to employed as well as self-employed new customers.

Credit granting Requirements
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

New Clients Loan / Property value	Requirements (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	
	≤ 80%	> 80%
Employed		
Years employed	> 1 year	> 2 years
Monthly Income	> Ch\$0.5	> Ch\$1.0
Self-Employed		
Years Employed(1)	> 2 years	> 3 years
Monthly Income	> Ch\$0.5	> Ch\$1.2

(1) In the case of self-employed clients, years employed refers to the minimum period of time in which the customer has been filing annual tax declarations with the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

During 2015, 14.9% of the residential mortgage loans granted to our customers financed between 90% and 100% of the property value. Similarly, during 2015, loans financing between 75% and 90% of the property appraised value represented 45.8% of these loans, loans financing between 50% and 75% of the property value represented 29.6% of these loans, and loans financing less than 50% of the property value represented 9.7% of these loans. It is important to mention that during 2015, and according to our prudent risk approach, we continued tightening our credit granting policy for residential mortgage loans by restricting the loan financing limit as a percentage of the property's value. This explains the decrease in the share of residential mortgage loans that financed between 90% and 100% of the property value from 33.4% in 2013 to 27.8% in 2014 and 14.9% in 2015.

An additional feature of our mortgage loans is that mortgaged property typically secures all of the mortgagor's credit with us, including installment loans and due balances associated with credit cards and credit

Table of Contents

lines. Our total amount of loans secured by real estate guarantees, their loan to value (LTV) ratio and their relative share in our total loan portfolio, as of December 31, 2015, are depicted in the table below:

	Outstanding Balance	As of December 31, 2015	
		LTV(2)(3)	% of Bank's Total Loans
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Secured Loans(1)			
Residential Mortgage Loans	6,404,986	70.2%	26.1%
Other than mortgage loans	750,552	27.6	3.1
Total Secured Loans	7,155,538	78.4%	29.2%

(1) Corresponds to the Bank's total secured loans and not only those associated with the Individual and SME Banking Unit of the Commercial Division

(2) LTV ratio is computed as the amount of secured loans divided by the value of their associated collateral.

(3) For other-than-mortgage loans, the LTV ratio is computed as the amount of the excess guarantee (after deductions) of the balance of the associated residential mortgage loans, as those guarantees are initially established in order to secure the residential mortgage loan.

The LTV ratios provided above are based on estimated property values that we update monthly with the collateral valuation models managed by our Corporate Risk Division. These models determine a rate of depreciation that provides an updated collateral value, based on variables such as geographic location, last appraisal date, type of property and type of customer. Accordingly, the LTV ratios set forth above take into account the most recent available data regarding collateral values.

In addition, the following table sets forth the composition of the other-than-mortgage loans secured by real estate guarantees:

	As of December 31, 2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:		
Secured Other-than-Mortgage Loans(1)		
Consumer Loans	480,812	64.1%
Credit Lines	64,949	8.6
Credit Cards	204,791	27.3
Total Secured Other-than-Mortgage Loans	750,552	100.0%

(1) Corresponds to the Bank's total secured Other-than-Mortgage Loans and not only those associated with the Commercial Division (Individual and SME Banking).

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Unlike in other countries, in addition to the specific legal rights afforded by the mortgage loan (including foreclosure rights), the Bank may collect the pending balance of the mortgage loan over other assets of the mortgage debtor based on certain legal liens provided by law (*derecho de prenda general*). Regarding the foreclosure processes, as permitted by Chilean regulations we may write-off secured loans (such as residential mortgage loans) the earlier of 48 months from the date the loans become overdue and once we have made all efforts for recovering the past-due loans without success. This applies to residential mortgage loans financed with mortgage finance bonds as well as for *Mutuos Hipotecarios*. Our foreclosure processes comply with the procedures specified by Chilean regulation. However, as we strive to continuously improve our collection processes, we have achieved average terms of 30 months for foreclosures associated with residential mortgage loans.

As for our historical loss rates, we periodically review our collateral pricing models by adjusting the parameters that support them, such as appreciation and depreciation rates, as well as updated recovery and loss rates, based on historical and empirical data. Thus, we normally revise our collateral pricing models by incorporating updated information from re-appraised assets or foreclosure processes that have been completed by the Bank in the past.

In addition, the valuation of guarantees is based on a prudent approach, which aims to anticipate and cover unexpected reductions in their market price as a result of changes in market variables, such as an unforeseen

Table of Contents

slowdown in the global or local economy, lack of liquidity of real estate assets or decrease in real salaries. Accordingly, our collateral pricing models depreciate the value of the guarantee regarding the market value determined by an independent appraiser. This approach has allowed us to minimize the loss rates, as the value obtained from auctions (if foreclosure applies) generally exceeds the value assigned to the asset as guarantee.

Credit Cards

As of December 31, 2015, we issued both individual and corporate Visa, MasterCard and Diners Club credit cards (as of early 2016, we no longer offer Diners Club credit cards). In addition to traditional credit cards, our portfolio also includes co-branded cards. As of December 31, 2015, we had three loyalty programs or cobranding agreements, namely Travel Club, Entel Visa and Global Pass. Credit cards issued under these cobranding agreements supplemented the credit cards that we issued under the brand names Banco de Chile, Banco Edwards|Citi and Banco CrediChile. In addition, as of December 31, 2015, we offered seven types of credit cards, targeting diverse types of segments and encompassing different benefits, including: Visa Infinite, MasterCard Black, Visa Signature, Visa or MasterCard Platinum and Dodada Nacional and Internacional.

Two of our affiliates, Transbank S.A. and Nexus S.A., provide us with merchant acquisition and credit card processing services. As of December 31, 2015, Transbank S.A. had thirteen shareholders (including us) and Nexus S.A. had seven shareholders (including us), all of which were banks. As of the same date, our equity ownership in Transbank S.A. was 26.16% and our equity ownership in Nexus S.A. was 25.81%.

As of December 31, 2015, we had 1,543,078 valid credit card accounts, with 1,724,422 credit cards issued to individuals and small and medium sized companies (including credit cards issued by CrediChile). Total charges on our credit cards during 2015 amounted to Ch\$3,262,659 million, with Ch\$ 2,753,235 million corresponding to purchases in Chile and abroad and Ch\$509,424 million corresponding to cash withdrawals both within Chile and abroad. These amounts of purchases and withdrawals (which include charges associated with credit cards issued by CrediChile) accounted for 23.4% of the total charge volume of banks credit cards in Chile in 2015, according to statistics provided by Transbank S.A.

As of December 31, 2015, our credit card loans to individuals and small and medium sized companies amounted to Ch\$934,760 million and represented 25.1% of our retail market business segment's consumer loans.

We believe that the Chilean market for credit cards has a high growth potential, especially among lower and middle income customer segments, as the average merchant fees should continue to decline due to increasing competition from other banks that operate in Chile, as well as large department stores and other non-banking competitors that are involved in the issuance of credit cards. As a result, we strive to develop customized commercial strategies to reinforce this payment channel by applying business intelligence tools that enable us to satisfy the needs of our diverse customer base. Based on this strategy, in 2015, our stock of credit cards increased by approximately 49,732 in number of credit cards issued and by 46,777 in number of credit card accounts opened as compared to 2014.

Commercial Credits

Commercial loans granted by our Individual and SME Banking Unit mainly consist of project financing and working capital loans granted to small and medium sized companies, which are denominated in Chilean pesos, UF and U.S. dollars and may bear fixed or variable rates of interest and generally mature between one and three months. As of December 31, 2015, our Individual and SME Banking Unit had outstanding commercial loans of Ch\$2,752,823 million, representing 20.3% of the retail banking segment's total loans and 11.2% of our total loans as of the same date.

Leasing Contracts

Leasing contracts are financial leases for capital equipment and property. Leasing contracts may bear fixed or variable interest rates and they generally have terms that range from one to five years for equipment and from five to twenty years for properties. Most of these contracts are denominated in UF. As of December 31, 2015, our Individual and SME Banking Unit had outstanding leasing contracts of Ch\$370,284 million, representing 2.7% of the retail banking segment's total loans and 1.5% of our total loans as of the same date.

Table of Contents

Non-Residential Mortgage Loans

Non-residential mortgage loans granted to individuals and small and medium sized companies are loans intended to finance the acquisition of offices, land, facilities and other real estate assets. Non-residential mortgage loans are denominated in UF and generally have maturities between eight and twelve years. As of December 31, 2015, our Individual and SME Banking Unit had non-residential mortgage loans of approximately Ch\$22,621 million, representing 0.2% of the retail banking segment's total loans and 0.1% of our total loans as of the same date.

Debit Cards

We offer different types of debit cards to our customers. Depending on their specifications, these cards can be used for banking transactions at ATMs that operate on the local network provided by Redbanc and the local network of merchants participating in the local Redcompra debit program. Also, our debit cards can be used internationally through the Visa International PLUS network or the international network of merchants associated with the Electron program. We name these debit cards depending on the card's specific features and the link between the brand and target market which they serve. During 2015, we offered the following cards: Chilecard Electron, Chilecard Plus, Chilecard Normal, Banjoven, Multiedwards and Citicard. As of December 31, 2015, according to monthly statistics provided by Transbank S.A., the Individual and SME Banking Unit held a 13.6% market share of debit card transactions (not including debit cards issued by Banco CrediChile, as those are reported under our Consumer Finance Division), which corresponds to approximately 86 million transactions throughout the year.

Lines of Credit

As of December 31, 2015 the Individual and SME Banking Unit had approximately 654,894 approved lines of credit to individual customers and small and medium sized companies. Also, the unit had outstanding advances to 388,664 individual customers and small and medium sized companies that totaled Ch\$295,878 million, or 2.2% of the retail banking segment's total loans and 1.2% of our total loans.

Our lines of credit for individual customers are generally available on a revolving basis, up to an approved credit limit, and may be used for any purpose. Advances under lines of credit are denominated in Chilean pesos and bear an interest rate that is set monthly.

Deposit Products

We strategically offer deposit products to increase our deposit-taking activities as a means of diversifying our sources of funding. We believe that the deposits of our individual customers provide us with a relatively low-cost, stable source of funding, as well as an opportunity to cross-market our other products and services. In this regard, we offer current accounts, time deposits and savings accounts to our individual customers. Current accounts are Chilean peso-denominated and the majority bear no interest (approximately 0.08% or 666 of our total current accounts are interest-bearing), and savings accounts are denominated in UF and bear a fixed-interest rate. Time deposits may be denominated in Chilean pesos, UF and U.S. dollars and most bear interest at a fixed rate with terms that range between 30 to 360 days.

While demand has historically been focused on UF-denominated deposits during periods of high inflation, demand for Chilean peso-denominated deposits has increased in recent years as a consequence of lower and more stable inflation rates in Chile. This trend also occurred during the financial crisis of 2008 and 2009, when we benefited from a flight-to-quality effect. In fact, amid the high volatility and low interest rates observed in the financial markets throughout 2008 and 2009 (in line with monetary stimulus undertaken by central banks worldwide) customers increasingly deposited their funds in our current accounts, particularly those denominated in Chilean pesos, as they preferred liquidity to investing in products with low profitability, given the decrease in nominal interest rates. A similar phenomenon took place in 2014 and 2015 as a result of the Chilean Central Bank's monetary stimulus plan in response to Chile's economic slowdown towards the end of 2013. As low interest rates have prevailed in Chile during 2014 and 2015, interest rates paid on Chilean peso-denominated saving accounts and time deposits have remained low. This trend encouraged investors to opt for current accounts over interest-bearing

Table of Contents

deposits. As a result, average balances of current accounts and demand deposits managed by our Individuals and SME Banking Unit increased by 12.8% and 17.6% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Consumer Finance Division (Banco CrediChile)

The Consumer Finance Division provides loans and other financial services to low and middle income segments (individuals whose monthly incomes range from Ch\$170,000 to Ch\$ 500,000), which historically have only been partially served by financial institutions. Also, our Consumer Finance Division serves micro businesses. Banco CrediChile represents an alternative delivery channel for our products and services to these segments, maintaining a separate brand supported by a network of 126 Banco CrediChile branches as of December 31, 2015. Banco CrediChile was established in 2004 from what was formerly our consumer banking division. During 2008, Banco CrediChile was merged with the consumer division of Citibank Chile (Corporación Financiera Atlas S.A.) as a consequence of our merger with Citibank Chile.

Banco CrediChile offers its customers a variety of banking products, such as consumer loans, credit cards, residential mortgage loans and a demand deposit account (see CuentaChile Demand Accounts) targeted at lower income customers. As of December 31, 2015, Banco CrediChile had 1,036,401 customers and total loans outstanding that amounted to Ch\$803,479 million, representing 3.3 % of our total loans outstanding as of the same date.

The following table sets forth the composition of Banco CrediChile's loan portfolio in accordance with our internal reporting policies, as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:		
Consumer loans		
Installment loans	613,841	76.4%
Credit cards	79,325	9.9
Lines of credit and other consumer loans	268	0.0
Total consumer loans	693,434	86.3
Residential mortgage loans	78,514	9.8
Commercial loans	31,531	3.9
Total	803,479	100.0%

Our Consumer Finance Division focuses on developing and marketing innovative and customized products targeted to satisfy the needs of its customers while introducing them to the banking system. Banco CrediChile complements the services offered by our other business segments, especially our wholesale market segment, by offering services to employers, such as direct deposit capabilities for payroll payment purposes, which in turn enable employees to use our deposit services.

In recent years, CrediChile has strived to improve its value offering services by designing and implementing two new financial services, Caja Chile and Microbusiness Banking . The former consists of a limited range of basic financial services (e.g. deposits,

withdrawals and bill payments) offered to customers and non-customers through remote IT platforms located in small convenience stores within socially and/or geographically isolated areas of Chile. On the other hand, the

Microbusiness Banking is a specialized portfolio of financial services designed for Microbusiness (generally personal businesses) that includes financial advisory, lending and non-lending products and general financial solutions for a segment that has been traditionally uncovered by the banking services.

During 2015, Banco CrediChile continued to enhance these service models as we believe they are a suitable means to penetrate those segments by offering ground breaking banking solutions. As of December 31, 2015, Banco CrediChile had 2,138 CajaChile locations in diverse convenience stores located throughout geographically and/or socially isolated areas. Through these networks, CrediChile provides its customers with a basic array of financial services including bill payments, deposits, installments loans payments and cash withdrawals. As of the same date, commercial loans granted to microbusinesses accounted for approximately Ch\$31,531 million,

Table of Contents

associated with nearly 37,000 customers. Also, during 2015 Banco CrediChile continued to implement different procedures intended to improve operational efficiency and productivity, enhancing remote contact channels and mobile banking. Due to this strategy, CrediChile reached approximately 177,000 mobile banking users, which is a significant achievement within the targeted segment. In addition, throughout 2015, Banco CrediChile continued to promote CuentaChile by adding new benefits for users to enhance loyalty among its customers. Finally, during 2015, Banco CrediChile widened its customer base by adding approximately 139,000 new payroll payment accounts and approximately 77,000 agreements for payroll credits.

Banco CrediChile employs a specific credit scoring system, developed by our corporate risk division, as well as other criteria to evaluate and monitor credit risk. Thus, in order to ensure the quality of its loan portfolio, Banco CrediChile adheres to our general loan origination procedures, particularly with regard to the use of our credit scoring system and credit management policies, including the use of credit bureaus and the services of the SBIF. In addition, Banco CrediChile carries out rigorous procedures for collection of past-due loans through Socofin S.A., our specialized collection subsidiary. We believe that we have suitable procedures and infrastructure in place to manage the risk exposure of Banco CrediChile. These procedures allow us to take advantage of the attractive growth and earnings potential of this market segment while helping to manage exposure to higher risk. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry The growth of our loan portfolio may expose us to increased loan losses and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow at the same or similar rate.

Consumer Lending

Banco CrediChile provides short to medium term consumer loans and credit card services. As of December 31, 2015, Banco CrediChile had approximately 297,238 consumer loan debtors related to installment loans amounting to Ch\$613,841 million. As of the same date, Banco CrediChile had outstanding loan balances related to credit cards that amounted to Ch\$79,325 million.

CuentaChile Demand Accounts

Banco CrediChile launched CuentaChile Demand Accounts in 2014, offering its customers a deposit product that is flexible and easy to use. This product allows us to tap into a section of the consumer market that otherwise would not be able to access and participate in the banking system because of their risk profile. The CuentaChile Demand Account is a non-interest bearing demand deposit account without checking privileges that targets customers who want a secure and comfortable means of managing and accessing their money. Customers holding this account may use an ATM card linked to their CuentaChile Demand Account to make deposits or automatic payments to other Banco CrediChile accounts through a network of 7,932 ATMs available through the Redbanc network as of December 31, 2015. Also, CuentaChile Demand Account holders may execute transactions in all CrediChile branches and carry out basic banking operations in the CajaChile nationwide network, which is present in most of the Chilean regions and communities. Also, CuentaChile Demand Account holders are entitled to make use of Internet-based banking platforms and mobile applications provided by Banco CrediChile to its customers while receiving electronic money transfers and benefiting from diverse loyalty programs designed by Banco Credichile, under the Cuenta Chile Club, which include discounts and special offers in a wide array of stores and services. Banco CrediChile previously offered its customers traditional demand accounts (each known as a CrediChile Demand Account) that entitled their holders to receive payroll deposits, withdraw money from ATMs and perform basic purchasing transactions. The CuentaChile Demand

Account replaced and improved the former product offered by CrediChile by adding further benefits to their holders.

As of December 31, 2015, Banco CrediChile had approximately 512,100 active CuentaChile Demand accounts. Holders of these accounts pay an annual fee, a fee related to the number of withdrawals on the account line of credit and interest on any outstanding balance under the line of credit. All fees and interest due on a CuentaChile Demand Account are withdrawn automatically on a monthly basis from funds available in the account. CuentaChile Demand Account allows us to offer our wholesale customers the ability to pay their employees by direct deposit of funds into the individual employee's account at Banco CrediChile. We believe this product can lead to stronger long term relationships with our wholesale customers and their employees.

Table of Contents**Wholesale Banking Segment**

Our wholesale banking segment serves the needs of corporate customers. In 2015, this business segment recorded annual operating revenues of approximately Ch\$464,497 million, which represented 27.9% of our total operating revenues. Also, for the year ended December 31, 2015 this segment recorded an income before income tax of Ch\$247,701 million, which represented 39.9% of our consolidated income before income tax. As of December 31, 2015, loans granted by this business segment amounted to Ch\$11,008,163 million and represented 44.8% of our total loan portfolio.

The following table sets forth the composition of our portfolio of loans to the wholesale market in accordance with our internal reporting policies, as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)		
BANK S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Commercial credits	Ch\$	8,019,101	72.9%
Foreign trade loans		1,368,057	12.4
Leasing loans		1,004,571	9.1
Factoring loans		419,539	3.8
Other loans		196,895	1.8
Total	Ch\$	11,008,163	100.0%

As of December 31, 2015, we had 9,585 debtors out of a total of 20,338 wholesale customers. Our wholesale customers are engaged in a wide range of economic sectors. As of December 31, 2015, loans granted by our wholesale banking segment were mainly related to:

- financial services (approximately 25.4% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- manufacturing (approximately 14.9% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- commerce and trade (approximately 14.6% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- communication and transportation (approximately 12.6% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- construction (approximately 12.3% of all loans granted by this business segment);

- agriculture, forestry and fishing (approximately 5.6% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- utilities (approximately 4.1% of all loans granted by this business segment);
- community, social and personal services (approximately 3.8% of all loans granted by this business segment);
and
- mining (approximately 2.6% of all loans granted by this business segment).

In line with our strategy of identifying and differentiating market segments in order to provide improved value propositions for a diversified customer base, two of our divisions provide our wholesale customer base with banking and financial products and services: (i) the Corporate Division and (ii) the Commercial Division, through the Large Companies and Real Estate Unit.

Corporate Division

The Corporate Division provides services to corporations with annual sales exceeding approximately Ch\$70,000 million. This division's customers consist of a large proportion of Chile's publicly-traded and non-listed companies, subsidiaries of multinational companies and conglomerates (including those operating in the financial, commercial, manufacturing, industrial and infrastructure sectors), and projects and concessions.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2015, we had 950 corporations as debtors out of a total of 2,905 customers in our Corporate Division. Also, this division managed total outstanding loans of Ch\$4,367,144 million, which represented 17.8% of our total loan book as of the same date.

The following table sets forth the composition of our Corporate Division's loan portfolio in accordance with our internal reporting policies, as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Commercial credits	Ch\$	3,535,776	81.0%
Foreign trade loans		483,822	11.1
Factoring loans		132,603	3.0
Leasing loans		86,779	2.0
Other loans		128,164	2.9
Total	Ch\$	4,367,144	100.0%

We offer a wide range of products to large corporations that include short- and long-term financing, working capital loans, mortgage loans, leasing, long-term syndicated loans and factoring, as well as investment banking services offered by our subsidiary Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A. We also offer payment services (payrolls, suppliers, pensions, dividends, etc.), collection services and connections to international funds transfer networks, as well as traditional deposit products, in particular current accounts.

As of December 31, 2015, we were party to approximately 1,619 payment service contracts and approximately 300 collection service agreements with corporations. We believe that cash management and payment service contracts provide us with a source of low cost deposits and the opportunity to cross sell our products and fees to payees, many of whom maintain accounts with us. Under our collection contracts, we act as a collection agent for our corporate customers, providing centralized collection services for their accounts receivable and other similar payments. For the year ended December 31, 2015, joint volumes associated with collection and payment agreements increased by approximately 6.5%.

In order to provide highly competitive and differentiated services, our Corporate Division has the direct support of our Treasury and Money Market Operations segment, which directly fulfills our corporate customers' liquidity, short-term loans and hedging needs. We have also improved our technology to facilitate connections with customers and enhance their self-service practices. Similarly, we offer derivative products, which we believe have become increasingly important, especially those associated with Chilean peso-U.S. dollar and UF-U.S. dollar forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

In recent years, the market for loans to corporations in Chile has been characterized by reduced margins due to increasing competition. This fierce competition has involved not only local banking players but also, increasingly, overseas lenders who are eager to lend to Chilean companies that hold high credit ratings. Consequently, we have focused on optimizing the profitability in this segment through enhancing our cross sell fee generating services, such as payroll processing, dividend payments and billing services, as well as computer banking services. This strategy has enabled us to maintain profitable relationships with our corporate customers while preserving the ability to extend credit when appropriate business opportunities arise.

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During 2015, the division continued to enrich its value offering to satisfy customers' needs. Thus, the Corporate Division, in association with our Financial Advisory subsidiary, was involved and focused on assisting local and foreign customers in some of the most important financial transactions carried out in the local market during 2015, including mergers and acquisitions, debt structuring and debt restructuring. Moreover, the division was active in providing trade finance loans to Chilean companies and extending working capital loans to foreign customers. This lending activity permitted the bank to recover a significant market share in commercial loans while prioritizing its risk-return equation. In all of these matters, the synergies that arise from the Global Connectivity Agreement with Citigroup have been important when assisting our corporate customers with off shore transactions.

Table of Contents*Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit Commercial Division*

Our Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit provides companies with annual sales that range from approximately Ch\$1,600 million to approximately Ch\$70,000 million with a broad range of financial products and services (such as electronic banking, leasing, foreign trade and financial advisory). Customers served by this banking unit are those related to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, forestry, fishing, infrastructure and real estate sectors, among others.

As of December 31, 2015, we had 8,635 large companies and real estate debtors out of a total of 17,433 customers in this banking unit. Loans granted by the Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit amounted to Ch\$6,641,019 million as of the same date, which represented 27.0% of our total loans.

The following table sets forth the loan portfolio composition of the Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit, in accordance with our internal reporting policies, as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:			
Commercial credits	Ch\$	4,483,325	67.5%
Leasing loans		917,792	13.8%
Foreign trade loans		884,235	13.3%
Factoring loans		286,936	4.3%
Other loans		68,731	1.1%
Total	Ch\$	6,641,019	100.0%

Products and services offered by this banking unit are mainly related to commercial loans, lines of credit, foreign trade and foreign currency transactions, factoring services, leasing, mortgage loans, syndicated loans, mergers and acquisitions, debt restructuring assistance, payments and collections services, current accounts and related services, corporate credit cards, cash and investment management, forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations and insurance brokerage.

This banking unit aims to provide its customers with excellent service based on proactive financial support that enhances long term relationships with customers. Over time, the banking unit has developed service models intended to take advantage of synergies arising from the interaction of account and specialized support executives responsible for ensuring comprehensive customer service. These models have enabled this banking unit to strengthen customer relationships and product offerings.

In 2015, this banking unit continued strengthening its presence in commercial banking by taking advantage of specific market opportunities. As a result, this banking unit recorded an annual increase of 5.4% in average loans and 10.6% in year-end loan balances. Part of the increase was due to the acquisition of a local bank's portfolio of commercial loans for approximately Ch\$564,000 million. In our view, this was an attractive business opportunity to broaden our

business relationship with certain customers, who were also our customers, but also to gain new customers and improve our non-lending revenues through cross-selling. Additionally, the portfolio represents an attractive risk-return equation. Also, the loan book increase posted by this banking unit resulted from diverse financing projects including public housing programs, highways and bridge constructions and power plant implementations. In addition, this banking unit has continued to enhance its Family Office segment by granting more loans and by cross selling the lending business with deposits and general funds management. For this purpose, synergies arising from the collaboration between this banking unit and our mutual funds and securities brokerage subsidiary have been crucial. Thus, the ratio of assets under management to total loans in the Family Office segment increased from 1.8 in 2014 to 3.3 in 2015.

Our leasing, factoring and trade finance businesses are part of the Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit.

Table of Contents

Treasury and Money Market Operations

Our Treasury and Money Market Operations business segment provides a wide range of financial services to our customers, including currency intermediation, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, transactions under repurchase agreements and investment products based on bonds, mortgage finance bonds and deposits.

In addition, our Treasury and Money Market Operations business segment is focused on managing our currency, interest rate and maturity gaps, ensuring adequate liquidity levels, managing our investment portfolio and performing the intermediation of fixed-income instruments, currencies and derivatives. Interest rate gap management is aimed at generating an adequate funding structure, prioritizing our capitalization and asset and liability cost structure and funding source diversification.

The Treasury and Money Market Operations business segment is also responsible for: (i) the issuance of short- and long-term senior bonds, as well as long-term subordinated bonds, in Chile or abroad, (ii) monitoring compliance with regulatory deposit limits, technical reserves and maturity and rate matches/mismatches, (iii) monitoring our adherence to the security margins defined by regulatory limits, and risk limits for interest rate, currency and investment gaps. This segment continually monitors the Bank's cost of funding by benchmarking with the rest of the local financial system and financing alternatives in Chile or abroad.

Regarding funding functions carried out by our Treasury, during 2015, we continued to develop a funding diversification strategy by conducting important transactions in Chile and abroad. These transactions have been intended to not only take advantage of attractive interest rate opportunities but also to improve our liquidity standards by issuing debt of longer maturities that match long-term assets, as well as diversify our liability structure in terms of markets in which we raise funds.

In terms of long-term funding, 2015 was a record year in debt placements, which amounted to Ch\$1,342,224 million (approximately U.S.\$1,895 million). When compared to previous years, in 2015 we were less active in issuing bonds abroad due to less favorable market conditions, mainly for setting hedging positions. Accordingly, we met our financing needs by placing long-term bonds in the local market for approximately Ch\$1,186,380 million (approximately U.S.\$1,675 million), which was UF-denominated. Similarly, under our MTN Program we issued approximately Ch\$155,844 million (approximately U.S.\$220 million) of notes in diverse markets including two placements in Japan amounting to Ch\$66,007 million (approximately U.S.\$93 million) of notes, one placement in Hong Kong amounting to Ch\$53,957 million (approximately U.S.\$76 million) of notes and one placement in Germany amounting to Ch\$35,880 million (approximately U.S.\$76 million) of notes. During 2015 we updated our MTN Program up to an amount of U.S.\$3 billion.

For short-term financing purposes we continued using our Commercial Paper Program in the United States by placing approximately Ch\$1,128,183 million (nearly U.S.\$1,593 million) of commercial paper. Nevertheless, given the short duration of these liabilities, as of December 31, 2015, we had an outstanding balance of approximately Ch\$191,402 million (approximately U.S.\$270 million) of commercial paper. Lastly, we conduct international bond issuances only if the

cost (including costs of interest rate swaps and other transactional expenses) is below the cost of raising funds locally and the currency or interest rate exposure is fully hedged via cross currency swaps.

The funding functions carried out by our Treasury division are complemented by our international area, namely International Financial Institutions (IFI), which manages relations with correspondent banks worldwide, facilitating international payments and obtaining foreign currency financing for us. As of December 31, 2015, we have established a network of approximately 600 foreign banks, among which we maintained credit relationships with approximately 151 correspondent banks, from which we maintained 25 account relationships. IFI played an important role in structuring international transactions aimed at diversifying our funding.

Regarding the management of our securities portfolio, as of December 31, 2015, the portfolio amounted to Ch\$1,850,837 million and was composed of available for sale securities that totaled Ch\$1,007,263 million and securities held for trading amounting to Ch\$843,574 million. As for the type of instruments included in our securities portfolio, as of December 31, 2015, 65.1% consisted of securities issued by local financial institutions, 18.2% consisted of securities issued by the Central Bank and the Chilean Government, 12.3% consisted of securities issued by non-financial Chilean corporate issuers and other securities and 4.4% consisted of securities issued abroad

Table of Contents

by foreign companies and central banks. Our investment strategy is designed to supplement our expected profitability, risks and economic variable projections while adhering to the regulatory guidelines and internal limits defined by our finance committee. In this regard, neither proprietary trading nor speculation on equity holdings are goals for us and, therefore, equity instruments only represented 0.4% of our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2015.

Operations through Subsidiaries

We have made several strategic long-term investments in financial services companies that are engaged in activities complementary to our commercial banking activities. In making these investments our goal is to develop a comprehensive financial group capable of meeting the diverse financial needs of our current and potential clients by offering traditional banking products and specialized financial services through our different subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our financial services subsidiaries in accordance with our internal reporting policies as of December 31, 2015:

	Assets		Equity (in millions of Ch\$)		Net Income
BANK S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES					
Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	Ch\$	67,716	Ch\$	57,540	Ch\$ 18,053
Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.		7,691		6,174	4,433
Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.		12,745		6,293	2,186
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.		430,655		81,083	7,140
Banchile Securitizadora S.A.		624		549	56
Socofin S.A.		8,088		1,314	138
Promarket S.A.		2,331		927	93
Banchile Trade Services Limited (Hong Kong)	Ch\$	10	Ch\$	10	Ch\$ (2)
Total	Ch\$	529,860	Ch\$	153,890	Ch\$ 32,097

The following table sets forth information with respect to our ownership interest in our financial services subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015:

	Direct (%)	Ownership Interest Indirect (%)	Total (%)
Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	99.98	0.02	100.00
Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.	99.96		99.96
Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.	99.83	0.17	100.00
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	99.70	0.30	100.00
Banchile Securitizadora S.A.	99.01	0.99	100.00
Socofin S.A.	99.00	1.00	100.00
Promarket S.A.	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%
Banchile Trade Services Limited (Hong Kong)	100.00%	%	100.00%

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Each of these subsidiaries is incorporated in Chile, except for Banchile Trade Services Limited, which is incorporated in Hong Kong.

On June 19, 2013, Banco de Chile acquired all of the shares of Banchile Factoring S.A. owned by Banchile Asesoría Financiera. As a result of this transaction, Banco de Chile fully acquired the assets and liabilities of Banchile Factoring S.A. and on June 30, 2013 this subsidiary was dissolved.

During 2014, we began a voluntary dissolution process for Banchile Trade Services Limited in Hong Kong, which is still in progress. We expect to complete this process during the second half of 2016.

Securities Brokerage Services

We provide securities brokerage services through Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. is registered as a securities broker with the SVS, the regulator of Chilean publicly listed companies, and is a member of the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange. Since it was founded

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Table of Contents

in 1989, Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. has provided stock brokerage services, fixed income investments and foreign exchange products to individuals and companies through our branch network. During the year ended December 31, 2015, Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. recorded an aggregate stock trading turnover on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange and the Valparaíso Stock Exchange that amounted to approximately Ch\$2,172,548 million, which represented a 6.4% market share within the Chilean stock market.

Also, as of December 31, 2015, Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. had equity amounting to Ch\$81,083 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, recorded net income of Ch\$7,140 million, which represented 1.2% of our consolidated net income for that period (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

In early 2009, Citibank Agencia de Valores S.A. merged with and into Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.

Mutual and Investment Fund Management

Since 1980, we have provided mutual fund management services through Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. (formerly Banchile Administradora de Fondos Mutuos S.A.). As of December 31, 2015, according to data published by the Chilean Mutual Funds Association, Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. was the largest mutual fund manager in Chile, managing approximately 21.3% of all Chilean mutual funds' assets. Also, as of December 31, 2015, Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. operated 77 mutual funds and had Ch\$6,010,885 million in assets under management owned by 441,853 corporate and individual investors. As of the same date, Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. operated 11 public investment funds (Chile Small, Chile Blend, Rentas Inmobiliarias I, V, VI and VII, Deuda Chile, Plusvalfa, Latam High Yield, Minero Asset and Latam Small). As of December 31, 2015, Banchile did not manage private investment funds. However, as of December 31, 2015, Banchile managed a total amount of Ch\$221,107 million in net assets on behalf of 259 participants.

The following table sets forth information regarding the various mutual funds managed by Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. as of December 31, 2015:

Name of Fund	Type of Fund	As of December 31, 2015	
		Net Asset Value (in millions of Ch\$)	Number of Investors
AHORRO	Fixed income (medium/long term)	296,972	28,345
ALIANZA	Fixed income (medium/long term)	96,900	21,044
ASIA	Equity	17,513	6,653
ASIATICO ACCIONARIO	Equity	17,864	8,370
BANCHILE-ACCIONES	Equity	17,695	3,461
BOOSTER ASIA EMERGEN	Structured	1,932	107
BOOSTER CHINA II	Structured	2,022	95
BOOSTER EUROPA II	Structured	6,362	161
BOOSTER JAPON	Structured	1,329	67
BOOSTER USA	Structured	7,364	159
BRIC ACCIONARIO	Equity	327	146
CAPITAL EFECTIVO	Fixed income (short term)	468,689	5,162

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CAPITAL EMPRESARIAL	Fixed income (short term)	213,859	1,718
CAPITAL FINANCIERO	Fixed income (short term)	346,244	15,097
CAPITALISA-ACC.	Equity	1,668	1,523
CASH	Fixed income (short term)	147,570	7,196
CHILE 18 Q	Equity	20,964	7,218
CHILE ACCIONARIO	Equity	8,583	1,567
CORPORATE DOLLAR	Fixed income (short term)	612,946	19,168
CORPORATIVO	Fixed income (short term)	183,065	10,805
CRECIMIENTO	Fixed income (short/medium term)	70,093	11,101
DEPOSITO XXI	Fixed income (medium/long term)	540,878	28,422
DEUDA CORP. 3-5 AÑOS	Fixed income (medium/long term)	77,295	13
DEUDA DOLAR	Fixed income (medium/long term)	17,497	471
DEUDA ESTATAL	Fixed income (medium/long term)	7,150	733
DEUDA ESTATAL PESOS	Fixed income (medium/long term)	6,576	1,934
DEUDA ESTATAL UF 3-5	Fixed income (medium/long term)	27,382	16,791

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Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2015			
Name of Fund	Type of Fund	Net Asset Value (in millions of Ch\$)	Number of Investors
DEUDA PESOS 1-5 AÑOS	Fixed income (medium/long term)	34,604	3,547
DISPONIBLE	Fixed income (short term)	40,660	30,807
DOLLAR INVESTMENT G.	Fixed income (medium/long term)	13,843	864
EMERGING	Equity	9,931	8,879
EMERGING MARKET	Equity	6,038	892
ESTRATEGIA AGRESIVA	Blend	12,617	1,160
ESTRATEGIA CONS	Blend	93,311	5,156
ESTRATEGIA MODERADA	Blend	80,835	4,742
ESTRATEGICO	Fixed income (medium/long term)	233,116	11,411
EURO MONEY MARKET	Fixed income (short term)	17,146	2,653
EUROPA DESARROLLADA	Equity	52,913	10,591
EUROPE EQUITY TAX AD	Equity	41,674	5
FLEXIBLE	Fixed income (short term)	51,084	8,146
GLOBAL DOLLAR	Equity	8,304	472
GLOBAL MID CAP	Equity	22,485	2,040
HORIZONTE	Fixed income (medium/long term)	288,809	23,786
INVERSION BRASIL	Equity	1,084	383
INVERSION CHINA	Equity	2,240	534
INVERSION DOLLAR 30	Blend	2,427	185
INVERSION USA	Equity	82,638	10,775
INVERSIONISTA I	Equity	9,536	151
JAPÓN ACCIONARIO	Equity	998	83
JAPÓN NIVEL 100	Structured	6,409	350
LATAM MID CAP	Equity	767	303
LATIN AMERICA	Equity	7,807	2,851
LIQUIDEZ 2000	Fixed income (short term)	283,475	21,166
LIQUIDEZ FULL	Fixed income (short term)	146,959	6,927
MID CAP	Equity	7,615	3,067
MULTIACTIVO AGRESIVO	Blend	13,232	1,681
MULTIACTIVO CONSERVA	Blend	24,457	1,164
MULTIACTIVO MODERADO	Blend	24,666	1,725
NIVEL 100	Structured	7,707	443
NIVEL 90	Structured	8,344	496
OPORTUNIDADES SECTOR	Equity	4,502	718
PACÍFICO ACCIONARIO	Equity	361	135
PATRIMONIAL	Fixed income (short term)	183,224	17,417
PERFORMANCE	Fixed income (short/medium term)	10,749	8,284
QUANT GLOBAL	Blend	3,636	450
REAL ESTATE EUROPE	Structured	3,215	121
RENDIMIENTO CORTO	Fixed income (short term)	128,572	96
RENTA FUTURA	Fixed income (medium/long term)	350,816	12,181
RETORNO ACCIONARIO	Equity	897	95
RETORNO DOLAR	Fixed income (medium/long term)	25,441	1,142
RETORNO L.P. UF	Fixed income (medium/long term)	28,476	1,741
SMALL - MID CAP USA	Structured	1,624	116
U.S. DOLLAR	Equity	15,954	682
US MID CAP	Equity	30,534	2,377
USA EQUITY	Equity	55,850	4
UTILIDADES	Fixed income (short/medium term)	294,704	30,535
VISION DINAMICA E	Blend	17,859	797
Total		6,010,885	441,853

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As of December 31, 2015, Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. had equity of Ch\$57,540 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, net income of Ch\$18,053 million, which represented 3.0% of our 2015 consolidated net income (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

Table of Contents

Financial Advisory Services

We provide financial advisory and other investment banking services to our customers through Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A. The services offered by Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A. are primarily targeted to our corporate customers and include advisory services concerning mergers and acquisitions, restructuring, project finance and strategic alliances. As of December 31, 2015, Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A. had equity of Ch\$6,174 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, recorded net income of Ch\$4,433 million, which represented 0.7% of our 2015 consolidated net income (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

Insurance Brokerage

We provide insurance brokerage services to our customers through Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada (Banchile Corredores de Seguros LTDA.). In 2000, we began to offer life insurance policies associated with consumer loans and non-credit related insurance to our individual customers and the general public. As of December 31, 2015, Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada had equity of Ch\$6,293 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015 it recorded net income of Ch\$2,186 million, which represented 0.4% of our 2015 consolidated net income (under the bank's internal reporting policies). According to the SVS, as of December 31, 2015, Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada had a 4.1% market share in the total amount of life and casualty insurance policies (in Chilean pesos) sold by insurance brokerage companies in Chile, excluding life annuities.

Securitization Services

We offer investment products to meet the needs of institutional investors, such as private pension funds and insurance companies, through Banchile Securitizadora S.A. This subsidiary securitizes financial assets, and issues debt instruments with credit ratings that can be traded in the Chilean marketplace, backed by a bundle of revenue producing assets of the client company. As of December 31, 2015, Banchile Securitizadora S.A. had equity of Ch\$549 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, the subsidiary reported a net income of Ch\$56 million (under bank's internal reporting policies). Also as of December 31, 2015, Banchile Securitizadora S.A. had a 13.6% market share in the total volume of assets securitized in Chile. This market share refers to the percentage of existing stock of securitized assets as of the mentioned date.

Credits pre-evaluation services

Promarket S.A. provides credit pre evaluation services to the Bank and its subsidiaries, including researching potential customers. As of December 31, 2015, Promarket S.A. had equity of Ch\$927 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, it recorded net income of Ch\$93 million (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

Collection Services

Socofin S.A. provides judicial and extra judicial loan collection services to the Bank. As of December 31, 2015, Socofin S.A. had equity of Ch\$1,314 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, net income of Ch\$138 million (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

Trade Services

In November 2004, we began offering direct trade services to our customers through Banchile Trade Services Limited, which acts as our trade finance entity in markets such as China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. As of December 31, 2015, Banchile Trade Services Limited had equity of Ch\$10 million and, for the year ended December 31, 2015, it recorded a net loss of Ch\$2 million (under the bank's internal reporting policies).

Our Trade Services subsidiary in Hong Kong is in the process of voluntary dissolution, which we expect to complete during the second half of 2016.

Distribution Channels and Electronic Banking

Our distribution network provides integrated financial services and products to our customers through a wide range of channels. The network includes ATMs, branches, internet-based banking platforms, mobile banking

Table of Contents

applications and call centers. As of December 31, 2015, we had 1,441 ATMs (that form part of Redbanc's network of 7,932 ATMs) that allowed our customers to conduct self-service banking transactions during banking and non-banking hours.

As of December 31, 2015, we had a network of 419 retail branches throughout Chile. Our branch system serves as a distribution network for all of the products and services offered to our customers. Our full-service branches accept deposits, cash withdrawals, offer the full range of our retail banking products, such as consumer loans, credit cards, mortgage loans and current accounts, and provide financial and non-financial information to current and potential customers.

We offer electronic banking services to our customers 24 hours a day through our Internet website, www.bancochile.cl, which has tailored homepages for the different segments we serve. Thus, by accessing our website, our individual customers may execute electronic money transfers, access their account balances, pay utilities bills, apply for loans, purchase insurance premiums, and so on. On the other hand, our corporate homepage offers a broad range of services, including the payment of bills, electronic fund transfers, non-charge orders, as well as a wide variety of account inquiries. These services include our office banking service, Banconexion Web for Enterprises, which enables our corporate customers to perform all of their banking transactions from their offices. Our homepage also offers products with exclusive benefits provided by our customer loyalty marketing programs, which enhance our relationships with customers. Through the jointly administered website of Banchile Administration General de Fondos and Banchile Corredora de Bolsa, our mutual funds and securities brokerage subsidiaries, respectively, we also provide customers interested in investing and saving their funds with an Internet-based platform on which they can trade stocks and currencies, make time deposits and take positions in mutual funds, foreign stock markets, investments funds and derivatives. Our foreign trade customers can rely on our international business homepage, www.bancochile.com, which enables them to inquire about the status of their foreign trade transactions and perform transactions, such as opening letters of credit, recording import collection and hedging on instructions and letters of credit. According to our management information systems, on an average monthly basis, during 2015, approximately 30.3 million transactions were performed every month on our website, of which approximately 2.9 million were monetary transactions. Also, according to the SBIF, on average approximately 762,349 (including one time visits by both individuals and companies) accessed our website every month in 2015. This translated into approximately 33.4 million visits to our website in 2015, on an average monthly basis.

Also, we provide our customers with access to a 24-hour phone-bank through which they can access account information and execute certain transactions. This service, through which we receive over 403,769 calls per month on average, has enabled us to develop customer loyalty campaigns, sell financial products and services, answer specialized inquiries and receive and resolve complaints by customers and non-customers.

Lastly, over the last two years we have devoted efforts to enhance our mobile banking platforms by developing and launching diverse applications. In 2014, we released the mobile apps MiBanco | MiPago | MiBeneficio. Similarly, in 2015 we launched MiCuenta | MiPass | MiSeguro. MiBanco is a mobile banking platform that enables our customers to perform most of the operations they can execute on our website, such as accessing their account balances, making bill payments and electronic money transfers, carrying out cash advances from credit cards to checking accounts. MiPago is a specialized mobile application that permits requests for reimbursements from other Banco de Chile's customers and performs the transaction by generating and scanning a QR code, which reinforces the security standards for these types of operations. MiCuenta is a mobile application that enables users to make monthly payments associated with utility bills and other types of services. MiPass is

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a password-generating application that, among other features, allows users to set a list of money transfer recipients to make transfers without requiring another password-generating device. MiSeguro provides our customers with the ability to enroll in new insurance policies, to obtain information on their insurance premiums and to request post-sale support, all through the use of the smartphone application. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 6.4 million monetary transactions had been carried out through our mobile applications MiBanco, MiCuenta and MiPago.

Table of Contents

Competition

Overview

The Chilean market for banking and other financial services is highly and increasingly competitive and consists of various market sectors. The most important sector is commercial banking with total loans (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad) representing 85.2% of the Chilean GDP as of December 31, 2015. As of the same date, the Chilean banking industry consisted of 24 banks, 23 of which were privately-owned and one government-owned bank, namely, Banco del Estado. As of December 31, 2015, the four largest Chilean banks accounted for approximately 64.4% of all outstanding loans granted by Chilean financial institutions (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad): Banco Santander Chile (18.9%), Banco de Chile (18.3%), Banco del Estado (14.2%) and Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (12.9%).

We face significant and increasing competition in all market segments in which we operate. As a comprehensive commercial bank that offers a wide range of services to all types of enterprises and individual customers, we deal with a variety of competitors, ranging from large privately-owned commercial banks to more specialized entities, such as niche banks. We also increasingly face competition, from non-banking companies like large department stores, private compensation funds, and saving and credit cooperatives with respect to some of our credit products, such as credit cards and consumer loans. Furthermore, in recent years and given the outstanding credit rating held by the country, as well as the liquidity observed in overseas markets, local middle market, corporations and multinational branches in Chile have increasingly replaced loans rendered by local banks with off-shore long-term debt. In addition, we face competition from other types of competitors, such as leasing, factoring and automobile financing companies (especially in lending products), as well as mutual funds, pension funds and insurance companies, within the market for savings and mortgage loans. Nevertheless, banks continue to be the main suppliers of leasing, factoring and mutual funds, while the insurance brokerage business has become an important component of the value offerings provided by banks.

Within the local banking industry, our primary competitors are the main privately-owned commercial banks in Chile, namely, Banco Santander Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Chile (BBVA), and Corpbanca. Nevertheless, we also face competition from Banco del Estado, a government-owned bank, which has a larger customer base than we do. Banco del Estado, which operates under the same regulatory regime as Chilean privately-owned banks, was the third largest bank in Chile as of December 31, 2015, with outstanding total loans of Ch\$19,071,559 million, representing a 14.2% market share (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad), according to data published by the SBIF.

In the retail market, we compete with other privately-owned Chilean banks, as well as with Banco del Estado, which has a large individual customer base. Among privately-owned banks, we believe our strongest competitors in this market are Banco Santander Chile and Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, as these banks have developed diversified business strategies focused on both small and medium-sized companies and lower to middle income segments of the Chilean population. In addition, we believe our strongest competitors in the high income individual segment are Banco Santander Chile and Banco Itaú Chile, as these banks rely on specialized business models that provide wealth management and traditional banking services, as we do.

Historically, commercial banks in Chile have competed in the retail market against each other, and finance companies and department stores, with the latter two having traditionally been focused on consumer loans to low and middle-income segments. However, finance companies gradually disappeared between the 1990s and 2000s, as most of them merged into the largest commercial banks that dominate the Chilean banking industry today. Also, by the end of 1990s, the Chilean financial industry witnessed the rise of non-traditional banking competitors, such as large department stores. During the 2000s, these players gained increasing significance in the consumer lending sector, as they were permitted to issue financial products such as credit cards. Currently, there are three consumer oriented banks affiliated with Chile's largest department stores: Banco Falabella, Banco Ripley and Banco Paris. Although these banks had a combined market share (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad) of only 1.6% as of December 31, 2015, according to the SBIF, the presence of these banks is likely to make consumer banking more competitive over the next few years, especially within the lower income segment. As of December 31, 2015, the consumer loans granted jointly by these banks represented a 9.0% of the total consumer loans rendered by the industry (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad).

Table of Contents

In the wholesale market, we believe our strongest competitors are also Banco Santander Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Corpbanca and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Chile (BBVA). Similarly, we believe these banks are our most significant competitors in the small and medium sized companies business segment.

We also compete, mainly through our subsidiaries, with companies that offer non-banking specialized financial services in the high-income individuals segment and the middle market and corporate segment such as Larrain Vial, BTG Pactual and IM Trust, whose core businesses are stock brokerage, financial advisory and wealth management services. Other Chilean commercial banks also compete in these markets of specialized financial services, but they are less focused on such businesses.

The Chilean banking industry has experienced increased levels of competition in recent years from domestic as well as foreign banks. This phenomenon has triggered a consolidation wave within the industry and the creation of more comprehensive banking entities that participate in most of our markets. Consequently, banks' strategies have been increasingly focused on reducing costs and improving efficiency standards in order to compete effectively with the larger banks. Although we are making our best efforts in order to operate within this competitive environment, we acknowledge that our income may decrease as a result of increasing competition.

Regarding mergers and acquisitions events in the local banking industry, most of these transactions have involved international players seeking to participate in the local market. Thus, in mid-1996, Banco Santander of Spain took control of Banco Osorno and merged it into its Chilean operations, changing its name to Banco Santander-Chile. In January 1997, Banco O Higgins and Banco de Santiago merged, forming Banco Santiago and in 1999 Banco Santander of Spain acquired Banco Santiago. During 2001, Banco de Chile merged with Banco de A. Edwards, which was effective on January 1, 2002. In August 2002, Banco Santiago and Banco Santander Chile, then the second and fourth largest banks in Chile, respectively, merged and became Chile's largest bank under the Banco Santander-Chile brand name. In 2003, Banco del Desarrollo merged with Banco Sudamericano, and in 2004, Dresdner Banque Nationale de Paris merged with Banco Security. In 2005, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones merged with Banco Conosur. In 2007, Banco Itaú acquired Bank Boston unit in Chile, while Rabobank acquired HNS Bank and Scotiabank acquired Banco del Desarrollo. In 2008, we merged with Citibank Chile, and afterwards the Superintendency of Banks authorized the opening of a branch of the Norwegian bank DnB NOR and the acquisition of ABN Amro Bank by The Royal Bank of Scotland. In early 2009, the merger agreement between Scotiabank Sudamericano and Banco del Desarrollo was completed, through which the former became Scotiabank Chile and the latter ceased to exist. In addition, during 2009, Banco Monex was acquired by Consorcio Group, which absorbed the operations of the former and its subsidiaries, becoming Banco Consorcio. Furthermore, by the end of 2013 Corpbanca's controlling shareholders announced its intention to sell part of its stake to a local or international player. On January 29, 2014, Corpgroup (the controlling shareholder of Corpbanca) accepted the bid of Brazil's Itau Unibanco, through which Itau merges its own Chilean and Colombian subsidiaries with Corpbanca. The merged bank, on a pro forma basis, would have had a 12.3% market share as of December 31, 2015, excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad. According to publicly available information, this merger was approved by the SBIF in September 2015 and the merged company started operation on April 1, 2016.

In addition, consolidation and overseas expansion has emerged as a means of inorganic growth for local banks. Actually, during 2012 Corpbanca, fourth ranked among Chilean privately-owned banks in terms of total loans as of December 31, 2011, acquired a former Santander Group's subsidiary in Colombia and consolidated its balance sheet and results of operations beginning May 31, 2012. Also, by the end of 2012, Corpbanca made a bid for acquiring

Helm Bank in Colombia. According to publicly available information, the bid process was completed and fully authorized by the SBIF in July 2013 and Corpbanca started to consolidate the balance sheet of this new subsidiary beginning August 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2015, loans associated with Corpbanca's operations in Colombia amounted to Ch\$5,208,214 million and represented 3.9% of the industry's total loans.

Similarly, by the end of May 2013, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (BCI) the third largest privately-owned bank in Chile in terms of total loans as of December 31, 2015, with a 12.9% market share (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad) announced the acquisition of the City National Bank, headquartered in the United States. According to public information published by the SBIF, the process was fully authorized and completed in October 2015 and BCI started to consolidate the balance sheet on the same date. As of December 31, 2015, loans associated with BCI's operation in the United States amounted to Ch\$2,888,336 million and represented 2.2% of the industry's total loans.

Table of Contents

Furthermore, during 2014 the Chilean banking industry witnessed the entry of new market players and changes in the ownership structure of certain competitors. By the end of August 2014, Banco Internacional announced the intention of *Inversiones la Construcción* (ILC) to take control of the bank by acquiring a 50.1% stake from the controlling shareholder, Baninter . Banco Internacional is a small bank within the Chilean banking industry and is mostly focused on the wholesale banking segment. As of December 31, 2015, Banco Internacional's loan book represented 0.6% of the total outstanding loans of the industry (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad). On the other hand, on May 30, 2014 the SBIF authorized the existence and approved the bylaws of Banco BTG Pactual Chile. This bank, a Chilean subsidiary of Brazil-based bank BTG Pactual, was already operating in the Chilean financial industry since 2012, providing stock brokerage, mutual funds management and investment banking services. Banco BTG Pactual Chile received the final authorization to operate as a commercial bank on December 31, 2014 and officially started its commercial operations on January 23, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the loan book of Banco BTG Pactual Chile represented only 0.02% of the total outstanding loans of the industry (excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad).

We expect these trends of increasing competition and consolidation to continue, particularly in connection with the formation of new large financial groups and the creation of new niche banks. Although we believe that we are currently large enough to compete effectively in all of our target markets, any further consolidation in the Chilean financial services industry may adversely affect our competitive position. We are working on developing and enhancing our competitive strengths to ensure our sustainability.

Below there is a set of tables and figures for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 that shows our position within the Chilean financial industry. The market information is set forth under Chilean GAAP as published by the SBIF and unless otherwise indicated excludes data related to operations of subsidiaries abroad.

The following table sets forth certain statistical information on the Chilean financial system as of December 31, 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	As of December 31, 2015							
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)							
	Assets		Loans(1)(2)		Deposits(2)		Equity(3)	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
CHILEAN GAAP:								
Private sector banks	171,059,762	84.0%	114,801,936	85.8%	88,645,180	79.9%	13,918,529	90.3%
Banco del Estado	32,549,582	16.0	19,071,559	14.2	22,286,194	20.1	1,493,967	9.7
Total banking system	203,609,344	100.0%	133,873,495	100.0%	110,931,374	100.0%	15,412,496	100.0%

Source: SBIF

- (1) Loans to customers. Interbank loans are not included.
- (2) Excludes operations of subsidiaries abroad.
- (3) For purposes of this table, equity includes capital and reserves, net income for the period and provisions for minimum dividends.

Loans

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We had total loans of Ch\$ 24,558,041 million as of December 31, 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP. The following table sets forth our market share and the market share of our principal privately-owned competitors in terms of total loans, as of the dates indicated, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	2013	Total Loans(1)(2) As of December 31, 2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco Santander Chile	19.2%	19.0%	18.9%
Banco de Chile	19.1	18.1	18.3
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	13.2	13.1	12.9
Banco Corpbanca	7.3	7.4	7.2
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	6.9	6.9	6.7
Total market share	65.7%	64.5%	64.0%

Source: SBIF

- (1) Allowances for loan losses not deducted.
- (2) Excludes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Table of Contents*Credit Quality*

The following table sets forth the ratio of allowances to total loans of the largest private banks in Chile and that of the Chilean financial system as a whole (including such banks) as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Allowances to Total Loans(1)		
	As of December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco Santander Chile	2.91%	3.06%	2.98%
Banco de Chile	2.30	2.42	2.45
Banco Corpbanca	2.35	2.25	2.40
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	2.32	2.17	1.81
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	1.72	1.64	1.44
Financial system	2.42%	2.45%	2.40%

Source: SBIF

(1) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

The following table sets forth the ratio of past-due loans (90 days or more) over total loans for the largest private banks in Chile as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 on an individual basis, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Past-Due Loans to Total Loans(1)(2)		
	As of December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile	1.13%	1.25%	1.22%
Banco Corpbanca	1.21	1.48	1.33
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	1.50	1.59	1.42
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	2.39	2.29	1.50
Banco Santander Chile	2.93	2.81	2.54
Financial system	2.15%	2.12%	1.88%

Source: Chilean SBIF

(1) The Superintendency of Banks only releases information about past-due loans (90 days or more) on an individual basis for Chilean banks.

(2) Past-Due loans refer to loans 90 days or more past-due, including installments that are overdue and the remaining amount of principal and interest.

Deposits

We had total deposits (including demand deposits and time deposits) of Ch\$ 18,234,740 million as of December 31, 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP. The following table sets forth the market shares in terms of total deposits for private banks as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 on a consolidated basis, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	2013	Total Deposits(1) As of December 31, 2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco Santander Chile	16.6%	16.8%	17.6%
Banco de Chile	17.8	16.6	16.4
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	12.6	12.8	12.8
Banco Corpbanca	6.3	6.9	6.7
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	6.4	6.3	6.0
Total market share	59.7%	59.4%	59.5%

Source: SBIF

(1) Excludes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Table of Contents*Capital and Reserves*

The following table sets forth the level of capital and reserves for the largest private banks in Chile as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Capital and Reserves(1)(2)					
	2013		As of December 31, 2014		2015	
CHILEAN GAAP:						
Banco de Chile	Ch\$	2,095,296	Ch\$	2,268,664	Ch\$	2,505,561
Banco Santander Chile		2,044,834		2,257,747		2,450,665
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones		1,371,894		1,560,883		1,768,953
Banco Corpbanca		1,639,493		1,654,610		1,396,694
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	Ch\$	631,434	Ch\$	664,214	Ch\$	704,040

Source: SBIF

- (1) Capital and Reserves equals to total equity before provisions for minimum dividends and net income for the period.
- (2) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Net Income attributable to Equity Holders

The following table sets forth the market shares in net income for privately-owned banks as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Net Income(1)(2)		
	2013	As of December 31, 2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile	27.2%	24.4%	26.1%
Banco Santander Chile	23.4	22.7	20.9
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	15.9	14.1	15.4
Banco Corpbanca	8.2	9.3	9.4
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	2.7	3.0	4.2
Total Market Share	77.4%	73.5%	76.0%

Source: SBIF

- (1) Net income for the period attributable to equity holders.
- (2) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Return on Capital and Reserves

The following table sets forth our return on capital and reserves and the returns on capital and reserves of our principal privately-owned competitors and the Chilean banking industry as a whole, in each case as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Return on Capital and Reserves(1)(2)		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile	24.5%	26.1%	22.3%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	21.9	22.0	18.7
Banco Santander Chile	21.6	24.4	18.3
Banco Corpbanca	9.5	13.7	14.4
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	8.0	11.0	12.7
Financial System average	15.9%	18.6%	15.1%

Source: SBIF

- (1) Corresponds to net income attributable to equity holders divided by the year-end balance of Capital and Reserves.
- (2) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Table of Contents*Operating Revenues*

The following table sets forth the market shares in terms of operating revenues for private banks as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, on a consolidated basis, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Operating Revenues(1) As of December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco Santander Chile	19.9%	19.5%	18.7%
Banco de Chile	20.0	19.1	18.6
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	13.6	12.9	13.1
Banco Corpbanca	9.7	11.5	11.2
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	4.5	4.4	4.6
Total Market Share	67.7%	67.4%	66.2%

Source: SBIF

(1) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Operating Expenses

The following table sets forth the market shares in terms of operating expenses for privately-owned banks as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, on a consolidated basis, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Operating Expenses As of December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile	17.2%	16.7%	16.1%
Banco Santander Chile	17.1	16.5	15.8
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	13.2	12.0	12.9
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	10.3	12.1	11.0
Banco Corpbanca	5.2	5.8	4.8
Total Market Share	63.0%	63.1%	60.6%

Source: SBIF

(1) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Efficiency

The following table sets forth the efficiency ratios of the largest private Chilean banks as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, according to information published by the SBIF under Chilean GAAP:

	Efficiency Ratio(1)(2) As of December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile	42.8%	43.4%	44.1%
Banco Santander Chile	43.0	42.0	43.3
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	48.2	46.1	50.2
Banco Corpbanca	52.9	52.1	50.5
BBVA Bilbao Vizcaya	58.4	65.4	53.2
Financial System average	49.9%	49.5%	51.1%

Source: SBIF

- (1) Operating expenses divided by operating revenue.
- (2) Includes operations of subsidiaries abroad.

Table of Contents

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General

In Chile, only banks may maintain current accounts for their customers conduct foreign trade operations and, together with non-banking financial institutions, accept time deposits. The principal authorities that regulate financial institutions in Chile are the SBIF and the Central Bank. Chilean banks are primarily subject to the General Banking Law and secondarily, to the extent not inconsistent with that law, the provisions of the Chilean Corporations Law governing public corporations, except for certain provisions that are expressly excluded.

The Chilean banking system dates back to 1925 and has been characterized by periods of substantial regulation and government intervention, as well as periods of deregulation. The most recent period of deregulation commenced in 1975 and culminated in the adoption of a series of amendments to the General Banking Law. In 2004, amendments to the General Banking Law granted additional powers to banks, including general underwriting powers for new issuances of certain debt and equity securities and the power to create subsidiaries to engage in activities related to banking, such as brokerage, investment advisory, mutual fund services, investment fund management, factoring, securitization products and financial leasing services. Prior to 2006, banks had the option of distributing less than 30% of their earnings as dividends in any given year, subject to approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the bank's common stock. In 2006, however, the General Banking Law was amended to eliminate this alternative.

Following the Chilean banking crisis of 1982 and 1983, the SBIF assumed control of banks representing approximately 51% of the total loans in the banking system. As part of the assistance that the Chilean Government provided to Chilean banks, the Central Bank permitted banks to sell to it a certain portion of their non-performing loan portfolios at book value. Each bank then repurchased such loans at their economic value (which, in most cases, was substantially lower than the book value at which the Central Bank had acquired them), with the difference to be repaid to the Central Bank out of future income. Pursuant to Law No. 18,818, which was passed in 1989, this difference was converted into subordinated debt.

By the end of 2014, the Chilean Finance Ministry announced an overall review and various modifications to the Chilean Banking Act. As proposed, these changes are aimed at modernizing the Chilean banking framework by adopting the Basel III Guidelines, while appropriately regulating the complexity of the Chilean banking industry, reinforcing the independence of the SBIF through its corporate governance, and establishing a resolution system for banks. Accordingly, during 2015, the Chilean Ministry of Finance convened a working-group of financial experts to analyze and recommend modifications to the General Banking Act. This working-group released a final report in January 2016 recommending that modifications to the General Banking Act should be phased-in. Based on this report, the Ministry of Finance has announced that a bill reforming the Chilean Banking Act would be sent to the Chilean congress during 2016. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry Restrictions imposed by banking regulations may constrain our operations and thereby adversely affect our financial condition and results.

The Central Bank

The Central Bank is an autonomous legal entity created under the framework of the Chilean Constitution. It is subject to its *Ley Orgánica Constitucional* (the Organic Constitutional Law) and the Chilean Constitution. To the extent not inconsistent with its Organic Constitutional

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Law or the Chilean Constitution, the Central Bank is also subject to general laws applicable to the private sector, but is not subject to the laws applicable to the public sector. The Central Bank is directed and administered by a board of directors composed of five members designated by the President of Chile, subject to Senate approval.

The legal purpose of the Central Bank is to maintain the stability of the Chilean peso and the orderly functioning of Chile's internal and external payment systems. The Central Bank's powers include setting reserve requirements, regulating the amount of money and credit in circulation, and establishing regulations and guidelines regarding financial companies, foreign exchange (including the Formal Exchange Market) and bank deposit-taking activities.

Table of Contents

The Superintendency of Banks

Banks are supervised and controlled by the SBIF, a Chilean governmental agency. The SBIF authorizes the creation of new banks and has broad powers to interpret and enforce legal and regulatory requirements applicable to banks and financial institutions. Furthermore, in cases of noncompliance with its legal and regulatory requirements, the SBIF has the ability to impose sanctions. In extreme cases, it can appoint, with the prior approval of the board of directors of the Central Bank, a provisional administrator to manage a bank. It also has the mandate to approve any amendment to a bank's bylaws or any increase in its capital.

The SBIF examines all banks from time to time, usually at least once a year. Banks are required to submit unaudited financial statements to the SBIF on a monthly basis and to publish their unaudited financial statements at least four times a year in a newspaper of national circulation. A bank's financial statements as of December 31 of each year must be audited and submitted to the SBIF together with the opinion of its independent auditors. In addition, banks are required to provide extensive information regarding their operations at various periodic intervals to the SBIF.

Any person wishing to acquire, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the share capital of a bank must obtain prior approval from the SBIF. Without such approval, the holder will not have the right to vote such shares. The SBIF may only refuse to grant its approval based on specific grounds set forth in the General Banking Law.

According to Article 35 bis of the General Banking Law, the prior authorization of the SBIF is required for each of the following:

- the merger of two or more banks;
- the acquisition of all or a substantial portion of a bank's assets and liabilities by another bank;
- the control by the same person, or controlling group, of two or more banks; or
- a substantial increase in the share ownership of a bank by a controlling shareholder of that bank.

Such prior authorization is required only when the acquiring bank or the resulting group of banks would own a market share in loans determined by the SBIF to be more than 15% of the Chilean banking system loans. The intended purchase, merger or expansion may be denied by the SBIF, or, if the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined to be more than 20% of the Chilean banking system loans, the purchase, merger, or expansion may be conditioned on one or more of the following:

- that the bank or banks maintain Regulatory Capital above 8% and up to 14% of their risk-weighted assets;
- that the technical reserve established in Article 65 of the General Banking Law be applicable when deposits exceed 1.5 times the resulting bank's paid-in capital and reserves; or
- that the amount of interbanking loans be reduced to 20% of the resulting bank's Regulatory Capital.

If the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined by the SBIF to be more than 15% but less than 20%, the authorization will be conditioned on the bank or banks maintaining Regulatory Capital not below 10% of their risk-weighted assets for a period set by the SBIF, which may not be less than one year. The calculation of risk-weighted assets is based on a five-category risk classification system applied to a bank's assets that is based on the Basel Committee recommendations.

Pursuant to the regulations of the SBIF, the following ownership disclosures are required:

- banks must disclose to the SBIF the identity of any person owning, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of its shares;
- holders of ADSs must disclose to the depositary the identity of beneficial owners of ADSs registered under such holders' names;

Table of Contents

- the depositary must disclose to the bank the identity of beneficial owners of ADSs which the depositary has registered, and the bank, in turn, must disclose to the SBIF the identity of the beneficial owners of the ADSs representing 5% or more of such bank's shares; and
- bank shareholders who individually hold 10% or more of a bank's capital stock and who are controlling shareholders must periodically inform the SBIF of their financial condition.

The Superintendency of Securities and Insurance

Our subsidiaries Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A., Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A., Banchile Securitizadora S.A. and Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda. are supervised by the SVS. The SVS is a Chilean governmental agency that is empowered to interpret and enforce legal and regulatory requirements applicable to entities that are subject to securities and insurance regulation. The SVS also has the ability to impose sanctions over the supervised entities.

Limitations on Types of Activities

Chilean banks can only conduct those activities allowed by the General Banking Law, including loan placements, factoring and leasing activities, accepting deposits and, subject to certain limitations, making investments and performing financial services. Investments are restricted to real estate for the bank's own use, gold, foreign exchange and debt securities. Through subsidiaries, banks may also engage in other specific financial service activities such as securities brokerage services, mutual fund management, investment fund management, foreign capital fund management, financial advisory, securitization and factoring activities. Subject to specific limitations and the prior approval of the SBIF and the Central Bank, Chilean banks may own majority or non-controlling interests in foreign banks.

In March 2002, the Central Bank authorized banks to pay interest on current accounts and the SBIF published guidelines permitting banks to offer and charge fees for the use of a current account product that pays interest. Under these guidelines, these accounts may be subject to a minimum balance and different interest rates depending on average balances held in the account. The Central Bank has imposed additional caps on the interest rate that can be charged by banks with a solvency score of less than A.

In June 2007, the Chilean Government passed Law No. 20,190, which amended various aspects of Chile's capital markets regulatory framework, such as the General Banking Law, Securities, Insurance, Venture Capital and Tax law. Law No. 20,190 is aimed at improving the access to financing for start-up companies and small businesses in order to strengthen confidence in the stock market and to stimulate the development of the financial market in general. The General Banking Law was amended to achieve these goals by, among other things, revising regulations concerning demand deposits, increasing certain credit limits, and redefining the calculations to determine the proper amount for a bank's reserves. In addition, the General Banking Law was amended to allow local banks to engage in derivatives such as options, swaps and forward contracts, thereby eliminating prior existing legal impediments to those practices.

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As a consequence of Chile's accession to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Chilean congress introduced new corporate governance regulations in 2009. The Chilean Corporations Law and the Chilean Securities Markets Law were amended such that public companies with capital above 1,500,000 UF that have at least 12.5% of their voting shares owned by shareholders representing less than 10% of the voting shares are required to have at least one independent director in their board of directors. In order to assure the independence of this director, certain requirements were established to protect minority shareholders' decisions. In addition, regulation was passed to expand the disclosure requirements of publicly-held companies and to hold members of boards of directors liable for not complying with such disclosure obligations.

Deposit Insurance

According to the General Banking Law, local or foreign currency denominated deposits at banks or financial companies are insured as described below.

Table of Contents

The Chilean Government guarantees up to 100% of the principal amount of the following deposits:

- deposits in current accounts;
- deposits in savings accounts of demand deposits;
- other demand deposits; and
- deposits in savings accounts with unlimited withdrawals.

In addition, the Chilean Government guarantees up to 90% of the principal amount of time deposits held by individuals in the Chilean banking system. This guarantee covers obligations with a maximum value of UF 108 per person (Ch\$2,767,942 or U.S.\$3,908 as of December 31, 2015).

Reserve Requirements

Deposits are subject to a reserve requirement of 9.0% for demand deposits and 3.6% for time deposits (with terms of less than one year). The Central Bank has statutory authority to increase these percentages to as much as 40% for demand deposits and as much as 20% for time deposits, to implement monetary policy.

In addition, Chilean banks must hold a certain amount of assets in cash or highly liquid instruments. This reserve requirement is equal to the amount by which the daily balance of deposits payable on demand, net of clearing, exceeds 2.5 times the amount of the bank's Regulatory Capital. Deposits payable on demand include the following:

- deposits in current accounts;
- other demand deposits or obligations payable on demand and incurred in the ordinary course of business;

- saving deposits that allow unconditional withdrawals that bear a stated maturity; and
- other deposits unconditionally payable immediately.

Chilean regulations also require that (i) gaps between assets and liabilities maturing within less than 30 days do not exceed a bank's Basic Capital and (ii) gaps between assets and liabilities maturing within less than 90 days do not exceed twice a bank's Basic Capital. Behavioral assumptions of assets and liabilities maturities are accepted if approved by the SBIF.

As of December 31, 2015 Banco de Chile fully complied with these reserve requirements.

Minimum Capital

Under the General Banking Law, a bank must have a minimum paid in capital and reserves of UF 800,000 (Ch\$20,503 million or U.S.\$28.9 million as of December 31, 2015). However, a bank may begin its operations with 50% of such amount, provided that it has a Regulatory Capital ratio (defined as Regulatory Capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets) of not less than 12%. When such a bank's paid in capital reaches UF 600,000 (Ch\$15,377 million or U.S.\$21.7 million as of December 31, 2015), the Regulatory Capital requirement is reduced to 10%.

As of December 31, 2015 Banco de Chile fully complied with such minimum capital requirements.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

According to the General Banking Law, each bank should have Regulatory Capital of at least 8% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances. This percentage may be increased by the regulators according to what has been previously stated.

Banks should also have a Basic Capital of at least 3% of their total assets, net of required allowances.

Table of Contents

The terms Regulatory Capital and Basic Capital are defined under Presentation of Financial Information at the beginning of this annual report.

As of December 31, 2015 Banco de Chile fully complied with such capital adequacy requirements.

Market Risk Regulations

In September 2005, the SBIF introduced new regulations for measuring market risks (e.g., price and liquidity risks). This entity introduced standardized methodologies based on Basel Market Risk Measurement models for measuring and reporting price risks. These methodologies allow local banks to determine interest rate, foreign exchange (FX) and options risks (for FX and interest rate transactions) taken in both their trading and accrual books. Additionally, this entity provided funding liquidity risk measurements standards which included the alternative to model the maturity tenor of some balance sheet items following behavioral assumptions.

The trading book is composed of portfolios of debt and equity instruments that have a liquid secondary market and therefore their valuation at market prices and the corresponding profit and losses impact is representative of market conditions. In addition, all derivative transactions and the FX mismatches are also part of the trading book. The accrual book comprises all of the asset and liability balance sheet items that are not part of the trading book.

The regulation provides that 8% of the sum of the risk-weighted assets and the price risk of the trading book may not be higher than Regulatory Capital. In light of the merger between Banco de Chile and Banco A. Edwards in 2002, the SBIF raised the applicable percentage for us from 8% to 10%. As of December 31, 2015, the price risk of our trading book totaled Ch\$98,943 million.

The following table shows our regulatory risk availability, computed as the difference between the risk and our Regulatory Capital, as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$, except percentage)
(a) 10% risk-weighted assets	2,747,664
(b) Trading price risk	98,943
(c = a + b) Total risk	2,846,607
(d) Regulatory Capital	3,457,523
(e = d - c) Risk Availability	610,916
(f = e/d) Risk used as a Percentage of Regulatory Capital	82.3%

Interest rate risk generated by the accrual book is measured against a self-imposed limit equal to the lesser of 12-month rolling net revenues and our Basic Capital.

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The guidelines for measuring liquidity risk are mainly focused on constructing an expected cash flow analysis for the following 30 and 90 days, broken down by currency. Net outflows may not exceed the amount of our Basic Capital for the following 30 days or two times that amount for the following 90 days. Subject to approval of the SBIF, the cash flow analysis may include behavioral run-off assumptions for some specific liability balance sheets items (demand deposits, time deposits, etc.) and behavioral roll-over assumptions for some asset items of the consolidated statement of financial position data (loans, etc.).

In June 2006, the SBIF introduced new regulations relating to (i) the valuation process of debt instruments and (ii) the measurement and reporting of credit risk generated by derivative transactions.

Prior to June 2006, the SBIF allowed banks to classify debt instruments for accounting and business purposes as either Trading or Held-to-Maturity only. Starting in June 2006, a new alternative classification was added (Available-for-Sale). No changes to the classification system have occurred since June 2006.

Credit risk for derivative transactions, for regulatory purposes, must be measured and reported as:

Derivatives Credit risk = Current Mark-to-Market (if positive) + Credit Risk Factor (%) * Notional Amount

Table of Contents

The Current Mark-to-Market (CMTM) of the transaction, if positive, reflects the amount of money owed by the counterparty today, e.g. corresponding to the amount the counterparty would pay us if the transaction were unwound today. As we are interested in measuring the maximum amount of money that the customer would owe us within the life of the transaction, the maximum potential future value of the transaction is added to the CMTM. This potential value is measured as the Credit Risk Factor multiplied by the Notional Amount. Hence, the Credit Risk Factor reflects the potential value that the transaction may take in favor of the bank (under some confidence level) within its remaining tenor. The regulator determines the Credit Risk Factor by considering market factors (three categories: interest rates, FX rates or equity prices) involved in the respective transactions and the remaining tenor. In addition, banks usually develop their own Credit Risk Factors models to assess credit risk not only under regulatory guidelines. Netting and credit mitigation schemes, such as recouping, early termination, margins, etc. have been allowed by regulators so that banks can better manage their credit risk.

Lending Limits

Under the General Banking Law, Chilean banks are subject to certain lending limits, including the following material limits:

- A bank may not extend to any entity or individual, directly or indirectly, unsecured credit in an amount that exceeds 10% of the bank's Regulatory Capital, or in an amount that exceeds 30% of its Regulatory Capital if the excess over 10% is secured by certain assets with a value equal to or higher than such excess.
- In the case of financing infrastructure projects built through the concession mechanism, the 10% ceiling for unsecured credits is raised to 15% if secured by a pledge over the concession, or if granted by two or more banks or financial companies which have executed a credit agreement with the builder or holder of the concession.
- A bank may not extend loans to another financial institution subject to the General Banking Law in an aggregate amount exceeding 30% of its Regulatory Capital.
- A bank may not extend to any individual or entity that is, directly or indirectly, related to the ownership or management of the bank, credit under more favorable terms with respect to repayment conditions, interest rates or collateral than those granted to third parties in similar transactions. The aggregate amount of such credits granted to related persons may not exceed 5% of the bank's Regulatory Capital. The 5% unsecured ceiling is raised to 25% of the bank's Regulatory Capital if the excess over 5% is secured by certain assets with a value equal to or higher than such excess. In any case, the aggregate amount of these credits granted by the bank may not exceed the bank's Regulatory Capital.
- A bank may not directly or indirectly grant a loan, the purpose of which is to allow an individual or entity to acquire shares of the lender bank.

- A bank may not lend, directly or indirectly, to a director or any other person who has the power to act on behalf of the bank.
- A bank may not grant loans to related parties (including holders of more than 1% of its shares) on more favorable terms than those generally offered to non-related parties. Loans granted to related parties are subject to the limitations described in the first bullet point above. The aggregate amount of loans to related parties may not exceed a bank's Regulatory Capital.

As of December 31, 2015, Banco de Chile fully complied with the lending limits established by the General Banking Law.

Classification of Banks

The SBIF regularly examines and evaluates each bank's solvency and credit management process, including its compliance with loan classification guidelines. On the basis of this evaluation, it classifies banks into various categories.

Table of Contents

Solvency and Management

In accordance with amended regulations of the SBIF effective as of January 1, 2004, banks are classified into categories I through V based upon their solvency and management ratings. This classification is confidential.

- Category I: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated level A in terms of solvency and management.
- Category II: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated (i) level A in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management, (ii) level B in terms of solvency and level A in terms of management, or (iii) level B in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management.
- Category III: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated (i) level B in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management for two or more consecutive review periods, (ii) level A in terms of solvency and level C in terms of management, or (iii) level B in terms of solvency and level C in terms of management.
- Category IV: This category is reserved for financial institutions that are rated level A or B in terms of solvency and have been rated level C in terms of management for two or more consecutive review periods.
- Category V: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated level C in terms of solvency, irrespective of their rating level of management.

A bank's solvency rating is determined by its Regulatory Capital (after deducting accumulated losses during the financial year) to risk-weighted assets ratio. This ratio is equal to or greater than 10% for level A banks, equal to or greater than 8% and less than 10% for level B banks and less than 8% for level C banks.

With respect to a bank's management rating, level A banks are those that are not rated as level B or C. Level B banks display some weakness in internal controls, information systems, response to risk, private risk rating or ability to manage contingency scenarios. Level C banks display significant deficiencies in internal controls, information systems, response to risk, private risk rating or ability to manage contingency scenarios.

Obligations Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency-denominated obligations of Chilean banks are subject to two requirements:

- a reserve requirement of 9% for demand deposits and 3.6% for time deposits (see Reserve Requirements);
- and

- net foreign currency outflows may not exceed the amount of the Basic Capital for the following 30 days or two times that amount for the following 90 days.

Capital Markets

Under the General Banking Law, banks in Chile may purchase, sell, place, underwrite and act as paying agents with respect to certain debt securities. Likewise, banks in Chile may place and underwrite certain equity securities. Bank subsidiaries may also engage in debt placement and dealing, equity issuance advice and securities brokerage, as well as mutual fund and investment fund administration, factoring, investment advisory services and merger and acquisition services. The SBIF generally regulates these subsidiaries. However, the SVS regulates some of these subsidiaries. The SVS is the regulator of the Chilean securities market and publicly-held corporations.

Legal Provisions Regarding Banking Institutions with Economic Difficulties

The General Banking Law provides that if specified adverse circumstances exist at any bank, its board of directors must correct the situation within 30 days from the date of receipt of the relevant financial statements. If the board of directors is unable to do so, it must call an extraordinary shareholders meeting to increase the capital of the

Table of Contents

bank by the amount necessary to return the bank to financial stability. If the shareholders reject the capital increase, or if it is not effected within the 30-day period and in the manner agreed to at the meeting, or if the SBIF does not approve the board of directors' proposal, the bank will be barred from increasing its loan portfolio beyond that stated in the financial statements presented to the board of directors and from making any further investments in any instrument other than instruments issued by the Central Bank. In such a case, or in the event that a bank is unable to make timely payment in respect of its obligations, or if a bank is under provisional administration of the SBIF, the General Banking Law provides that the bank may receive a two-year term loan from another bank. The terms and conditions of such a loan must be approved by the board of directors of both banks, as well as by the SBIF, but need not be submitted to the borrowing bank's shareholders for their approval. A creditor bank may not grant such interbank loans to an insolvent bank in an amount exceeding 25% of the creditor bank's Regulatory Capital. The board of directors of a bank that is unable to make timely payment of its obligations must present a reorganization plan to its creditors in order to capitalize the credits, extend their respective terms, forgive debts or take other measures for the payment of the debts. If the board of directors of a bank submits a reorganization plan to its creditors and such arrangement is approved, all subordinated debt issued by the bank, whether or not matured, will be converted by operation of law into common stock in the amount required for the ratio of Regulatory Capital to risk-weighted assets to be no lower than 12%. If a bank fails to pay an obligation, it must notify the SBIF, which shall determine if the bank is solvent.

Dissolution and Liquidation of Banks

The SBIF may establish that a bank should be liquidated for the benefit of its depositors or other creditors when the bank does not have the necessary solvency to continue its operations. In which case, the SBIF must revoke the bank's authorization to exist and order its mandatory liquidation, subject to the agreement of the Central Bank. The SBIF must also revoke the bank's authorization if the reorganization plan of the bank has been rejected twice. The resolution by the SBIF must state the reason for ordering the liquidation and must name a liquidator, unless the SBIF assumes this responsibility. When a liquidation is declared, all current accounts, other demand deposits received in the ordinary course of business, other deposits unconditionally payable immediately or that have a maturity of no more than 30 days, and any other deposits and receipts payable within 10 days of its maturity date, are required to be paid by using the bank's existing funds, its deposits with the Central Bank, or its investments in instruments that represent its reserves. If these funds are insufficient to pay these obligations, the liquidator may seize the bank's remaining assets, as needed. If necessary, and in specified circumstances, the Central Bank will lend the bank the funds necessary to pay these obligations. Any such loans are preferential to any claims of other creditors of the liquidated bank.

Investments in Foreign Securities

Under current Chilean banking regulations, banks in Chile may grant loans to foreign individuals and entities and invest in certain foreign currency securities. Chilean banks may only invest in equity securities of foreign banks and certain other foreign companies which may be affiliates of the bank or which would support the bank's business if such companies were incorporated in Chile. Banks in Chile may also invest in debt securities traded in formal secondary markets. Such debt securities shall qualify as (i) securities issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereign states or their central banks or other foreign or international financial entities, and (ii) bonds issued by foreign companies. Such foreign currency securities must have a minimum rating as indicated in the table below and, if the investments in these securities and the loans referred to above exceed 70% of the Regulatory Capital of the bank, an allowance for 100% of the excess shall be established:

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's Investor Service (Moody's)	P2	Baa3
Standard and Poor's (S&P)	A2	BBB
Fitch Rating Service (Fitch)	F2	BBB
Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS)	R2	BBB(low)

Table of Contents

A Chilean bank may invest in securities having a minimum rating as follows, provided that if the total amount of these investments and the loans referred to above exceed 20% (or 30% in certain cases) of the Regulatory Capital of the bank, an allowance of 100% of the excess shall be established by the bank:

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's Investor Service (Moody's)	P2	Ba3
Standard and Poor's (S&P)	A2	BB
Fitch Rating Service (Fitch)	F2	BB
Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS)	R2	BBB(low)

However, a Chilean bank may invest in securities up to an additional amount of 70% of the bank's Regulatory Capital without having to establish an additional allowance, if such securities have a minimum rating of:

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's Investor Service (Moody's)	P1	Aa3
Standard and Poor's (S&P)	A1+	AA
Fitch Rating Service (Fitch)	F1+	AA
Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS)	R1(high)	AA(low)

Subject to specific conditions, a bank may grant loans in U.S. dollars to subsidiaries or branches of Chilean companies located abroad, to companies listed on foreign stock exchanges located in countries with an international risk rating no less than BB- or its equivalent and, in general, to individuals and entities residing or domiciled abroad.

Procedures for the Management of Information of Interest to the Market

In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the *Ley de Mercado de Valores* No. 18,045 (the Chilean Securities Market Law) and regulations, issued by the SVS and the SBIF, our board of directors approved, on January 29, 2010, the Manual for the Management of Information of Interest to the Market (the Manual).

The Manual's main objective is to provide timely disclosure of our policies and internal regulations in connection with the disclosure of information to the public and the systems that have been implemented by us.

In addition, these policies and internal regulations establish codes of conduct that our employees and other persons with access to certain information must comply with in order to protect information related to us.

The Manual is available to the general public on our web page at www.bancochile.cl.

Prevention of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

On December, 18, 2003 Law 19,913 created the Financial Analysis Unit and enacted new rules regarding money laundering. On March 6, 2006, the SBIF issued regulations governing the requirements applicable to banks with respect to prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing. The regulations, as amended, are aimed at incorporating international anti-money laundering (AML) and terrorism financing laws to the Chilean banking industry. Pursuant to these regulations, the SBIF requires that banks implement an Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing system based mainly on the know your customer and source of wealth concepts. Moreover, these policies and procedures must be approved by the board of directors of each bank and must take into account the volume and complexity of its operations and other related parties.

Based on these requirements, a Customer Identification Program (as part of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing system) is needed to enable a bank to establish the reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its customers. In general, the program includes controls and procedures to:

- properly identifying customers, including their background, source and amount of funds, country of origin and other risk factors;

Table of Contents

- identifying and monitoring what the SBIF has defined as politically exposed persons (PEPs) both within Chile and abroad; and
- ensuring a safe and suitable account opening process, with different documentation requirements needed for different types of accounts and products.

The Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing system required by local regulations must also include the following components:

- AML policies and procedures aimed at preventing a bank from being used as an intermediary to carry out money laundering operations;
- appointment of a compliance officer on a senior management level who is responsible for coordinating and monitoring day-to-day AML compliance;
- establishment of an AML Committee for the purposes of planning and coordinating compliance with AML policies and procedures;
- use of software tools to detect, monitor and report unusual operations related to transactions made by customers on different products;
- implementation of personnel selection policies and a training program, in order to prevent money laundering;
- establishment of a Code of Conduct in order to, among other things, guide employee behavior and prevent possible conflicts of interest; and
- independent testing by the compliance department, which must be conducted by a bank's internal audit department.

On December 1, 2015, the SBIF introduced a new set of rules regarding the PEPs. These new sets of rules relate to the bank's obligation to keep specific PEPs policy and procedures in place to grant certain loans to PEPs, as well as to carry out controls procedures associated with service providers when PEPs are involved therewith.

Consumer-Oriented Regulation

On December 5, 2011, Law No. 20,555 was published in the Diario Oficial, amending the Chilean Consumer Protection Law. The most significant changes enacted by Law No. 20,555 were:

- new agreements entered into by banks and consumer must fully disclose the costs that the consumer assumes, as well as the periodicity, and the mechanisms to modify them. In addition, new agreements must fully disclose all terms, events of default, events of early termination, and automatic payments;
- banks must inform consumers periodically as to the complete, detailed cost of the banking product, as well as of the cost of the services rendered. The information must include the cost that the consumer will assume if he terminates the agreement before the end of its term;
- before rendering a service or delivering a product, banks must give the consumer a quote, which must include costs, rates, and conditions;
- if the consumer so wishes banks must terminate the rendering of a service;
- banks must inform guarantors as to their rights and obligations before they assume the role of guarantor;
- irrevocable mandates and mandates in blank are prohibited by the law;
- when consumers execute standard form contracts, banks must explain, in writing, the main provisions of the agreement; and

Table of Contents

- banks may only modify fees and costs of services and banking products if the mechanisms to modify them are based on objective and verifiable factors previously agreed to in the agreement. In addition, the cost of banking services and products may not be modified without the consent of the consumer.

This amendment became effective on March 5, 2012; however, with regards to banking product agreements entered into before such date, the amendment does not affect the substantive rights acquired by the parties in those agreements. This amendment created a new legal framework, *Sernac Financiero*, whose purpose is to monitor and oversee the relationship between customers and financial institutions, with a particular focus on lending activities and contracts.

In July 2012, the government enacted the regulations that implement Law No. 20,555, which address mortgage loans, consumer loans, credit cards, the *Sello Sernac* (*Sernac Seal*), and other financial products and services. The new regulations govern, among other matters, the form and content of communications that financial institutions must periodically provide to their customers. Likewise, the new regulations implement the so-called *Hoja Resumen* (*Summary Sheet*), which must precede the contracts that consumers enter into with financial institutions. The Summary Sheet is intended to provide a clear and understandable summary of the terms and conditions that govern financial products and services.

The Sernac Seal is a new concept introduced by Law No. 20,555 and consists of a non-mandatory certification granted by the Chilean government agency in charge of consumer protection (*Servicio Nacional del Consumidor*, *Sernac*), by which that agency confirms that the contracts used by a financial institution when providing products and services comply with the Consumer Protection Act. In this regard, the new regulation establishes the specific requirements for financial institutions to obtain such certification as well as the events that may lead to its termination. Among the requirements to obtain the certification, financial institutions must provide a consumer service and adopt a dispute resolution procedure as defined by Law No. 20,555 and its regulation.

All of these regulations are already implemented by Banco de Chile, except Sernac Seal, which is not mandatory.

On April 30, 2013, the SBIF revoked several regulations that governed in general terms the collection of fees and expenses, the possibility of collecting them in certain cases, changing the fees to be charged to customers, and their exclusion from the calculation of the effective interest rate. The SBIF said that this revocation occurred because, based on the amendments incorporated by Law No. 20,555, it lacks authority to continue regulating these matters.

On December 19, 2013, the Ministry of Economy published a regulation for the manner and conditions under which consumers validly express their consent to financial contracts. Additionally, this regulation established the effects of a customer's rejection or non-acceptance of an amendment proposed by the bank or other supplier. However, this regulation was revoked on March 26, 2014.

On March 17, 2015 the SBIF released Circular No. 3,578, which provides a new set of minimum standards for the availability of banks' ATM networks. These rules impose minimum levels of uptime for ATMs belonging to each institution in order to ensure desired levels of performance and service quality. Also, the SBIF has urged local banks to include the management of their ATM networks within their service policies and has required that they report

relevant information periodically.

New Insurance Brokerage Regulations

On December 1, 2013, a new regulation affecting all insurance brokerage businesses in Chile became effective. This regulation is a result of Law No. 20,667 that was enacted on May 9, 2013 and Circular No. 2114 issued by the SVS on July 26, 2013. The new regulation establishes that, in the case of early termination of an insurance policy paid for in advance (for example, because of the early repayment of the related loan), all unearned premiums must be refunded to the customer by the company that issued the policy. This refund obligation includes both the unearned premiums and commissions relating to the remaining policy period, such as brokerage fees (e.g., the fees of our subsidiary Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada) and any other commissions. The premiums and commissions subject to refund will be calculated in proportion to the unexpired period. This refund

Table of Contents

obligation applies with respect to insurance policies issued after this new regulation became effective. Prior to this regulation, unearned premiums were refunded only if the early termination took place within the later of forty-five days after the issuance of the insurance policy, or one-tenth of the total term of the insurance policy (from the date of issuance). These refund obligations did not have a material effect on our results of operations in 2014 and 2015.

New Maximum Legal Interest Rates

On December 13, 2013, a new law Law No. 20,715 regulating maximum interest rates became effective upon publication in the Chilean Official Gazette. This legislation affects all Chilean businesses that charge interests (including all banks, department stores and any other commerce or financial provider) on loans up to UF 200 (approximately U.S.\$7,240), including installment loans, credit cards and credit lines related loans, as well as overdue loans. This regulation establishes among other things, a new methodology for calculating the maximum legal interest rate for loans not indexed to inflation longer than a 90-day term, which results in a reduction of the maximum legal interest rate applicable to such debtors. This law did not have a material effect on our results of operations in 2014 and 2015.

Credit Risk Provisioning

On December 18, 2013, the SBIF published for comments a set of amendments to the regulations on allowances for loan losses and credit risk matters. A revised and final version of these guidelines was published on December 30, 2014 by the SBIF (Circular No. 3,573).

The final version of the guidelines established a standardized method for calculating provisions for loan losses for residential mortgage loans, including the effects of past-due behavior and loan-to-value ratios, while providing new and more precise definitions for impaired loans and new requirements to remove loans from such portfolio. In addition, this set of rules addressed the possibility of implementing standardized credit risk provisioning models for consumer and commercial loan portfolios, evaluated on a grouped basis, in the future. However, the circular clarified that standardized methods for evaluating commercial and consumer loans on a group basis, as well as the requirements for banks internally developed models, would be discussed and analyzed in 2015.

Lastly, the new guidelines also introduced changes for the treatment of factoring loans from a provisioning point of view, by taking into account the credit risk associated with the billed company.

On June 22, 2015, the SBIF published a set of amendments to existing rules on loan provisioning and treatment of impaired loans to explain and ensure the right application of the rules released on December 30, 2014, which went into effect on January 1, 2016.

On December 24, 2015, the SBIF published new guidelines (Circular No. 3,598) regulating the use of internally-developed credit risk models by Chilean banks. These guidelines enclosed in two appendices that complement the existing credit risk provisioning rules establish a framework

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and requirements that all Chilean banks must comply to shift from standardized credit risk provisioning models to internally-developed credit risk models. The new framework establishes general and specific requirements. Regarding general requirements, the SBIF states that banks should: (i) have independent and specialized areas in charge of developing, validating and monitoring internally-developed methodologies, (ii) have adequate control procedures for technological platforms and systems to ensure stability and reliability of processes supporting internally-developed methodologies, (iii) maintain backup of information, variables, validation and monitoring activities associated with modeling internally-developed methodologies to enable counterparties to replicate the developed methodologies, if necessary and (iv) generate detailed technical documentation of analysis and decisions made in the process of building internal methodologies. In addition, the SBIF requires specific requirements for setting-up internally-developed methodologies, which will depend on the type of method chosen by each bank, as disclosed in Circular No. 3,598.

It is important to mention that the implementation of standardized credit risk provisioning models would only have an effect, if any, on our results of operations or financial condition prepared under Chilean GAAP, which differ to some extent from IFRS as issued by the IASB. The adoption of these guidelines will not have any impact on our results of operations or financial condition under IFRS.

Table of Contents

New Rules on Liquidity Standards

In 2014, the Chilean Central Bank released a proposal for new liquidity standards for local banks based on Basel III guidelines. After receiving comments, the Central Bank published a final version in January 2015. The SBIF is the institution empowered to put these guidelines into practice and monitor them on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, in February 2015, the SBIF introduced a draft of these rules for comment and discussion. On July 31, 2015, the SBIF released a new set of liquidity requirements for banks (Circular No. 3,585) establishing reporting requirements for local banks with respect to management and measurement of each bank's liquidity position. The guidelines require local banks to provide certain financial information to regulators as well as the general public, including but not limited to disclosures regarding liquid assets, liabilities, maturity dates for certain investments and concentration of financial instruments by type of liability and counterparty. Also, aligned with Basel III, these new rules require banks to report and monitor liquidity ratios such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The first stage of these requirements is intended to improve the information in quantity and quality about the actual status of banks without imposing specific limits, except liquidity mismatch limits for 30-day and 90-day periods. Under this limit, which existed before the new guidelines, mismatches between modeled cash inflows and cash outflows over 30-day and 90-day periods must not exceed one time and two times the amount of Tier 1 capital held by any bank, respectively.

Based on the new guidelines, in March 2016, the Chilean regulator began to require banks to issue two reports, namely C47 and C48. The C47 report focuses on liabilities analysis and the C48 report focuses on LCR and NSFR ratios disclosures. So far, however, the regulator has not established any thresholds related to these reports and there is no certainty as to when or how these limits will be imposed. Nevertheless, regulatory limits are expected to be defined and implemented by 2017. Accordingly, these new rules will not affect our operations and results for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Amendments to the Reform that Modified the Chilean Tax System

In September 2014, the Chilean congress approved a law reforming the Chilean tax system. This tax reform (Law No. 20,780) gradually increases the first category tax or corporate tax rate between 2014 and 2018 while establishing two alternative tax regimes from 2017 onwards: (i) the Semi-Integrated Regime and (ii) the Attribution Regime. The tax reform increases the statutory corporate tax rate from 20.0% in 2013 to 21.0% in 2014, 22.5% in 2015 and 24.0% in 2016. From 2017 onwards, the statutory corporate tax rate will depend on the tax regime chosen by the owners of the taxpayer (the company). If the Semi-Integrated Regime is selected, the company will be subject to a statutory corporate tax rate of 25.5% in 2017 and 27.0% from 2018 onwards. If, instead, the Attribution Regime is selected, the company will be subject to a statutory corporate tax rate of 25.0% from 2017 onwards.

Notwithstanding the above, in February 2016, a new tax law was enacted (Law No. 20,899), which simplified the previously mentioned reform by limiting the possibility of choosing between the two alternative tax regimes. In fact, according to this new amendment to the Chilean tax system, publicly-traded companies will only be subject to Semi-Integrated Regime. Consequently, the statutory corporate tax rate for Banco de Chile will be 25.5% in 2017 and 27.0% from 2018 onwards.

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The tax reform also affects the taxes levied on dividends received by investors that hold shares of common stock or ADS from 2017 onwards. Under the Semi-Integrated Regime, holders of shares or ADS will pay taxes on the dividends effectively received from the company (withholding tax of 35% for foreign investors and a general regime tax for local investors). Foreign investors from Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty (DTAT) countries will be able to use 100% of the corporate tax paid by the company as a tax credit. However, local investors and holders from non-DTAT countries will be permitted to use only 65% of the corporate tax paid by the company as a tax credit.

In addition, Law No. 20,899 permits investors to use 100% of the corporate tax paid by the company as a tax credit, if investors reside in countries that used to be DTAT countries before January 1, 2017, even though the DTAT has expired. However, this special treatment will only apply until December 31, 2019.

Table of Contents

Based on the above, the effective tax rate paid by local (individual) investors or foreign holders could increase up to 44.5%.

Lastly, under the new amendments to the Chilean tax system, stock dividends (distributions on fully paid-in shares) are tax exempt when distributed. Furthermore, the new tax income law introduces certain changes to the treatment of capital gains associated with the sale of shares received as stock dividends.

Although these reforms are currently in place, some rulings associated with their implementation are still under review by the Chilean IRS. Accordingly, changes to or statements regarding the interpretation of new taxation guidelines could be introduced by the Chilean IRS in the future.

For more information, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Chilean Tax Considerations.

New Law Regulating the Release of Mortgages and Pledges without Conveyance (Law No. 20,855)

Law No. 20,855 was enacted on September 25, 2015 and went into effect on January 23, 2016. This law seeks to regulate the release of mortgages used as collateral for loans granted to individuals or SMEs customers. This regulation supplements the Consumer Protection Act (Law No. 19,496) or the SERNAC Act. In addition, Law No. 20,855 regulates the release of *prendas sin desplazamiento* (pledges without conveyance) used as collateral for loans granted to individuals, SMEs or any type of company as defined by Law No. 20,190.

For loans paid-off after January 23, 2016, Law No. 20,855 establishes requirements and time limits for banks to release mortgages (within 45 days) and inform customers of such release (within 30 days). On the other hand, for loans paid-off before January 23, 2016, Law No. 20,855 requires banks to release the mortgages within a 3-year period for loans paid-off up to six years before this law becomes effective and to release the pledges without conveyance within an 18-month period for loans paid-off up to four years before this law becomes effective. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, for loans paid-off before January 23, 2016, customers may also require the release of mortgages or pledges without conveyance, which should be executed by the bank within 45 days. Also, the bank should provide the customer with this information within a 30-day period. Costs associated with this process will be incurred by banks.

In addition, for monitoring purposes, the bank must inform the SERNAC, on a semi-annual basis, about: (i) the criteria used to comply with Law No. 20,855, (ii) the progress in implementing the proposed changes, (iii) the efforts taken to release mortgages used as collateral on already paid-off loans and (iv) the advertising used to inform customers about their rights regarding the release of mortgages once the related loan has been paid-off.

Bankruptcy Law

On October 10, 2014, a new Bankruptcy Law that aims to promote agreements and avoid liquidations became effective. Among the main changes introduced by this law is Article 57, which is intended to protect debtors and provides that, during a 30-day term beginning on the date of the appointment of observers:

- (i) the creditors of a debtor may not request its liquidation;

- (ii) no proceeding seeking the issuance of a warrant of attachment, execution or similar process may be initiated against a debtor;

- (iii) no proceeding seeking the restitution of leased assets may be initiated against a debtor;

- (iv) all proceedings referred to in (ii) and (iii) directly above will be suspended, as well as the term of the statute of limitations;

- (v) all the agreements entered into by a debtor will remain valid and effective and its payments terms and conditions will remain in force. Consequently, these agreements may not be early terminated without the consent of the debtor nor be enforced, even if the commencement of a reorganization proceeding under the Bankruptcy Law constitutes an event of default under such agreement. Thus, any guarantees granted to secure the obligations of the debtor may not be enforced; and

Table of Contents

(vi) if a debtor forms part of a public registry as a contractor or service provider, and it is in compliance with its obligations with the relevant principal, it cannot be excluded from such public registry and may not be prohibited from participating in any relevant bidding process.

Reporting of Operational Incidents

On March 23, 2015, the SBIF issued a new regulation on the reporting of operational incidents (Circular No. 3,579). According to this regulation, banks must report immediately to the SBIF certain types of significant operational incidents in order to keep the regulator properly informed. For purposes of the regulation, an operational incident is deemed significant if the event affects the business continuity, information security or reputation of the bank.

Volcker Rule

The Volcker Rule became effective during 2015 in the United States as part of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Among other topics, the Volcker Rule limits proprietary trading and positions taken by banks in covered funds by establishing specific conditions for carrying out these activities. Also, this regulation establishes specific corporate governance measures for conducting these businesses to avoid conflict of interest and high-risk trading strategies by banks.

Section No. 619 of the Volcker Rule is applicable to Citigroup. Since we and our subsidiaries are considered as Citigroup's subsidiaries, during 2015, we comprehensively revised our internal policies and procedures to establish, maintain, enforce, test and modify our Volcker Rule Compliance Program.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following diagram presents our current corporate structure, including our subsidiaries and their respective direct ownership interests, as of April 25, 2016:

With the exception of Banchile Trade Services Limited, which was incorporated in Hong Kong, all of the subsidiaries presented above have their jurisdiction of incorporation in the Republic of Chile. See [Business Overview](#) [Principal Business Activities](#) [Operations through Subsidiaries](#) for more information on our subsidiaries.

In 2014, we began a voluntary dissolution process for Banchile Trade Services Limited in Hong Kong, which is still in progress. We expect to complete this process during the second half of 2016.

Table of Contents

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We are based in Chile and own the building located at Paseo Ahumada 251, Santiago, Chile, that is approximately 77,500 square meters and serves as the headquarters for the Bank and its subsidiaries. In addition, we own both office and parking space in four other buildings located at Huerfanos 740, Agustinas 733, Andrés Bello 2687 and El Bosque 500, Santiago, Chile where the remainder of our executive offices are located. The total area we own in these buildings is equivalent to approximately 46,300 square meters.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned the properties on which 171 of our full-service branches and other points of sale are located (approximately 111,200 square meters of office space). Also, as of December 31, 2015, we had leased office space for 234 of our full-service branches with office space of approximately 65,220 square meters. Lastly, the 14 remaining branches and other points of sale were managed through a combined model by which part of the branch surface is owned and the remaining branch surface is under a leasing contract. Also, in some cases, we entered into special partnership agreements with the property owners.

We also own properties throughout Chile for back office and administrative operations, as well as for storage of documents and other purposes. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our present needs and suitable for their intended purposes.

As of December 31, 2015, we also owned approximately 134,250 square meters in mainly recreational physical facilities in Chile, which we use to assist our employees in maintaining a healthy work and life balance and which we use for incentive and integration activities.

Our 2016 budget for infrastructure expenditures amounts to approximately Ch\$25,459 million. This is intended to finance disbursements associated with renovation and restoration of our main buildings (26.8%), implementation and relocation of commercial branches (47.2%), general maintenance for buildings and distribution network (13.4%), among other disbursements.

Table of Contents

SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following information is included for analytical purposes and should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

Average Balance Sheets, Interest Earned on Interest Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities

The average balances for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including interest and readjustments received and paid, were calculated on the basis of our daily balances and on the basis of monthly balances for our subsidiaries. These average balances are presented in Chilean pesos (Ch\$), in UF and in foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar). The UF is an inflation-indexed Chilean monetary unit of account with a value in Chilean pesos which is linked to, and which is adjusted daily to reflect changes in, the CPI of the Chilean National Institute of Statistics.

The nominal interest rate has been calculated by dividing the amount of interest and principal readjustment gain or loss during the period by the related average balance, both amounts expressed in Chilean pesos.

Foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities have not been included in interest revenue or expense. Interest received on past-due loans includes interest on such loans from the original maturity date. For our impaired portfolio and high risk loans, we apply a conservative approach of discontinuing accrual-basis recognition of interest revenue in the income statement and they are only recorded once received.

Included in cash and due from banks are current accounts maintained in the Central Bank and overseas banks. Such assets have a distorting effect on the average interest rate earned on total interest earning assets because of balances maintained in:

- the Central Bank, only the portion that is legally required to be held for liquidity purposes earns interest; and
- overseas banks earn interest on certain accounts in certain countries.

Consequently, the average interest earned on such assets is comparatively low. These deposits are maintained by us in these accounts to comply with statutory requirements and to facilitate international business, rather than to earn income.

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Table of Contents

The following tables set forth, by currency of denomination, average balances and, where applicable, interest amounts and nominal rate for our assets and liabilities under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	2013			For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			2015		
	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate
(In millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
IFRS:									
Assets									
Interest earning assets									
Deposits in Central Bank									
Ch\$	294,427	1,386	0.47%	298,688	3,401	1.14%	261,059	2,701	1.03%
UF									
Foreign currency	101,845	265	0.26	96,598	497	0.51	119,768	719	0.60
Total	396,272	1,651	0.42	395,286	3,898	0.99	380,827	3,420	0.90
Financial Investments									
Ch\$	797,743	26,424	3.31	1,102,713	52,006	4.72	1,201,558	43,682	3.63
UF	930,818	50,314	5.41	647,066	51,175	7.91	505,870	28,615	5.66
Foreign currency	218,414	4,723	2.16	219,291	9,417	4.29	237,805	9,222	3.88
Total	1,946,975	81,461	4.18	1,969,070	112,598	5.72	1,945,233	81,519	4.19
Loans in advance to Banks									
Ch\$	496,870	15,728	3.17	602,968	18,938	3.14	1,099,698	28,267	2.57
UF									
Foreign currency									
Total	496,870	15,728	3.17	602,968	18,938	3.14	1,099,698	28,267	2.57
Commercial loans									
Ch\$	5,906,716	467,912	7.92	6,296,574	433,759	6.89	6,353,016	412,854	6.49
UF	4,464,635	308,227	6.90	4,834,705	372,748	7.71	4,786,721	294,792	6.17
Foreign currency	2,106,159	57,023	2.71	2,185,315	51,069	2.34	2,503,652	53,937	2.15
Total	12,477,510	833,162	6.68	13,316,594	857,576	6.44	13,643,389	761,583	5.81
Consumer Loans									
Ch\$	2,834,958	562,721	19.85	3,068,810	564,660	18.40	3,336,722	565,089	16.93
UF	59,135	5,260	8.89	77,674	9,242	11.90	83,464	8,217	9.85
Foreign currency	15,739	6	0.04	20,395			24,649		
Total	2,909,832	567,987	19.52	3,166,879	573,902	18.12	3,444,835	573,306	16.98
Residential mortgage loans									
Ch\$									
UF	4,455,850	288,888	6.48	5,082,293	497,258	9.78	5,826,928	469,633	8.06
Foreign currency									
Total	4,455,850	288,888	6.48	5,082,293	497,258	9.78	5,826,928	469,633	8.06
Repurchase agreements									

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Ch\$	27,382	1,649	6.02	27,704	1,355	4.89	36,844	1,367	3.
UF									
Foreign currency									
Total	27,382	1,649	6.02	27,704	1,355	4.89	36,844	1,367	3.
Total interest earning assets									
Ch\$	10,358,096	1,075,820	10.39	11,397,457	1,074,119	9.42	12,288,897	1,053,960	8.
UF	9,910,438	652,689	6.59	10,641,738	930,423	8.74	11,202,983	801,257	7.
Foreign currency	2,442,157	62,017	2.54	2,521,599	60,983	2.42	2,885,874	63,878	2.
Total	Ch\$ 22,710,691	Ch\$ 1,790,526	7.88%	Ch\$ 24,560,794	Ch\$ 2,065,525	8.41%	Ch\$ 26,377,754	Ch\$ 1,919,095	7.

(1) Interest earned includes interest accrued on trading securities.

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Table of Contents

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate
	(In millions of Ch\$, except percentages)					
IFRS:						
Assets						
Non-interest earning assets						
Cash and due from banks						
Ch\$	434,620			403,354		
UF					53	
Foreign currency	301,156			367,273		
Total	735,776			770,627		413,646
Transactions in the course of collection						
Ch\$	225,309			246,658		
UF					327,091	
Foreign currency	178,101			167,715		
Total	403,410			414,373		208,630
Allowances for loan losses						
Ch\$	(409,921)			(477,991)		
UF					(493,583)	
Foreign currency	(6)					
Total	(409,927)			(477,991)		(493,583)
Derivatives						
Ch\$	295,460			603,412		
UF					1,022,877	
Foreign currency	52,395			48,324		
Total	347,855			651,736		1,107,489
Investments in Other Companies						
Ch\$	15,525			20,245		
UF					26,286	
Foreign currency	41			47		
Total	15,566			20,292		26,339
Intangible assets						
Ch\$	74,709			68,359		
UF					64,706	
Foreign currency						
Total	74,709			68,359		64,706
Fixed assets						
Ch\$	201,991			202,385		
UF					208,804	
Foreign currency						
Total	201,991			202,385		208,804
Current tax assets						

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Ch\$			
UF			
Foreign			
currency			
Total			
Deferred tax			
assets			
Ch\$	44,785	62,783	94,626
UF			
Foreign			
currency			
Total	44,785	62,783	94,626

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Table of Contents

	2013		For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			2015			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned(1)	Average Nominal Rate
(In millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
Other assets									
Ch\$	205,980			173,425			197,903		
UF	61,560			55,948			61,970		
Foreign currency	30,868			100,899			181,307		
Total	298,408			330,272			441,180		
Total non-interest earning assets									
Ch\$	1,088,458			1,302,630			1,950,354		
UF	61,560			55,948			62,023		
Foreign currency	562,555			684,258			888,248		
Total	1,712,573			2,042,836			2,900,625		
Total Assets									
Ch\$	11,446,554	1,075,820		12,700,087	1,074,119		14,239,251	1,053,960	
UF	9,971,998	652,689		10,697,686	930,423		11,265,006	801,257	
Foreign currency	3,004,712	62,017		3,205,857	60,983		3,774,122	63,878	
Total	Ch\$ 24,423,264	Ch\$ 1,790,526		Ch\$ 26,603,630	Ch\$ 2,065,525		Ch\$ 29,278,379	Ch\$ 1,919,095	

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Table of Contents

	2013			For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			2015		
	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate
(In millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
IFRS:									
Liabilities									
Interest bearing liabilities									
Savings accounts									
Ch\$	6,836,894	354,636	5.19%	6,970,983	271,883	3.90%	7,122,450	236,628	3.30%
UF	2,248,767	117,241	5.21	1,960,666	148,381	7.57	1,747,270	91,302	5.21
Foreign currency	756,822	3,312	0.44	792,571	2,435	0.31	946,815	2,427	0.26
Total	9,842,483	475,189	4.83	9,724,220	422,699	4.35	9,816,535	330,357	3.83
Repurchase agreements									
Ch\$	285,107	13,148	4.61	257,477	9,479	3.68	229,496	6,947	3.02
UF	128			1,741	102	5.86	3,950	268	6.73
Foreign currency	3,872			3,083			5,068	1	0.02
Total	289,107	13,148	4.55	262,301	9,581	3.65	238,514	7,216	3.02
Borrowings from financial institutions									
Ch\$	140,055	3,307	2.36	277,597	1,054	0.38	45,340	595	1.31
UF	13			9	1	11.11	7	1	14.29
Foreign currency	1,061,798	10,484	0.99	859,593	6,111	0.71	1,315,459	9,575	0.73
Total	1,201,866	13,791	1.15	1,137,199	7,166	0.63	1,360,806	10,171	0.76
Debt issued									
Ch\$	22,731	1,132	4.98	12,179	2,123	17.43			
UF	3,075,889	182,824	5.94	3,401,241	316,902	9.32	3,904,943	302,669	7.74
Foreign currency	672,589	15,374	2.29	1,483,580	25,301	1.71	1,741,176	26,442	1.52
Total	3,771,209	199,330	5.29	4,897,000	344,326	7.03	5,646,119	329,111	5.76
Other financial obligations									
Ch\$	101,782	1,473	1.45	108,487	1,356	1.25	121,817	1,448	1.19
UF	21,757	1,398	6.43	16,690	3,640	21.81	13,498	1,774	13.15
Foreign currency	50,329	42	0.08	64,982	20	0.03	44,407	92	0.21
Total	173,868	2,913	1.68	190,159	5,016	2.64	179,722	3,314	1.55
Total interest bearing liabilities									
Ch\$	7,386,569	373,696	5.06	7,626,723	285,895	3.75	7,519,103	245,618	3.26
UF	5,346,554	301,463	5.64	5,380,347	469,026	8.72	5,669,668	396,014	6.96
Foreign currency	2,545,410	29,212	1.15	3,203,809	33,867	1.06	4,052,925	38,537	0.95
Total	Ch\$ 15,278,533	Ch\$ 704,371	4.61%	Ch\$ 16,210,879	Ch\$ 788,788	4.87%	Ch\$ 17,241,696	Ch\$ 680,169	3.93%

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Table of Contents

	2013		For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			2015		Average Nominal Rate
	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	
IFRS:								
Liabilities								
Non-interest bearing liabilities								
Current account and demand deposits								
Ch\$	4,576,645			5,109,950			5,727,221	
UF	164,012			185,098			285,412	
Foreign currency	714,685			929,007			1,116,853	
Total	5,455,342			6,224,055			7,129,486	
Transactions in the course of payment								
Ch\$	84,307			108,117			171,724	
UF								
Foreign currency	148,098			138,669			206,378	
Total	232,405			246,786			378,102	
Derivatives								
Ch\$	313,315			588,001			941,672	
UF								
Foreign currency	78,467			68,076			95,387	
Total	391,782			656,077			1,037,059	
Current tax liabilities								
Ch\$	5,401			3,864			11,461	
UF								
Foreign currency								
Total	5,401			3,864			11,461	
Deferred tax liabilities								
Ch\$								
UF								
Foreign currency								
Total								
Provisions								
Ch\$	110,187			183,730			126,682	
UF								
Foreign currency								
Total	110,187			183,730			126,682	
Other liabilities								
Ch\$	243,424			193,974			212,265	
UF	17,266			17,654			17,226	

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Foreign currency	27,758	27,810	12,007
Total	288,448	239,438	241,498
Equity			
Ch\$	2,661,166	2,838,801	3,112,395
UF			
Foreign currency			
Total	2,661,166	2,838,801	3,112,395
Total non-interest bearing liabilities and equity			
Ch\$	7,994,445	9,026,437	10,303,420
UF	181,278	202,752	302,638
Foreign currency	969,008	1,163,562	1,430,625
Total	9,144,731	10,392,751	12,036,683

Table of Contents

	2013		For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			2015		Average Nominal Rate
	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Balance	Interest paid	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest paid	
IFRS:								
Total liabilities and equity								
Ch\$	15,381,014	373,696	16,653,160	285,895		17,822,523	245,618	
UF	5,527,832	301,463	5,583,099	469,026		5,972,306	396,014	
Foreign currency	3,514,418	29,212	4,367,371	33,867		5,483,550	38,537	
Total	24,423,264	704,371	26,603,630	788,788		29,278,379	680,169	

Table of Contents**Interest Earning Assets and Net Interest Margin**

The following table sets forth, by currency of denomination, the levels of our average interest earning assets and net interest, and illustrates the comparative margins obtained, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
IFRS:			
Total average interest earning assets			
Ch\$	Ch\$ 10,358,096	Ch\$ 11,397,457	Ch\$ 12,288,897
UF	9,910,438	10,641,738	11,202,983
Foreign currency	2,442,157	2,521,599	2,885,874
Total	22,710,691	24,560,794	26,377,754
Net interest earned (including interest earned on trading securities)(1)			
Ch\$	702,124	788,224	808,342
UF	351,226	461,397	405,243
Foreign currency	32,805	27,116	25,341
Total	Ch\$ 1,086,155	Ch\$ 1,276,737	Ch\$ 1,238,926
Net interest margin, nominal basis(2)			
Ch\$	6.78%	6.92%	6.58%
UF	3.54	4.34	3.62
Foreign currency	1.34	1.08	0.88
Total	4.78%	5.20%	4.70%

(1) Net interest earned is defined as interest revenue earned less interest expense incurred.

(2) Net interest margin, nominal basis is defined as net interest earned divided by average interest earning assets.

Table of Contents**Changes in Net Interest Income Volume and Rate Analysis**

The following tables compare, by currency of denomination, changes in our net interest revenue between 2013 and 2014, as well as 2014 and 2015, caused by (i) changes in the average volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and (ii) changes in their respective nominal interest rates. Volume and rate variances were calculated based on movements in average balances over the period and changes in nominal interest rate, average interest earning assets and average interest bearing liabilities. The net change attributable to changes in both volume and rate has been allocated proportionately to the change in volume and the change in rate.

	Increase (Decrease) from 2013 to 2014 due to changes in		Net Change from 2013 to 2014	Increase (Decrease) from 2014 to 2015 due to changes in		Net Change from 2014 to 2015
	Volume	Rate	(in millions of Ch\$)	Volume	Rate	
IFRS:						
Assets						
Interest earning assets						
Deposits in Central Bank						
Ch\$	20	1,995	2,015	(406)	(294)	(700)
UF						
Foreign currency	(14)	246	232	131	91	222
Total	6	2,241	2,247	(275)	(203)	(478)
Financial investments						
Ch\$	12,132	13,450	25,282	4,361	(12,685)	(8,324)
UF	(18,157)	19,018	861	(9,787)	(12,773)	(22,560)
Foreign currency	19	4,675	4,694	759	(954)	(195)
Total	(6,006)	37,143	31,137	(4,667)	(26,412)	(31,079)
Loans in advance to bank						
Ch\$	3,333	(123)	3,210	13,280	(3,951)	9,329
UF						
Foreign currency						
Total	3,333	(123)	3,210	13,280	(3,951)	9,329
Commercial loans						
Ch\$	29,530	(63,683)	(34,153)	3,858	(24,763)	(20,905)
UF	26,787	37,734	64,521	(3,664)	(74,292)	(77,956)
Foreign currency	2,080	(8,034)	(5,954)	7,061	(4,193)	2,868
Total	58,397	(33,983)	24,414	7,255	(103,248)	(95,993)
Consumer loans						
Ch\$	44,620	(42,681)	1,939	47,243	(46,814)	429
UF	1,917	2,065	3,982	653	(1,678)	(1,025)
Foreign currency	1	(7)	(6)			
Total	46,538	(40,623)	5,915	47,896	(48,492)	(596)
Residential mortgage loans						
Ch\$						
UF	45,089	163,281	208,370	67,027	(94,652)	(27,625)
Foreign currency						
Total	45,089	163,281	208,370	67,027	(94,652)	(27,625)
Repurchase agreement						
Ch\$	19	(313)	(294)	385	(373)	12
UF						
Foreign currency						
Total	19	(313)	(294)	385	(373)	12
Total interest earning assets						
Ch\$	89,654	(91,355)	(1,701)	68,721	(88,880)	(20,159)
UF	55,636	222,098	277,734	54,229	(183,395)	(129,166)
Foreign currency	2,086	(3,120)	(1,034)	7,951	(5,056)	2,895
Total	147,376	127,623	274,999	130,901	(277,331)	(146,430)

Table of Contents

	Increase (Decrease) from 2013 to 2014 due to changes in		Net Change from 2013 to 2014	Increase (Decrease) from 2014 to 2015 due to changes in		Net Change from 2014 to 2015
	Volume	Rate		Volume	Rate	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities						
Savings accounts and time deposits						
Ch\$	6,829	(89,582)	(82,753)	5,796	(41,051)	(35,255)
UF	(16,519)	47,659	31,140	(14,849)	(42,230)	(57,079)
Foreign currency	150	(1,027)	(877)	431	(439)	(8)
Total	(9,540)	(42,950)	(52,490)	(8,622)	(83,720)	(92,342)
Repurchase agreements						
Ch\$	(1,191)	(2,478)	(3,669)	(961)	(1,571)	(2,532)
UF		102	102	148	18	166
Foreign currency					1	1
Total	(1,191)	(2,376)	(3,567)	(813)	(1,552)	(2,365)
Borrowing from financial institutions						
Ch\$	1,778	(4,031)	(2,253)	(1,432)	973	(459)
UF		1	1			
Foreign currency	(1,770)	(2,603)	(4,373)	3,315	149	3,464
Total	8	(6,633)	(6,625)	1,883	1,122	3,005
Debt issued						
Ch\$	(731)	1,722	991	(1,061)	(1,062)	(2,123)
UF	21,062	113,016	134,078	43,236	(57,469)	(14,233)
Foreign currency	14,649	(4,722)	9,927	4,098	(2,957)	1,141
Total	34,980	110,016	144,996	46,273	(61,488)	(15,215)
Other financial obligation						
Ch\$	93	(210)	(117)	161	(69)	92
UF	(395)	2,637	2,242	(606)	(1,260)	(1,866)
Foreign currency	10	(32)	(22)	(8)	80	72
Total	(292)	2,395	2,103	(453)	(1,249)	(1,702)
Total interest bearing liabilities						
Ch\$	6,778	(94,579)	(87,801)	2,503	(42,780)	(40,277)
UF	4,148	163,415	167,563	27,929	(100,941)	(73,012)
Foreign currency	13,039	(8,384)	4,655	7,836	(3,166)	4,670
Total	23,965	60,452	84,417	38,268	(146,887)	(108,619)

Table of Contents**Financial Investments***Financial assets held for trading:*

The following table sets forth a breakdown of instruments classified as financial assets held-for-trading, included in our investment portfolio:

	2013	As of December 31, 2014 (in millions of Ch\$)		2015	Weighted Average Nominal Rate as of December 31, 2015 %
IFRS:					
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:					
Central Bank bonds	Ch\$ 34,407	Ch\$ 13,906		Ch\$ 46,068	1.49%
Central Bank promissory notes	2,995	2,996		103,832	2.92
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	27,535	71,968		100,016	1.92
Other securities issued in Chile:					
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	14	9			
Bonds from domestic banks	1,926	3,197		21	5.41
Deposits in domestic banks	255,582	199,665		583,217	4.00
Bonds from other Chilean companies	3,427	1,351			
Other instruments issued in Chile	1,035	366		10,420	
Instruments issued by foreign institutions:					
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks					
Other instruments issued abroad					
Total	Ch\$ 326,921	Ch\$ 293,458		Ch\$ 843,574	3.48%

Other securities issued in Chile includes instruments sold under repurchase agreements with customers and financial instruments, amounting to Ch\$227,453 million as of December 31, 2013, Ch\$148,525 million as of December 31, 2014 and Ch\$149,333 million as of December 31, 2015. Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank include instruments sold under agreements to repurchase to customers and financial institutions. For these instruments, there were no balances as of December 31, 2013 and 2014. Nevertheless, for the year ended December 31, 2015 there was a total balance of Ch\$9,244 million.

Investment Portfolio:

The detail of instruments classified as financial assets available-for-sale and as financial assets held-to-maturity is as follows:

Table of Contents*Financial assets available-for-sale*

	2013	As of December 31, 2014 (in millions of Ch\$)	2015	Weighted average nominal rate as of December 31, 2015 %
IFRS:				
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:				
Bonds issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	Ch\$ 333,035	Ch\$ 28,795	Ch\$ 36,258	4.34%
Promissory notes issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	50,415	149,755		
Other instruments	202,958	160,774	50,250	2.40
Other instruments issued in Chile:				
Equity instruments valued at cost	352	358	366	
Equity instruments valued at fair value	7,827	8,249	6,896	
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	96,933	96,294	87,610	3.96
Bonds from domestic banks	128,500	251,231	83,960	3.09
Deposits from domestic banks	617,816	657,467	450,976	4.31
Bonds from other Chilean companies	13,558	29,519	17,766	6.60
Other instruments	154,267	162,829	191,537	5.85
Instruments issued by Foreign Institutions:				
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks				
Other instruments issued abroad	76,222	63,525	81,644	
Total	Ch\$ 1,681,883	Ch\$ 1,608,796	Ch\$ 1,007,263	4.07%

The portfolio of financial assets available for sale included net unrealized gains of Ch\$36,443 million, Ch\$40,929 million and Ch\$45,815 million as of December 31, 2013, 2014, and 2015, respectively. These unrealized gains are accounted in equity under other comprehensive income.

Financial assets held to maturity

There are no securities reported under this category as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Table of Contents**Maturity of Financial Investments:**

The maturities of financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets available-for-sale as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Ch\$		%	Ch\$	%	Ch\$	%	Ch\$
Financial assets held for trading:								
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:								
Central Bank bonds	34,407	2.32%						34,407
Central Bank promissory notes	2,995	3.84						2,995
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	27,535	2.26						27,535
Other securities issued in Chile:								
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	14	3.88						14
Bonds from domestic banks	1,926	4.00						1,926
Deposits in domestic banks	255,582	4.44						255,582
Bonds from other Chilean companies	3,427	10.94						3,427
Other instruments issued in Chile	1,035							1,035
Instruments issued by foreign institutions:								
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks								
Other instruments issued abroad								
Total	Ch\$ 326,921	4.10%	Ch\$	Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	Ch\$ 326,921

Table of Contents

	As of December 31, 2014								Total
	Due within 1 year	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 1 year but within 5 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 5 year but within 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	
	(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)								
Financial assets held for trading:									
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:									
Central Bank bonds	Ch\$ 13,906	2.95%	Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	13,906
Central Bank promissory notes	2,996	2.76							2,996
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	71,968	3.07							71,968
Other securities issued in Chile:									
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	9	3.75							9
Bonds from domestic banks	3,197	4.93							3,197
Deposits in domestic banks	199,665	3.77							199,665
Bonds from other Chilean companies	1,351	12.01							1,351
Other instruments issued in Chile	366								366
Instruments issued by foreign institutions:									
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks									
Other instruments issued abroad									
Total	Ch\$ 293,458	3.60%	Ch\$	Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	293,458

Table of Contents

Financial assets held for trading:							
Central Bank bonds	Ch\$	46,068	1.49%	Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$ 46,068
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank		100,016	1.92				100,016
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks							
Deposits in domestic banks		583,217	4.00				583,217
Other instruments issued in Chile		10,420					10,420
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks							
Total	Ch\$	843,574	3.48%	Ch\$	Ch\$	%Ch\$	%Ch\$ 843,574

Table of Contents

	As of December 31, 2013													
	Due within 1 year	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 1 year but within 5 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 5 year but within 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Total					
(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)														
Financial assets available-for-sale:														
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:														
Bonds issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	Ch\$	71,411	2.51%	Ch\$	254,295	2.49%	Ch\$	7,329	4.93%	Ch\$	%Ch\$	333,035		
Promissory notes issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank		50,415	3.84									50,415		
Other instruments		28,817	3.14		112,112	3.13		61,954	4.41		75	3.66	202,958	
Other instruments issued in Chile:														
Equity instruments valued at cost											352	352		
Equity instruments valued at fair value											7,827	7,827		
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks		8,927	3.97		35,103	3.97		35,018	4.02		17,885	4.02	96,933	
Bonds from domestic banks		30,116	3.55		86,357	3.59		11,266	4.74		761	3.87	128,500	
Deposits from domestic banks		601,393	3.57		16,423	3.30							617,816	
Bonds from other Chilean companies		599	4.90		6,510	6.28		2,432	5.11		4,017	5.14	13,558	
Other instruments		13,715	7.23		39,280	6.53		99,008	5.83		2,264	7.17	154,267	
Instruments issued by Foreign Institutions:														
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks														
Other instruments issued abroad								33,985	5.27		42,237		76,222	
Total	Ch\$	805,393	3.54%	Ch\$	550,080	3.25%	Ch\$	250,992	5.07%	Ch\$	75,818	4.48%	Ch\$	1,681,883

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Table of Contents

	As of December 31, 2014									Total
	Due within 1 year	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 1 year but within 5 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 5 year but within 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate		
	(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
Financial assets available-for-sale:										
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:										
Bonds issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	Ch\$ 8,137	3.27%	Ch\$ 20,501	3.28%	Ch\$ 157	4.04%	Ch\$		%Ch\$	28,795
Promissory notes issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	149,755	2.81								149,755
Other instruments	19,341	3.42	64,457	3.48	52,937	4.67	24,039	4.06		160,774
Other instruments issued in Chile:										
Equity instruments valued at cost							358			358
Equity instruments valued at fair value							8,249			8,249
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	9,468	4.04	36,374	4.04	34,374	4.07	16,078	3.96		96,294
Bonds from domestic banks	31,034	3.07	124,048	3.07	91,239	3.07	4,910	3.33		251,231
Deposits from domestic banks	612,883	4.07	44,584	3.41						657,467
Bonds from other Chilean companies	1,576	4.28	10,829	5.49	5,260	3.97	11,854	3.75		29,519
Other instruments	17,389	6.36	92,670	6.00	49,845	5.92	2,925	7.17		162,829
Instruments issued by Foreign Institutions:										
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks										
Other instruments issued abroad			3,211	5.09	1,938	5.00	58,376			63,525
Total	Ch\$ 849,583	3.84%	Ch\$ 396,674	4.04%	Ch\$ 235,750	4.21%	Ch\$ 126,789	4.06%	Ch\$ 1,608,796	

Table of Contents

	As of December 31, 2015									Total
	Due within 1 year	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 1 year but within 5 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate (millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Due after 5 year but within 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate	Due after 10 years	Weighted Average Nominal Rate		
Financial assets available-for-sale:										
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:										
Bonds issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank	Ch\$ 10,781	4.32%	Ch\$ 25,477	4.35%	Ch\$	%Ch\$		%Ch\$	%Ch\$	36,258
Promissory notes issued by the Chilean Government and the Central Bank										
Other instruments	20,547	1.99	29,124	2.68	577	2.99	2	3.34		50,250
Other instruments issued in Chile:										
Equity instruments valued at cost								366		366
Equity instruments valued at fair value								6,896		6,896
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	9,528	3.89	35,267	3.94	30,141	3.99	12,674	3.99		87,610
Bonds from domestic banks	12,189	3.10	48,551	3.09	22,119	3.05	1,101	3.45		83,960
Deposits from domestic banks	420,467	4.25	30,509	5.13						450,976
Bonds from other Chilean companies	2,093	6.80	11,519	6.89	1,543	5.82	2,611	5.58		17,766
Other instruments	15,751	6.44	94,946	6.01	77,520	5.48	3,320	7.17		191,537
Instruments issued by Foreign Institutions:										
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks										
Other instruments issued abroad	81,644									81,644
Total	Ch\$ 573,000	3.60%	Ch\$ 275,393	4.66%	Ch\$ 131,900	4.73%	Ch\$ 26,970	4.71%		Ch\$ 1,007,263

Table of Contents*Loan Portfolio*

The following table sets forth our loans by type of loan and risk classification. All loan amounts stated below are before deduction of allowances for loan losses.

	2011	2012	As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)	2014	2015
IFRS:					
Commercial loans:					
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 7,872,546	Ch\$ 8,544,960	Ch\$ 9,891,258	Ch\$ 9,626,704	Ch\$ 10,818,501
Foreign trade loans	1,509,147	1,240,955	1,154,681	1,266,799	1,443,245
Current account debtors	214,479	189,399	259,289	310,135	239,228
Factoring transactions	589,098	606,137	524,059	478,735	486,833
Commercial lease transactions	996,566	1,113,272	1,209,747	1,381,522	1,375,056
Other loans and accounts receivable	31,607	40,647	39,939	46,851	58,302
Subtotal	11,213,443	11,735,370	13,078,973	13,110,746	14,421,165
Mortgage loans:					
Mortgage bonds	134,377	109,215	87,354	70,104	53,620
Endorsable mortgage loans	175,258	151,206	122,905	104,175	84,644
Other residential real estate mortgage loans	3,297,331	3,937,766	4,516,822	5,237,631	6,257,907
Residential lease transactions		27	24	21	17
Other loans and accounts receivable	468	453	5,202	6,692	8,798
Subtotal	3,607,434	4,198,667	4,732,307	5,418,623	6,404,986
Consumer loans:					
Consumer loans in installments	1,763,101	1,912,483	2,043,955	2,206,324	2,433,236
Current account debtors	232,972	245,066	240,952	271,820	296,859
Credit card debtors	569,290	679,986	783,782	883,010	1,016,349
Consumer lease transactions					
Other loans and accounts receivable	257	189	801	810	831
Subtotal	2,565,620	2,837,724	3,069,490	3,361,964	3,747,275
Total loans	Ch\$ 17,386,497	Ch\$ 18,771,761	Ch\$ 20,880,770	Ch\$ 21,891,333	Ch\$ 24,573,426

The loan categories are as follows:

- Commercial Loans are loans and accounts receivable from clients not included within the mortgage or consumer loans categories.

- Mortgage Loans include mortgage loans granted to individuals to acquire, expand, repair or build a home, issued as mortgage bonds, endorsable mortgage loans or by other methods. It also includes supplementary loans for the same purposes and bridge loans granted before the mortgage loan has been settled. This subcategory also includes residential real estate lease transactions and other accounts receivable.
- Consumer Loans are all loans granted to individuals to be used for purchasing goods or services. These include different types of loans (either installments or revolving), as well as balances from credit card transactions or overdrafts on current accounts belonging to individuals. Consumer loans also include consumer lease transactions and other accounts receivable. Consumer loans do not include loans granted to finance business activities that the debtor is developing or that it may develop.

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Table of Contents

Maturity and Interest Rate Sensitivity of Loans as of December 31, 2015

The following table sets forth an analysis by type and time remaining to maturity of our loans as of December 31, 2015:

	Balances as of December 31, 2015	Due within 1 month	Due after 1 month but within 6 months	Due after 6 months but within 12 months (in millions of Ch\$)	Due after 1 year but within 3 years	Due after 3 years but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
IFRS:							
Commercial Loans:							
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 10,818,501	1,152,518	2,497,845	1,295,278	2,544,249	1,566,628	1,761,983
Foreign trade loans	1,443,245	313,340	987,528	96,266	32,899	8,734	4,478
Current account debtors	239,228	239,228					
Factoring loans	486,833	288,947	171,901	8,366	15,881	1,627	111
Leasing loans	1,375,056	44,645	176,861	191,593	484,554	226,402	251,001
Other loans	58,302	29,537	28,765				
Subtotal	14,421,165	2,068,215	3,862,900	1,591,503	3,077,583	1,803,391	2,017,573
Mortgage Loans:							
Mortgage bonds	53,620	1,728	4,728	5,769	17,461	12,146	11,788
Endorsable mortgage loans	84,644	1,505	5,155	5,973	21,757	16,521	33,733
Residential mortgage loans	6,257,907	51,042	133,718	162,211	665,412	683,369	4,562,155
Credits from ANAP	17	17					
Other loans	8,798	1,961	5,740	1,097			
Subtotal	6,404,986	56,253	149,341	175,050	704,630	712,036	4,607,676
Consumer Loans:							
Consumer loans	2,433,236	136,653	430,267	422,625	1,091,657	327,964	24,070
Current accounts debtors	296,859	296,859					
Credit card	1,016,349	126,671	889,678				
Other loans	831	831					
Subtotal	3,747,275	561,014	1,319,945	422,625	1,091,657	327,964	24,070
Total Loans	Ch\$ 24,573,426	2,685,482	5,332,186	2,189,178	4,873,870	2,843,391	6,649,319

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the interest rate sensitivity of our outstanding loans due after one year as of December 31, 2015:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Variable rate	
Ch\$	Ch\$ 804,144
UF	687,262
Foreign currency	715,372
Total	2,206,778
Fixed rate	
Ch\$	3,019,047
UF	8,931,881
Foreign currency	208,874
Total	12,159,802
Total	Ch\$ 14,366,580

Table of Contents**Loans by Economic Activity**

The following table sets forth under IFRS, at the dates indicated, an analysis of our loan portfolio based on the borrower's principal economic activity. Loans to individuals for business purposes are allocated to their respective economic activity.

	2011		2012		As of December 31, 2013		2014		2015	
	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)										
IFRS:										
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Agribusiness, Fishing:										
Agriculture and livestock	Ch\$ 482,392	2.77%	Ch\$ 380,239	2.43%	Ch\$ 425,905	2.04%	Ch\$ 452,077	2.07%	Ch\$ 518,829	2.12%
Fruit	329,728	1.90	318,241	1.70	365,930	1.75	381,528	1.74	528,294	2.15
Forestry and wood extraction	100,799	0.58	125,236	0.67	122,270	0.59	118,034	0.54	136,990	0.56
Fishing	271,901	1.56	311,477	1.25	219,173	1.05	261,375	1.19	351,531	1.42
Subtotal	1,184,820	6.81	1,135,193	6.05	1,133,278	5.43	1,213,014	5.54	1,536,644	6.25
Mining and Petroleum:										
Mining and quarries	399,752	2.30	372,437	1.98	340,045	1.63	362,276	1.65	545,375	2.22
Natural gas and crude oil extraction										
Subtotal	399,752	2.30	372,437	1.98	340,045	1.63	362,276	1.65	545,375	2.22
Manufacturing:										
Tobacco, food and beverages	509,613	2.93	499,700	2.66	516,540	2.47	510,127	2.33	481,634	1.96
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	51,416	0.30	167,500	0.89	51,379	0.25	56,036	0.26	51,413	0.21
Wood and wood products	28,582	0.16	31,055	0.17	26,142	0.13	60,603	0.28	58,536	0.24
Paper, printing and publishing	68,534	0.39	60,355	0.32	64,281	0.31	49,948	0.23	42,387	0.17
Oil refining, carbon and rubber	93,080	0.54	64,708	0.34	249,481	1.19	338,582	1.55	480,180	1.95
Production of basic metal, non-mineral, machine and equipment	375,500	2.16	356,290	1.90	251,842	1.21	363,444	1.66	349,691	1.42
Other manufacturing industries	362,094	2.08	201,386	1.08	205,896	0.98	127,852	0.58	162,675	0.67
Subtotal	1,488,819	8.56	1,380,994	7.36	1,365,562	6.54	1,506,592	6.89	1,626,516	6.62

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Electricity, Gas and Water:										
Electricity, gas and water	315,338	1.81	328,763	1.75	531,973	2.55	442,068	2.02	473,172	1.93
Subtotal	315,338	1.81	328,763	1.75	531,973	2.55	442,068	2.02	473,172	1.93
Construction:										
Residential buildings	793,842	4.57	1,074,856	5.73	1,306,852	6.26	1,365,105	6.24	1,511,259	6.15
Other constructions	151,000	0.86	177,690	0.94	151,229	0.72	69,405	0.32	74,681	0.30
Subtotal	944,842	5.43	1,252,546	6.67	1,458,081	6.98	1,434,510	6.56	1,585,940	6.45
Commerce:										
Wholesale	1,020,572	5.87	921,459	4.91	1,087,933	5.21	1,220,832	5.58	1,270,802	5.17
Retail, restaurants and hotels	1,266,716	7.29	1,403,210	7.47	1,465,032	7.02	1,194,009	5.45	1,078,762	4.39
Subtotal	2,287,288	13.16	2,324,669	12.38	2,552,965	12.23	2,414,841	11.03	2,349,564	9.56
Transport, Storage and Communications:										
Transport and storage	1,244,499	7.16	1,397,741	7.45	1,493,043	7.15	1,610,818	7.36	1,627,835	6.62
Communications	162,859	0.93	72,617	0.38	109,305	0.52	59,673	0.27	40,793	0.17

Table of Contents

	2011		2012		As of December 31, 2013		2014		2015	
	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio	Loan Portfolio	% of Loan Portfolio
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)										
IFRS:										
Subtotal	1,407,358	8.09	1,470,358	7.83	1,602,348	7.67	1,670,491	7.63	1,668,628	
Financial Services:										
Financial and insurance companies	1,937,788	11.15	1,796,921	9.57	2,009,136	9.62	1,811,389	8.27	2,048,001	
Real estate and other financial services	83,723	0.48	57,650	0.31	41,119	0.20	87,727	0.40	82,945	
Subtotal	2,021,511	11.63	1,854,571	9.88	2,050,255	9.82	1,899,116	8.67	2,130,946	
Community, Social and Personal Services:										
Community, social and personal services	1,084,380	6.24	1,310,573	6.98	1,631,412	7.81	1,587,473	7.25	1,668,346	
Subtotal	1,084,380	6.24	1,310,573	6.98	1,631,412	7.81	1,587,473	7.25	1,668,346	
Others	79,335	0.46	311,476	1.67	421,848	2.02	580,365	2.65	836,034	
Consumer Loans	2,565,620	14.76	2,831,514	15.08	3,060,696	14.66	3,361,964	15.36	3,747,275	
Residential Mortgage Loans	3,607,434	20.75	4,198,667	22.37	4,732,307	22.66	5,418,623	24.75	6,404,986	
Total	Ch\$ 17,386,497	100.00%	Ch\$ 18,771,761	100.00%	Ch\$ 20,880,770	100.00%	Ch\$ 21,891,333	100.00%	Ch\$ 24,573,426	

Table of Contents**Foreign Country Outstanding Loans**

Our cross-border outstanding loans are principally trade-related. These loans include loans granted to foreign financial institutions and foreign corporations, some of which are guaranteed by their Chilean parent company. The table below lists under IFRS the total amounts outstanding to borrowers in certain foreign countries as of the dates indicated, and thus does not include foreign trade-related loans to domestic borrowers.

	2011		2012		As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015		
IFRS:										
Argentina	Ch\$	5,241	Ch\$	4,841	Ch\$	5,300	Ch\$		Ch\$	
Brazil		18,231		26,440		13,824		33,295	23,333	
Canada									22,715	
China								22,857		
Colombia		12,101		4,806		5,270		6,075		
India		15,656		14,476		15,855		18,284		
Mexico		74,458		57,800				61,225	69,670	
Netherlands		13,769		3,342		15,666		18,108	35,234	
Panama						1,054				
Peru		2,515		16,497		26,287		33,233	13,177	
Spain									13,480	
Singapore		10,369		9,486						
United Kingdom		11,345		7,325						
United States		5,568		17,472		21,971			21,261	
Total	Ch\$	169,253	Ch\$	162,485	Ch\$	105,227	Ch\$	193,077	Ch\$	198,870

As a result of the economic and financial uncertainty observed in the Euro zone since the financial turmoil of 2008, the Bank is constantly monitoring the credit risk condition of certain European countries. In this line, as of December 31, 2015, the Bank only maintained exposures associated with contingent credits (standby letters of credits and performance bonds) with certain European countries, as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)	
Italy		779
Spain		7,791
Total		8,570

As of December 31, 2015, the Bank does not have any exposure relating to any other product such as: financial assets available for sale, financial assets held for trading, derivatives instruments, working capital, lines of credit, etc. with the countries mentioned in the table above.

Credit Review Process

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Credit risk is the risk that we will incur a loss because our customers or counterparties do not comply with their contractual obligations.

This risk is managed using a global, unified and forward-looking strategy, which recognizes the current and projected economic environment of the markets and segments in which our different businesses are developing and grants appropriate credit treatment to each such market or segment by using risk limits that we are willing to accept from counterparties.

Managing credit risk is, therefore, inherent to our business and must be incorporated into each segment in which we do business. In this way, we may achieve an optimum balance between assumed risks and attained returns and properly allocate capital to each business line while complying with regulations and criteria defined by our board of directors in order to ensure that we have an appropriate capital base for potential losses that may arise from our credit exposure.

Table of Contents

Counterparty limits are established by analyzing financial information, risk ratings, the nature of the exposure, documentation, guarantees, market conditions and the pertinent industry sector, among other factors. The process of monitoring credit quality also includes identifying in advance any possible changes in a counterparty's payment capacity, which enables us to evaluate the potential loss from these risks and take corrective actions.

Approval Process

The bank analyzes its loan portfolio on a segmented basis and the same approach is used for approval purposes by taking into account the characteristics of each particular targeted group of customers. Given the diversity of the bank's loan book, we utilize different techniques in order to evaluate the credit quality, payment capacity and financial structure of every type of customer. Based on these elements, we apply three kinds of models when analyzing a loan application:

Automated Model: This methodology is used for loan applications made by individuals in the retail banking segment, including lower, middle and higher income customers. This model relies, among other attributes, on: (i) individual credit profiles, (ii) indebtedness limits or financial burden, and (iii) the characteristics of the target market.

- The customer's credit profile is determined by using statistical credit scoring models, which differ depending on the segment in which the customer is allocated. The predictive accuracy of our statistical models is crucial for successfully determining the potential risk or loss associated with a loan portfolio under different economic conditions. This requires the bank to constantly review the quality and performance of these scoring models under current market conditions and modifying them when necessary.
- Indebtedness limits or financial burden is intended to establish the maximum exposure that the bank is willing to accept for each customer, considering the current amount of debt held by the customer. The thresholds are defined in light of the customer's risk profile, the segment and the income bracket of each customer. In this regard, it is crucial to accurately determine the indebtedness capacity of each type of customer, especially in less positive economic cycles, which are characterized by higher unemployment and lower income.
- The definition of the target market is also a key element to guiding commercial efforts and executing the business strategy. The most efficient product offering allows the bank to optimize the risk-return relationship.

Case-by-Case Model: This model is used for customers served by our wholesale banking segment. This model requires an individual assessment, based on the risk, tenor and amount of the transaction, all of which is supplemented by an analysis of the customer's financial condition, the industry's complexity and the outlook for the business, among other variables. This process is also supported by a rating model that is based on objective variables and determines the

proper credit terms.

In addition, we have devoted efforts to develop and promote world-class procedures while forming a specialized team with considerable experience in loan approval for the diverse segments and industries we serve. The entire loan approval process is jointly carried out by the risk and commercial areas, through different service models, in order to make the process more effective and efficient while improving the quality of evaluation and optimizing response times. Also, we have specialized areas in some segments that require expert knowledge, attention, and particular advice, such as real estate, construction, agriculture, mining and financial services. We have designed specialized tools to serve these diverse industries and assess their risks.

Although the bank has dedicated monitoring teams within the loan approval areas, monitoring efforts are also carried out collectively by the credit risk and commercial areas, which track operations from application to collection, in order to avoid unexpected risks.

Also, we have set approval attributions that are limited by the total customer credit risk. We define total customer credit risk as the sum of the customer's loans and other financial obligations in which the customer is the indebted party, the loans and other financial obligations from a third party that are guaranteed by the customer, the

Table of Contents

customer's contingent loans and any of the customer's credit facilities. Also, if the customer is part of an economic group, then the total customer credit risk will also include the total amount of the items described above corresponding to all the parties that make up the economic group.

Transactions in which the total customer credit risk is more than Ch\$19,222 million require approval from a credit committee, composed of three members of the board of directors and our Chief Executive Officer. Transactions in which the total customer credit risk is equal to or less than Ch\$19,222 million may be approved by other risk officers, depending on the amount involved, as follows:

Approved by	Limit in Ch\$
Credit committee, including members of the board of directors	up to legal limits
Chief executive officer, chairman and chief risk officer	up to Ch\$19,222 million
Chief executive officer, chairman or chief risk officer (any two of the three)	up to Ch\$12,815 million
Chief executive officer and executive vice president of corporate banking	up to Ch\$10,252 million
Chief risk officer and executive vice president of corporate banking	up to Ch\$10,252 million
Executive credit risk officers and executive vice president of corporate banking	up to Ch\$8,970 million
Executive credit risk officers	up to Ch\$2,563 million
Other credit risk officers	up to Ch\$2,050 million
Executive vice president of corporate banking	up to Ch\$1,281 million
Other department heads	up to Ch\$513 million
Other officers	up to Ch\$256 million

In addition to reviewing the credit limit, the business segment extending the credit must review the terms of the loan, the interest rate and any security to be obtained.

Control and Follow-up

The ongoing control and follow-up of credit risk is the basis for proactive portfolio management and enables risk to be recognized opportunistically, thus identifying business opportunities and detecting potential impairment before it occurs.

In the wholesale business segment, control and follow-up are realized through a combination of reviews. The most relevant are the following:

- High-level structured portfolio reviews with respect to the impact of specific macroeconomic fluctuations on relevant sectors of activity, defining case-by-case action plans.
- Constant monitoring system in order to detect early those customers that show potential risks, agreeing on specific action plans for these customers with the corresponding client servicing team.

- Payment arrears management, backed by predictive indicators of risk level, with follow-up and action plans in the case of our most important customers, plus management of differentiated strategies for early recovery.
- Follow-up on the conditions, restrictions and covenants imposed by the credit committee to all operations requiring it due to their importance or complexity.
- Control of the exposure as well as the sufficiency of guarantees granted in the form of shares, monitoring fluctuations and preparing action plans in the event of insufficient coverage.
- Follow-up schemes of credit behavior variables and borrowers financial condition.
- Risk segmentation strategies for collection processes and policies to better integrate loan approval and monitoring processes based on a single set of credit fundamentals.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Our Loan Classification**

The following tables provide statistical data under IFRS regarding the classification of our loans as of the dates indicated. As discussed above, our risk analysis system requires that loans to all customers be classified.

	As of December 31, 2011				Percentage
	Commercial Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans	Loans of Classified
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)				
IFRS:					
Bank's Credit Rating:					
A1	Ch\$ 50,449	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 50,449	0.52%
A2	2,393,915			2,393,915	24.85
A3	3,173,274			3,173,274	32.94
A4	1,889,504			1,889,504	19.62
A5	1,299,391			1,299,391	13.49
A6	610,606			610,606	6.34
Normal Portfolio	9,417,139			9,417,139	97.76
B1	37,316			37,316	0.39
B2	8,664			8,664	0.09
B3	6,542			6,542	0.07
B4	1,517			1,517	0.02
Substandard Portfolio	54,039			54,039	0.57
C1	19,083			19,083	0.20
C2	11,405			11,405	0.12
C3	35,413			35,413	0.37
C4	15,886			15,886	0.16
C5	55,893			55,893	0.58
C6	23,565			23,565	0.24
Non-complying Portfolio	161,245			161,245	1.67
Total Individual Classified					
Loans	Ch\$ 9,632,423	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 9,632,423	100.00%
Normal Portfolio	1,443,208	3,543,520	2,439,495	7,426,223	
Non-complying Portfolio	137,812	63,914	126,125	327,851	
Total Group Classified Loans	Ch\$ 1,581,020	Ch\$ 3,607,434	Ch\$ 2,565,620	Ch\$ 7,754,074	
Total loans	Ch\$ 11,213,443	Ch\$ 3,607,434	Ch\$ 2,565,620	Ch\$ 17,386,497	
Percentage Classified	85.90%	%	%	55.40%	

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Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2012						
	Commercial Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans		Percentage Loans of Classified
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)						
IFRS:						
Bank s Credit Rating:						
A1	Ch\$ 40	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 40		%
A2	2,024,110			2,024,110		20.90
A3	2,642,389			2,642,389		27.28
A4	1,998,263			1,998,263		20.63
A5	1,875,478			1,875,478		19.37
A6	791,133			791,133		8.15
Normal Portfolio	9,331,413			9,331,413		96.33
B1	134,201			134,201		1.39
B2	21,709			21,709		0.22
B3	41,155			41,155		0.42
B4	7,306			7,306		0.08
Substandard Portfolio	204,371			204,371		2.11
C1	22,521			22,521		0.23
C2	13,753			13,753		0.14
C3	5,636			5,636		0.06
C4	52,562			52,562		0.54
C5	17,895			17,895		0.18
C6	36,431			36,431		0.41
Non-complying Portfolio	148,798			148,798		1.56
Total Individual Classified Loans	Ch\$ 9,684,582			Ch\$ 9,684,582		100.00%
Normal Portfolio	1,864,800	4,149,264	2,651,351	8,665,415		
Non-complying Portfolio	185,988	49,403	186,373	421,764		
Total Group Classified Loans	Ch\$ 2,050,788	Ch\$ 4,198,667	Ch\$ 2,837,724	Ch\$ 9,087,179		
Total loans	Ch\$ 11,735,370	Ch\$ 4,198,667	Ch\$ 2,837,724	Ch\$ 18,771,761		
Percentage Classified	82.52%	%	%	51.59%		

As of December 31, 2013						
	Commercial Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans		Percentage Loans of Classified
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)						
IFRS:						
Bank s Credit Rating:						
A1	Ch\$ 15,640	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 15,640		0.14%
A2	1,926,720			1,926,720		17.74
A3	3,086,438			3,086,438		28.41
A4	2,273,914			2,273,914		20.93
A5	2,347,825			2,347,825		21.61
A6	832,340			832,340		7.66
Normal Portfolio	10,482,877			10,482,877		96.49
B1	123,803			123,803		1.14
B2	17,687			17,687		0.16
B3	12,979			12,979		0.12
B4	69,978			69,978		0.64
Substandard Portfolio	224,447			224,447		2.06
C1	26,250			26,250		0.24

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C2		38,634			38,634	0.36
C3		5,586			5,586	0.05
C4		21,551			21,551	0.20
C5		34,115			34,115	0.31
C6		29,188			29,188	0.29
Non-complying Portfolio		155,324			155,324	1.45
Total Individual Classified						
Loans	Ch\$	10,862,648			Ch\$ 10,862,648	100.00%
Normal Portfolio		2,011,162	4,662,977	2,856,365	9,530,504	
Non-complying Portfolio		205,163	69,330	213,125	487,618	
Total Group Classified Loans	Ch\$	2,216,325	Ch\$ 4,732,307	Ch\$ 3,069,490	Ch\$ 10,018,122	
Total loans	Ch\$	13,078,973	Ch\$ 4,732,307	Ch\$ 3,069,490	Ch\$ 20,880,770	
Percentage Classified		83.05%	%	%	52.02%	

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Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2014						
	Commercial Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans	Percentage Loans of Classified	
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)						
IFRS:						
Bank s Credit Rating:						
A1	Ch\$ 20,405	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 20,405	0.19%	
A2	2,211,120			2,211,120	20.19	
A3	2,389,952			2,389,952	21.82	
A4	2,372,714			2,372,714	21.66	
A5	2,563,562			2,563,562	23.40	
A6	1,018,489			1,018,489	9.30	
Normal Portfolio	10,576,242			10,576,242	96.56	
B1	73,569			73,569	0.67	
B2	20,126			20,126	0.18	
B3	10,372			10,372	0.09	
B4	72,815			72,815	0.66	
Substandard Portfolio	176,882			176,882	1.60	
C1	40,844			40,844	0.37	
C2	36,257			36,257	0.33	
C3	9,028			9,028	0.08	
C4	21,697			21,697	0.20	
C5	71,134			71,134	0.65	
C6	21,710			21,710	0.21	
Non-complying Portfolio	200,670			200,670	1.84	
Total Individual Classified Loans	Ch\$ 10,953,794			Ch\$ 10,953,794	100.00%	
Normal Portfolio	1,942,685	5,325,029	3,124,586	10,392,300		
Non-complying Portfolio	214,267	93,594	237,378	545,239		
Total Group Classified Loans	Ch\$ 2,156,952	Ch\$ 5,418,623	Ch\$ 3,361,964	Ch\$ 10,937,539		
Total loans	Ch\$ 13,110,746	Ch\$ 5,418,623	Ch\$ 3,361,964	Ch\$ 21,891,333		
Percentage Classified	83.55%	%	%	50.04%		

As of December 31, 2015						
	Commercial Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans	Percentage Loans of Classified	
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)						
IFRS:						
Bank s Credit Rating:						
A1	Ch\$ 11,388	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$ 11,388	0.09%	
A2	2,390,222			2,390,222	19.93%	
A3	2,230,099			2,230,099	18.59%	
A4	2,686,228			2,686,228	22.40%	
A5	2,802,031			2,802,031	23.36%	
A6	1,423,297			1,423,297	11.86%	
Normal Portfolio	11,543,265			11,543,265	96.23%	
B1	75,932			75,932	0.63%	
B2	41,224			41,224	0.34%	
B3	3,883			3,883	0.03%	
B4	54,027			54,027	0.45%	
Substandard Portfolio	175,066			175,066	1.45%	
C1	37,111			37,111	0.31%	
C2	37,364			37,364	0.31%	

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C3		10,530			10,530	0.09%
C4		60,259			60,259	0.50%
C5		113,274			113,274	0.94%
C6		19,172			19,172	0.17%
Non-complying Portfolio		277,710			277,710	2.32%
Total Individual Classified						
Loans	Ch\$	11,996,041			Ch\$ 11,996,041	100.00%
Normal Portfolio		2,211,104	6,287,820	3,473,296	11,972,220	
Non-complying Portfolio		214,020	117,166	273,979	605,165	
Total Group Classified Loans	Ch\$	2,425,124	Ch\$ 6,404,986	Ch\$ 3,747,275	Ch\$ 12,577,385	
Total loans	Ch\$	14,421,165	Ch\$ 6,404,986	Ch\$ 3,747,275	Ch\$ 24,573,426	
Percentage Classified		83.18%		%	%	48.82%

Table of Contents

Classification of Loan Portfolio

Individual Classified Loans

An individual analysis of debtors is applied to individuals and companies that are of such significance with respect to size, complexity or level of exposure to the Bank, that they must be analyzed in detail. For purposes of establishing the appropriate allowances, the Bank classifies the debtors and their operations related to loans into one of three categories of loans portfolio: Normal, Substandard and Non-Complying Loans.

Normal Loans

Normal loans correspond to borrowers who are up to date on their payment obligations and show no sign of deterioration in their credit quality.

Substandard Loans

Substandard loans include all borrowers with insufficient payment capacity or significant deterioration of payment capacity that may be reasonably expected not to comply with all principal and interest payments obligations set forth in the credit agreement. This category also includes all loans that have been non-performing for more than 30 days.

Non-Complying Loans

The non-complying loans correspond to borrowers whose payment capacity is seriously at risk and who have a high likelihood of filing for bankruptcy or are renegotiating credit terms to avoid bankruptcy. This category comprises all loans outstanding from debtors that have at least one installment payment of interest or principal overdue for 90 days or more.

Group Classified Loans

The group analysis is used to analyze a large number of loans whose individual amounts are not significant. For this analysis, the Bank uses models based on attributes of the debtors and their loans, and on the behavior of a group of loans.

Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance

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The following tables set forth under IFRS as of the dates indicated the amounts that are current as to payments of principal and interest and the amounts that are overdue:

	2011		2012		Domestic Loans(1) As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014		2015	
IFRS:										
Current	Ch\$	15,574,502	Ch\$	17,538,374	Ch\$	19,717,830	Ch\$	20,510,141	Ch\$	23,147,753
Past due 1-29 days		1,165,108		531,778		591,866		567,986		621,649
Past due 30-89 days		298,729		357,259		229,117		347,146		305,362
Past due 90 days or more		178,905		181,865		236,730		272,983		299,792
Total loans	Ch\$	17,217,244	Ch\$	18,609,276	Ch\$	20,775,543	Ch\$	21,698,256	Ch\$	24,374,556

	2011		2012		Foreign Loans(1) As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014		2015	
IFRS:										
Current	Ch\$	169,253	Ch\$	162,485	Ch\$	105,227	Ch\$	193,077	Ch\$	198,870
Past due 1-29 days										
Past due 30-89 days										
Past due 90 days or more										
Total loans	Ch\$	169,253	Ch\$	162,485	Ch\$	105,227	Ch\$	193,077	Ch\$	198,870

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Table of Contents

	2011	2012	Total Loans(1) As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015
IFRS:						
Current	Ch\$ 15,743,755	Ch\$ 17,700,859	Ch\$ 19,823,057	Ch\$ 20,703,218	Ch\$ 23,346,623	
Past due 1-29 days	1,165,108	531,778	591,866	567,986	621,649	
Past due 30-89 days	298,729	357,259	229,117	347,146	305,362	
Past due 90 days or more	178,905	181,865	236,730	272,983	299,792	
Total loans	Ch\$ 17,386,497	Ch\$ 18,771,761	Ch\$ 20,880,770	Ch\$ 21,891,333	Ch\$ 24,573,426	
Past due loans (1-89 days) as a percentage of total loans	9.45%	5.70%	5.07%	5.43%	4.99%	
Past due loans (90 days or more) as a percentage of total loans	1.03%	0.97%	1.13%	1.25%	1.22%	

(1) Past due loans refer to installments that are overdue and the remaining outstanding balance of such loans (including principal and interest).

Loans included in the previous table, which have been restructured and bear no interest, are as follows:

	2011	2012	As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015
IFRS:						
	Ch\$ 2,547	Ch\$ 4,605	Ch\$ 4,608	Ch\$ 4,616	Ch\$ 4,618	
UF	128	128	128	142	141	
Total	Ch\$ 2,765	Ch\$ 4,733	Ch\$ 4,736	Ch\$ 4,758	Ch\$ 4,759	

The amount of interest we would have recorded on these loans for the year ended December 31, 2015 had these loans been earning a market interest rate was Ch\$160 million.

In addition, other loans that were restructured, mainly through the extension of their maturities, and that bear interest, are as follows:

	2011	2012	As of December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015
IFRS:						
Total other restructured loans	338,725	392,906	496,601	534,899	592,166	

During the year ended December 31, 2015, interest recorded in income on these loans amounted to Ch\$63,972 million.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Substandard and Past-Due Loans**

The following table analyzes our substandard loans, total past-due loans and allowances for loan losses existing at the dates indicated under IFRS.

	2011		2012		Year Ended December 31, 2013		2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
IFRS:										
Total Loans	Ch\$	17,386,497	Ch\$	18,771,761	Ch\$	20,880,770	Ch\$	21,891,333	Ch\$	24,573,426
Impaired loans		499,768		621,268		725,899		829,096		940,785
Impaired loans as a percentage of total loans		2.87%		3.31%		3.48%		3.79%		3.83%
Total past due loans (90 days or more)										
To the extent secured ⁽¹⁾		17,388		19,658		22,804		24,811		35,857
To the extent unsecured		161,517		162,207		213,926		248,172		263,935
Total past due loans (90 days or more)		178,905		181,865		236,730		272,983		299,792
Total past due loans (90 days or more) as a percentage of total loans		1.03%		0.97%		1.13%		1.25%		1.22%
To the extent secured		0.10		0.10		0.11		0.11		0.15
To the extent unsecured		0.93		0.87		1.02		1.14		1.07
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of:										
Total loans		2.09		2.07		2.10		2.24		2.24
Past due loans (90 days or more)		202.76		213.24		185.57		179.70		183.61
Unsecured past due loans (90 days or more)		224.58%		239.08%		205.35%		197.67%		208.55%

(1) Security generally consists of mortgages on real estate, pledges of marketable securities, letters of credit or cash.

Analysis of Allowances for Loan Losses

The following table analyzes our allowances for loan losses and changes in the allowances attributable to charge-offs, allowances established and allowances released:

	As of December 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

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(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

IFRS:										
Allowances for loan losses at beginning of period	Ch\$	348,027	Ch\$	362,741	Ch\$	387,803	Ch\$	439,298	Ch\$	490,558
Charge-offs		(177,960)		(182,733)		(196,535)		(254,349)		(256,556)
Debt Exchange						(12,556)				
Loan portfolio acquisition										12,329
Sale of loans								(993)		(2,690)
Allowances established		192,674		207,795		260,586		306,602		306,802
Allowances for loan losses at end of period	Ch\$	362,741	Ch\$	387,803	Ch\$	439,298	Ch\$	490,558	Ch\$	550,443
Allowances for loan losses at end of period as a percentage of total loans		2.09%		2.07%		2.10%		2.24%		2.24%
Ratio of charge-offs to average loans		1.12%		1.01%		0.99%		1.18%		1.12%
Provisions for loan losses as a percentage of average loans		0.92%		0.92%		1.12%		1.21%		1.07%

The year ended December 31, 2011 was positive for the local economy. GDP recorded 6.0% annual growth, which resulted in improved economic figures, such as a four-year low unemployment rate (7.1%) and an increase in real salaries. These macroeconomic indicators boosted consumption and the commercial activity of companies, all of which resulted in improved risk profiles of both individuals and companies. However, due to a volume effect associated with the significant 21.2% expansion of our loan book, our allowances for loan losses recorded a 4.2% increase, from Ch\$348,027 million in 2010 to Ch\$362,741 million in 2011.

In 2012, the industry experienced at least two forces affecting allowances for loans losses. On the one hand, the positive economic cycle resulted in lower unemployment and increasing real salaries, which positively impacted customers' payment capacity. However, in the first half of the year, social and regulatory issues

Table of Contents

effectively offset the positive economic drivers and caused a moderate deterioration in credit quality, especially associated with consumer loans, with ratios of past-due loans (90 days or more) peaking in the second quarter of 2012. This phenomenon was observed across the industry and led other banks and us to be more conservative in provisioning loans and focus on collections. Although, credit quality conditions and customers' payment behavior normalized by the end of the year, the growth in total loans and our higher penetration of the retail banking segment translated into a 6.9% annual increase in allowances for loan losses, from Ch\$362,741 million in 2011 to Ch\$387,803 million in 2012.

During 2013 the Chilean economy slowed down moderately by recording GDP growth of 4.1%. The lower dynamism in local economic activity led other banks and us to recognize the risk associated with a potential deterioration in credit quality of both companies and individuals. Also, to a great extent, loan growth contributed to higher provisions for loan losses. Similar to our entire industry, we also increased our allowances for loan losses, from Ch\$387,803 million in 2012 to Ch\$439,298 million in 2013, which represents a 13.3% increase. As mentioned, this is in line with the annual growth posted by our loan book, as well as other additional topics that translated into higher provisions for loan losses, such as: (i) the effect of a sharp increase in the Ch\$/U.S.\$ exchange rate on provisions for loan losses indexed to U.S.\$, and (ii) specific credit quality deteriorations in the wholesale segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 the local economic slowdown deepened, as reflected by GDP growth of only 1.9% for the year. This slower pace was attributable to both a sharp year-over-year reduction of 6.1% in investment, and a slowdown in private consumption (reflected by a slight 2.2% annual increase), according to information released by the Chilean Central Bank. These trends directly impacted banking activity. In fact, the first half of 2014 was characterized by slow growth in commercial loans as a result of a delay in diverse investment projects due to both the uncertainty regarding political and economic reforms and volatility in foreign markets. On the other hand, consumption started to decelerate during the second half of the year because downward economic expectations translated into deteriorated consumer confidence. As a result of this scenario, during 2014 we recorded an increase of 11.7% in allowances for loan losses, from Ch\$439,298 million in 2013 to Ch\$490,558 million in 2014. This increase was primarily based on: (i) loan growth that was focused on retail banking, whose average loan balances increased by 11.3% during the year, and (ii) a negative exchange rate effect on allowances for loan losses denominated in U.S.\$, due to a higher Ch\$-devaluation in 2014 (15.3%) as compared to 2013 (9.6%).

In 2015, the Chilean GDP grew by 2.1%, which was below the potential growth of 3.5% estimated for the Chilean economy in a full-capacity scenario. This moderate increase was due to both external and internal factors. For instance, the Chinese economic slowdown impacted commodity prices, including copper, which affected investment rate in the Chilean mining sector. Additionally, low business sentiment impacted overall investments. Consequently, investment declined by 1.5% in 2015. On the other hand, in spite of low consumer confidence, total consumption (including private and government consumption) grew by 2.2% on an annual basis, based on a 5.8% increase in government spending and a 1.5% increase in private consumption. The main contributor for private consumption continued to be the labor market, which has remained resilient in the face of the Chilean economic slowdown, averaging 6.2% in 2015 as compared to 6.4% in 2014. In this environment, we have tightened our credit granting process, by implementing stricter requirements across all business segments, while reinforcing collection procedures. Also, our loan portfolio mix has moderately changed towards low-risk products and customers. In this regard, our consumer finance portfolio has remained stable over the last two years, given our assessment of the effects of the Chilean economic slowdown on lower income segment customers. Thus, we have promoted loan growth in mortgage loans in the upper and middle income segment while increasing penetration of the same segment with consumer loans such as installment loans and credit cards. On the other hand, we have been cautious in the wholesale banking segment by prioritizing the risk-return equation, although we experienced deterioration in the financial condition of certain customers during 2015, which led us to increase allowances. On the whole, this strategy translated into an increase of 12.2% in allowances for loan losses from Ch\$490,558 million in 2014 to Ch\$550,443 million in 2015. The main factors explaining this annual increase were: (i) loan growth of 6.3% (average balances) and (ii) a negative exchange rate effect on the U.S.\$-denominated allowances for loan losses, given a higher depreciation of the Chilean peso in 2015 (16.9%) as compared to 2014 (15.3%). These factors were partly offset by a change in the portfolio mix, towards safer products, and a general improvement in credit quality. Thus, our risk index remained flat on an annual basis by reaching 2.24% in 2015.

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Table of Contents

For allowances for loan losses associated with impaired loans and with non-impaired loans, see Note 11(c) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Loans are written-off when the collection efforts have been exhausted but not later than the maximum periods 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	48 months
Consumer leases	6 months
Other non-real estate lease transactions	12 months
Real estate leases (commercial or residential)	36 months

The following table presents detailed information on write-offs and shows the charge-offs breakdown by loan category:

	2011	2012	Year ended December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015
IFRS:						
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 82,086	Ch\$ 43,164	Ch\$ 36,029	Ch\$ 66,724	Ch\$ 57,988	
Mortgage loans	2,923	4,253	3,242	2,978	2,553	
Consumer loans	92,951	135,316	157,264	184,647	196,015	
Total	Ch\$ 177,960	Ch\$ 182,733	Ch\$ 196,535	Ch\$ 254,349	Ch\$ 256,556	

Loan recoveries by type of loan are shown in the table below:

	2011	2012	Year ended December 31, 2013 (in millions of Ch\$)		2014	2015
IFRS:						
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 16,014	Ch\$ 14,892	Ch\$ 13,330	Ch\$ 14,272	Ch\$ 18,011	
Mortgage loans	1,106	1,971	1,927	2,152	1,895	
Consumer loans	28,445	24,099	27,698	29,885	33,043	
Subtotal	45,565	40,962	42,955	46,309	52,949	
Recoveries and sales of loans reacquired from the Central Bank 32,169	90					
Total	Ch\$ 45,655	Ch\$ 40,962	Ch\$ 42,955	Ch\$ 46,309	Ch\$ 52,949	
Total Recoveries as a percentage of average loans	0.29%	0.23%	0.22%	0.21%	0.23%	

The following tables classify our loan portfolio based on the borrower's payment performance for each of the last five years:

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Year ended December 31, 2011

	Commercial Loans		Consumer Loans		Mortgage Loans		Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)						
IFRS:							
Past due loans - 90 days to 6 months	Ch\$	41,729	Ch\$	38,825	Ch\$	15,367	Ch\$ 95,921
Past due loans - 6 months to 12 months		22,837				8,588	31,425
Past due loans - 12 months to 24 months		30,982				6,487	37,469
Past due loans - 24 months to 36 months		6,847				4,079	10,926
Past due loans - 36 months to 48 months						3,164	3,164
Past due Loans	Ch\$	102,395	Ch\$	38,825	Ch\$	37,685	Ch\$ 178,905

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Table of Contents

	Year ended December 31, 2012			
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Mortgage Loans	Total
(in millions of Ch\$)				
IFRS:				
Past due loans - 90 days to 6 months	Ch\$ 34,412	Ch\$ 44,109	Ch\$ 11,934	Ch\$ 90,455
Past due loans - 6 months to 12 months	31,497		6,017	37,514
Past due loans - 12 months to 24 months	35,547		6,729	42,276
Past due loans - 24 months to 36 months	5,936		3,783	9,719
Past due loans - 36 months to 48 months			1,901	1,901
Past due Loans	Ch\$ 107,392	Ch\$ 44,109	Ch\$ 30,364	Ch\$ 181,865

	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Mortgage Loans	Total
(in millions of Ch\$)				
IFRS:				
Past due loans - 90 days to 6 months	Ch\$ 54,232	Ch\$ 51,514	Ch\$ 18,352	Ch\$ 124,098
Past due loans - 6 months to 12 months	36,520		6,786	43,306
Past due loans - 12 months to 24 months	47,790		6,730	54,520
Past due loans - 24 months to 36 months	9,755		2,751	12,506
Past due loans - 36 months to 48 months	16		2,284	2,300
Past due Loans	Ch\$ 148,313	Ch\$ 51,514	Ch\$ 36,903	Ch\$ 236,730

	Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Mortgage Loans	Total
(in millions of Ch\$)				
IFRS:				
Past due loans - 90 days to 6 months	Ch\$ 42,558	Ch\$ 62,947	Ch\$ 16,641	Ch\$ 122,146
Past due loans - 6 months to 12 months	52,158		15,329	67,487
Past due loans - 12 months to 24 months	57,075		11,320	68,395
Past due loans - 24 months to 36 months	8,031		4,822	12,853
Past due loans - 36 months to 48 months	50		2,052	2,102
Past due Loans	Ch\$ 159,872	Ch\$ 62,947	Ch\$ 50,164	Ch\$ 272,983

	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Mortgage Loans	Total
(in millions of Ch\$)				
IFRS:				
Past due loans - 90 days to 6 months	Ch\$ 43,389	Ch\$ 61,389	Ch\$ 18,909	Ch\$ 123,687
Past due loans - 6 months to 12 months	55,080		20,494	75,574
Past due loans - 12 months to 24 months	61,582		17,196	78,778
Past due loans - 24 months to 36 months	11,464		7,502	18,966
Past due loans - 36 months to 48 months	218		2,569	2,787
Past due Loans	Ch\$ 171,733	Ch\$ 61,389	Ch\$ 66,670	Ch\$ 299,792

Allocation of Allowances for Loan Losses

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The following tables set forth the proportions of our required allowances for loan losses attributable to our commercial, consumer and residential mortgage loans under IFRS as of the dates indicated.

	Allowance amount	As of December 31, 2011		Loans in category as percentage of total loans(1)
		Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	
IFRS:				
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 208,249	1.86%	1.20%	64.50%
Consumer loans	138,588	5.40	0.80	14.76
Residential mortgage loans	15,904	0.44	0.09	20.74
Total allocated allowances	Ch\$ 362,741	2.09%	2.09%	100.00%

Table of Contents

	Allowance amount	As of December 31, 2012		Loans in category as percentage of total loans(1)
		Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	
IFRS:				
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 207,676	1.77%	1.11%	62.52%
Consumer loans	164,047	5.78	0.87	15.12
Residential mortgage loans	16,080	0.38	0.09	22.36
Total allocated allowances	Ch\$ 387,803	2.07%	2.07%	100.00%

	Allowance amount	As of December 31, 2013		Loans in category as percentage of total loans(1)
		Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	
IFRS:				
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 241,442	1.85%	1.16%	62.64%
Consumer loans	179,354	5.84	0.86	14.70
Residential mortgage loans	18,502	0.39	0.09	22.66
Total allocated allowances	Ch\$ 439,298	2.10%	2.10%	100.00%

	Allowance amount	As of December 31, 2014		Loans in category as percentage of total loans(1)
		Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	
IFRS:				
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 273,813	2.09%	1.25%	59.89%
Consumer loans	192,724	5.73	0.88	15.36
Residential mortgage loans	24,021	0.44	0.11	24.75
Total allocated allowances	Ch\$ 490,558	2.24%	2.24%	100.00%

	Allowance amount	As of December 31, 2015		Loans in category as percentage of total loans(1)
		Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	
IFRS:				
Commercial loans	Ch\$ 319,504	2.22%	1.30%	58.69%
Consumer loans	200,934	5.36%	0.82%	15.25%
Residential mortgage loans	30,005	0.47%	0.12%	26.06%
Total allocated allowances	Ch\$ 550,443	2.24%	2.24%	100.00%

(1) Based on our loan classification.

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Table of Contents

The following table sets forth our charge-offs for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 by major economic sector and provides further detail of charge-offs that have already been described in the previous discussion of allowances for loan losses:

	2011		2012		Year Ended December 31, 2013		2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$)									
IFRS:										
Commercial:										
Agriculture	Ch\$	5,208	Ch\$	2,986	Ch\$	5,615	Ch\$	7,007	Ch\$	7,796
Mining		606		812		1,605		3,193		1,884
Manufacturing		3,807		5,143		2,430		5,389		4,376
Construction		3,330		3,161		4,516		10,335		7,132
Commerce		52,057		9,228		8,825		14,536		13,063
Transport		2,132		2,287		3,309		5,545		5,944
Financial services		9,799		5,637		4,774		16,328		10,275
Community		5,147		13,910		4,955		4,391		7,518
Subtotal:	Ch\$	82,086	Ch\$	43,164	Ch\$	36,029	Ch\$	66,724	Ch\$	57,988
Consumer loans		92,951		135,316		157,264		184,647		196,015
Mortgage loans		2,923		4,253		3,242		2,978		2,553
Total	Ch\$	177,960	Ch\$	182,733	Ch\$	196,535	Ch\$	254,349	Ch\$	256,556

Composition of Deposits and Other Commitments

The following table sets forth under IFRS the composition of our deposits and similar commitments as of the dates indicated. See Average Balance Sheets, Interest Earned on Interest Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities for the average rate paid on each of the following deposit categories.

	2013		As of December 31, 2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Current accounts	Ch\$	5,018,155	Ch\$	5,786,805	Ch\$	6,900,590
Other demand deposits		966,177		1,147,568		1,426,458
Savings accounts		178,012		188,311		205,171
Time deposits		10,151,612		9,450,224		9,529,974
Other term balance payables		73,101		82,711		172,547
Total	Ch\$	16,387,057	Ch\$	16,655,619	Ch\$	18,234,740

Maturity of Deposits

The following table sets forth under IFRS information regarding the currency and maturity of our deposits at December 31, 2015, expressed in percentages. UF-denominated deposits are similar to Chilean peso-denominated deposits in all aspects, except that the principal is readjusted periodically based on the value of the UF.

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	As of December 31, 2015			
	Ch\$	UF	Foreign Currency	Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)			
IFRS:				
Demand deposits	48.96%	1.80%	71.74%	45.66%
Savings accounts		10.01		1.13
Time deposits:				
Maturing within three months	33.67	45.32	26.79	34.37
Maturing after three but within six months	5.42	16.52	1.20	6.30
Maturing after six but within 12 months	10.37	15.05	0.10	9.99
Maturing after 12 months	1.58	11.30	0.17	2.55
Total time deposits	51.04	88.19	28.26	53.21
Total deposits	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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Table of Contents

The following table sets forth information under IFRS regarding the currency and maturity of deposits in excess of U.S.\$100,000 as of December 31, 2015.

	As of December 31, 2015							
	Ch\$		UF		Foreign Currency	Total		
	(in millions of Ch\$)							
IFRS:								
Demand deposits	Ch\$	3,871,743	Ch\$	17,944	Ch\$	999,060	Ch\$	4,888,747
Savings accounts				25,859				25,859
Time deposits:								
Maturing within three months		3,205,998		690,249		337,081		4,233,328
Maturing after three but within six months		784,921		322,042		18,147		1,125,110
Maturing after six but within 12 months		1,509,454		300,092		1,080		1,810,626
Maturing after 12 months		229,846		230,836		2,329		463,011
Total time deposits	Ch\$	5,730,219	Ch\$	1,543,219	Ch\$	358,637	Ch\$	7,632,075
Total deposits	Ch\$	9,601,962	Ch\$	1,587,022	Ch\$	1,357,697	Ch\$	12,546,681

Deposits in Foreign Countries

We also maintain deposits abroad, as needed to conduct our foreign trade transactions and manage liquidity. The table below lists the largest amounts of foreign deposits by country under IFRS as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,					
	2013	2014	2015			
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Australia	Ch\$	453	Ch\$	438	Ch\$	1,131
Brazil						
Canada		1,464		1,058		484
China		20		88		72
Denmark		173		249		418
Finland		81		10		
France		102		54		11
Germany		12,565		7,309		8,472
Italy		22		29		4
Japan.		1,614		1,764		2,538
Mexico		1,111		297		1,965
Netherlands		1,200		840		1,085
Norway		81		139		195
Peru		358		805		
Singapore		13,270		15		
Sweden		354		351		2,989
Switzerland				649		
United Kingdom		2,802		6,418		2,291
United States		264,726		258,198		546,308
Total	Ch\$	300,396	Ch\$	278,711	Ch\$	567,963

Short-Term Borrowings

The principal categories of our short-term borrowings are amounts borrowed under foreign trade lines of credit, domestic inter-bank loans and repurchase agreements. The table below presents under IFRS the amounts outstanding and the weighted average nominal interest rate for each period indicated by type of short-term borrowing.

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Table of Contents

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2013	2014		2015		
	Year-End Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate	Year-End Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate	Year-End Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate
(in millions of Ch\$, except interest rate data)						
IFRS:						
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	256,766	5.12%	249,482	3.84%	184,131	3.92%
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions						
Foreign borrowings	989,455	1.25	1,098,707	0.60	1,529,621	0.63
Other obligations	160,612		141,729		131,236	0.00
Total short-term borrowings	1,406,833	1.81%	1,489,918	1.09%	1,845,888	0.91%

The following table shows the average balance and the weighted average nominal rate for each short-term borrowing category during the periods indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2013	2014		2015		
	Average Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate	Average Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate	Average Balance	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate
(in millions of Ch\$, except interest rate data)						
IFRS:						
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	289,107	4.55%	262,301	3.65%	238,514	3.03%
Central Bank borrowings	13		9		7	
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions	35,928	3.94	13,059	4.01	1	
Sub-total	325,048	4.48	275,369	3.67	238,522	3.03
Foreign borrowings	925,685	1.34	735,017	0.90	1,308,143	0.74
Total short-term borrowings	1,250,733	2.15%	1,010,386	1.66%	1,546,665	1.09%

The following table presents the maximum month-end balances of our principal sources of short-term borrowings during the periods indicated:

	Maximum 2013 month-end balance	Maximum 2014 month-end balance	Maximum 2015 month-end balance
(in millions of Ch\$)			
IFRS:			
Investments sold under agreements to repurchase	330,407	372,333	273,244
Central Bank borrowings	17	10	8

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Borrowings from domestic financial institutions	210,058	59,507	5,493
Foreign borrowings	1,180,252	1,283,611	1,727,574

Minimum Capital Requirements

Pursuant to the general Banking Law, local banks must comply with minimum capital requirements in relation to both total assets and risk-weighted assets. Basic Capital should be at least equal to 3.0% of their total assets, while banks' Total Regulatory Capital, should be at least 8.0% of their risk weighted assets. Nevertheless, based on Banco de Chile's systemic relevance the SBIF requires us to maintain a ratio of Regulatory Capital to Credit Risk-Weighted Assets above 10.0%. For more information see Item 3. Key Information Presentation of Financial Information and Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Capital Adequacy Requirements .

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth our minimum capital requirements (and availability) with respect to total assets as set by the SBIF:

	2013	As of December 31, 2014 (in millions of Ch\$)	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile's basic capital	2,284,314	2,535,153	2,740,084
Basic capital required (with respect to total assets)	(905,644)	(963,418)	(1,102,956)
Excess over minimum basic capital required	1,378,670	1,571,735	1,637,128

Similarly, the following table sets forth our minimum capital requirements (and availability) with respect to risk-weighted assets, as set by the SBIF:

	2013	As of December 31, 2014 (in millions of Ch\$)	2015
CHILEAN GAAP:			
Banco de Chile's Total Regulatory Capital	2,999,061	3,249,903	3,457,523
Total Regulatory Capital required (with respect to risk-weighted assets)	(2,298,110)	(2,439,925)	(2,747,664)
Excess over minimum Total Regulatory Capital required	700,951	809,978	709,859

Item 4A Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Table of Contents

Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

OPERATING RESULTS

Introduction

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is entirely qualified by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report and Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information. Certain amounts (including percentage amounts) that appear in this annual report may not total due to rounding.

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information included in this annual report with respect to 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 has been derived from financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. See Note 2(a) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report. IFRS differs in certain significant respects from Chilean GAAP. As a result, our financial information presented under IFRS is not directly comparable to any of our financial information presented under Chilean GAAP. Accordingly, readers should avoid such comparison.

Overview

We are a leading bank within the Chilean financial system, providing a broad range of financial products and services to individual and corporate customers who are primarily located in Chile. Accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to achieve our strategic business goals could be adversely affected by changes in Chile's economic conditions and the resulting effects on macroeconomic indicators (such as interest rates, inflation and GDP growth, among others), modifications of non-economic policies implemented by the Chilean government that can affect private sector activities, or other political and economic developments in Chile, as well as regulatory changes or administrative practices of Chilean authorities over which we have no control. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Operations and the Chilean Banking Industry The results of our operations are affected by interest rate volatility and inflation, Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Chile Currency fluctuations could adversely affect the value of our ADSs and any distributions on the ADSs and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Chile Our growth and profitability depend on the level of economic activity in Chile.

According to information published by the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, excluding operations of subsidiaries abroad, we were the second largest bank in Chile in terms of total loans with a market share of 18.3%, the largest provider of commercial loans with a market share of 18.1%, the largest bank in Chile in terms of year-end balances of current accounts and demand deposits with a 23.1% market share, the second largest provider of consumer loans in Chile with a market share of 21.0% and the second largest privately-owned bank in Chile in terms of residential mortgage loans with a market share of 17.6%. Also according to the SBIF, as of December 31, 2015, we were the largest bank in Chile in terms of net income with a market share of 25.6% and the largest bank in Chile in terms of current account balances held by individuals with a market share of 28.8%. According to the Chilean Association of Mutual Funds, as of December 31, 2015, we were the largest provider of

mutual funds management services in Chile with a market share of 21.3%.

After a period of accelerated growth between 1985 and 1997, when Chile's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.0%, Chile's economic growth slowed to an average rate of 4.7% between 2000 and 2008. In 2009, the effects of the global financial crisis impacted the Chilean economy and Chile's GDP decreased by 1.0% on an annual basis. However, by 2010, the Chilean economic activity improved due in part the reconstruction efforts in response to the worst earthquake in Chile in over 50 years. The Chilean economy subsequently grew at a solid pace, recording an average annual growth rate of 5.3% from 2010 to 2013. The increase in economic activity during this period was supported by Chile's stable financial condition that, in turn, relied on an independently managed Central Bank, a floating exchange rate regime, the country's focus on accumulating international reserves and maintaining low external debt levels, a well-diversified international trade and a fiscal policy internationally recognized for its responsibility and long term vision.

In 2014, however, the Chilean economic activity significantly slowed down due in part to a sharp contraction in private investment, explained by both external and internal factors. For example, the end of the so-

Table of Contents

called commodity supercycle negatively impacted copper prices (Chile's main export product) and, consequently, expansion plans for the mining industry. In addition, business sentiment and consumer confidence significantly declined due to uncertainty arising from diverse reforms announced by the newly-appointed government. -. These trends lead to a GDP expansion of only 1.9% for 2014.

In 2015, unlike the slower economic recovery experienced by emerging markets, Chilean economic activity remained low by posting an expansion of only 2.1% as compared to 2014. This performance was the result of both a contraction in investment and a deceleration in private consumption.

Investment activity remained low primarily as a result of uncertainty regarding the impact of reforms to the Labor Act and, to a lesser extent, to the Constitution Act. In addition, the sharp depreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar resulted in increased costs for imported capital goods, which negatively affected the feasibility of investment projects across all industries. Also, falling copper prices, prompted by the Chinese economic slowdown, led to delays in mining projects. Overall, investment understood as fixed capital formation decreased by 1.5% in 2015. Although this figure positively compares to the decrease of 4.2% posted in 2014, investment continued to perform well below the 2.2% annual expansion registered in 2013.

On the other hand, private consumption continued to be the main driver of economic activity in 2015, despite signs of a slowdown displayed by the end of 2013. This moderate slowdown persisted throughout 2014 and amplified in 2015. On average, private consumption is the primary driver of Chilean GDP growth, representing more than 60% of Chilean GDP. The positive behavior displayed by private consumption is primarily attributable to the labor market's resilience, which is reflected by an unemployment rate that remained at historical low levels. In fact, unemployment rate averaged 6.4% in 2014 and 6.2% in 2015, in part supported by an aggressive fiscal policy intended to create new jobs. Moreover, real wages have continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace recording an annual increase of 0.8%, which is below the 2.4% expansion registered in 2014. On the other hand, credit conditions remained tight for both individuals and companies in 2015, reflecting a prudent approach by the banks to potential risks on delinquency. Also, demand for credit decreased, especially from individuals, signaling a gradual decline in consumer expectations regarding the economic outlook. Altogether, private consumption posted real growth of 1.5% in 2015, which was below the 2.4% and 5.5% expansions posted in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Despite the slowdown in private consumption and overall economic activity, inflation has remained above of the upper limits of the Central Bank's tolerance range (2.0% - 4.0%). Thus, the local CPI index recorded a 4.4% annual increase in 2015, which was slightly below the 4.6% increase recorded in 2014. Higher than expected inflation was primarily prompted by a 16.9% depreciation of the Chilean peso (against the U.S. dollar) in 2015, which was above the 15.3% depreciation evidenced in 2014. The Chilean peso depreciated against a strengthening U.S. dollar, prompted by China's economic slowdown, the U.S. economic recovery and the U.S. Federal Reserve raising interest rates since 2008. The stronger U.S. dollar led to higher prices of tradable goods, of which Chile is a net importer, and supplemented the effects of drought on local food prices. In the view of the Chilean Central Bank, inflation should converge to the Central Bank's tolerance range by the end of 2016.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Central Bank began to gradually withdraw monetary stimulus due to higher than expected inflation. The Central Bank increased the benchmark rate by 25 basis points twice in the quarter, pushing the marginal standing facility rate to 3.5% in December 2015 (3.0% in December 2014). As of April 25, 2016, the marginal standing facility rate was 3.5%.

Regarding the stock market, during 2015 the Santiago Stock Exchange IPSA Index (IPSA Index), composed of the 40 most-traded Chilean stocks, experienced a decline as compared to its performance in 2014. In fact, the IPSA Index reached a level of 3,680.21 points as of December 30, 2015 (last trading date), which represented a 4.4% decrease as compared to the 3,850.96 points recorded as of December 30, 2014. This decline was due to the persistent weakness of the local economy, reflected by forecasts that were continuously revised downwards,

and the exposure to certain companies in the IPSA Index to troubled markets, such as Brazil. Following the trends displayed by most of the global stock exchanges, the Santiago Stock Exchange was characterized by volatility during the first quarter of 2016 due to diverse factors, including: (i) a pessimistic sentiment regarding the pace of growth of the main global economies, (ii) rebalancing of the Chinese economy, (iii) the decline in oil prices and (iv) doubts surrounding the European banking industry's soundness. Nevertheless, based on result unveiled by local companies during the first quarter of 2016 and a moderate decrease in uncertainty,

Table of Contents

the IPSA Index recovered slightly. In fact, according to data published by the Santiago Stock Exchange, as of March 31, 2016, the IPSA Index was at 3,937.49 points, which represented a 7.0% year-to-date increase.

Inflation

In the past, Chile experienced high levels of inflation that affected the financial condition and results of operations of most industries. Nevertheless, since the 1990s, inflation has been maintained under control through responsible monetary policy carried out by an independent Central Bank. Over the last several years, inflation depended on both local economic dynamics as well as external factors. In fact, due to the global downturn in 2008 and its effects on diverse Chilean economic sectors and consumption, the Chilean economy recorded deflation of 1.4% in 2009. Conversely, based on initial recovery of the Chilean economy, inflation returned to the Central Bank's long term target range of 2.0% to 4.0% per year, ending 2010 at 3.0%. Following this trend in economic activity and also an increase in international prices for oil and food, the CPI posted a surge of 4.4% in 2011. On the contrary, inflation was 1.5% in 2012, which was mainly explained by a decrease in international oil prices that translated into lower local prices for transportation and utilities, partly offset by higher food prices due to adverse weather conditions. In 2013, inflation was once again within the Central Bank's long term target, posting an annual increase of 3.0%. This figure was influenced by higher food, transportation and energy prices prompted by a sharp increase in the Ch\$/U.S.\$ exchange rate. However, inflation showed a sharp increase in 2014 as reflected by a CPI annual variation of 4.6%. Once again, the level of local prices was due to the sharp depreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar that translated into a higher cost of imported tradable goods, affecting most economic sectors. Also, the government's tax reform prompted a price increase in certain products such as beverages and cigarettes. Similarly, in 2015, the devaluation of the Chilean peso continued as a result of opposing monetary policies carried out by central banks worldwide, the weakness of the Chinese economy and the recovery of the U.S. economy. This exchange rate trend, together with the effect of drought in agricultural activity, produced a CPI variation of 4.4% in 2015.

An increase in inflation rates could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our results of operations reflect the effect of inflation in the following ways:

- a substantial portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in UFs, a unit that is indexed daily to reflect inflation recorded in the previous month, with the net gain or loss resulting from such indexation reflected in income; and
- the interest rates earned and paid on peso-denominated assets and liabilities to some degree reflect inflation and expectations regarding inflation.

UF Denominated Assets and Liabilities. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. On each day in the period beginning the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the next month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect each day a pro rata amount of the prior calendar month's change in the CPI as published by the Chilean National Statistics Institute. One UF was equal to Ch\$24,627.10 as of December 31, 2014 and Ch\$25,629,09 as of December 31, 2015. The effect of any changes in the nominal peso value

of our UF denominated assets and liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as an increase (or decrease, in the event of deflation) in interest revenue and expense. Our net interest income will be positively affected by inflation (and negatively affected by deflation) to the extent that our average UF denominated assets exceed our average UF denominated liabilities, while our net interest income will be negatively affected by inflation (and positively affected by deflation) when average UF denominated liabilities exceed our average UF denominated assets. Our average UF denominated assets exceeded our average UF denominated liabilities by Ch\$5,317,339 million (U.S.\$8,773.18 million) as of December 31, 2014 and Ch\$5,295,548 million (U.S.\$7,476.49 million) as of December 31, 2015. These figures exclude positions in derivatives. See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information.

Peso-Denominated Assets and Liabilities. Interest rates in Chile tend to reflect the prevailing inflation rate and expectations regarding future inflation. The sensitivity of our peso denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities to the inflation rate may vary. See Interest Rates. We maintain a substantial amount of non-interest bearing, peso denominated current accounts and other demand deposits. The ratio of such deposits to average interest bearing peso denominated liabilities was 67% during the year ended December 31, 2014 and 76%

Table of Contents

during the year ended December 31, 2015. Since a large part of such deposits are not indexed to inflation, even a slight decline in the rate of inflation may adversely affect our net interest margin on assets funded with such deposits and even a slight increase in the rate of inflation may increase the net interest margin on such assets. See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Interest Earning Assets and Net Interest Margin.

Interest Rates

Interest rates earned and paid on our assets and liabilities reflect in part, inflation and expectations regarding future inflation, shifts in short-term interest rates related to the Central Bank's monetary policies and movements in long-term real rates. The Central Bank manages short-term interest rates in order to achieve its long-term inflation target and provide the economy with financial stability. As a consequence of strong recovery signs for economic activity and the more normalized inflationary environment observed after the financial turmoil of 2008, the Central Bank began to withdraw the monetary stimulus in June 2010 by increasing the monetary policy interest rate to 1.00% from the 0.5% maintained during the first half of that year. Since June 2010, the Central Bank repeatedly raised the marginal standing facility rate, ending 2011 at 5.25%, above the level of 3.25% recorded in December 2010. Nevertheless, as a consequence of the tempered global slowdown during the last quarter of 2011 and the uncertainty regarding the fiscal condition of some developed countries, particularly in the Euro Zone, the Central Bank decided to lower the reference interest rate by 0.25% on January 12, 2012.

After that, the Central Bank maintained the monetary policy rate at 5.0% during 22 months, until October 2013. This neutral bias was supported by local economic growth that resulted in a GDP increase over 5.0% per year, which prompted a virtuous cycle including an increase in real wages, a reduction in unemployment and growth in private consumption. These trends were also accompanied by inflation within the long-term range targeted by the Central Bank. Nevertheless, in light of the signs of slowdown evidenced by the Chilean economy, the Central Bank commenced an easing monetary policy by the end of 2013, which involved successive cuts to the marginal standing facility rate. For this reason, the monetary policy interest rate decreased from 4.5% at the end of 2013 to 3.0% in December 2014. Subsequently, the monetary policy interest rate remained at 3.0% until October 2015, when the Central Bank decided to increase the monetary policy interest rate because inflation remained above the target range and risks of second-round effects associated with increasing prices. Thus, the monetary policy rate was at 3.5% as of December 31, 2015. As of April 25, 2016, the monetary policy interest rate remained at 3.5%.

Since our liabilities generally re-price faster than our assets, changes in the rate of inflation or short-term interest rates are reflected in the nominal interest rates we pay on our liabilities before they are reflected in the nominal interest rates we earn on our assets. Accordingly, our net interest margin on assets and liabilities is usually adversely affected in the short-term by increases in short-term nominal interest rates and benefits in the short-term from decreases in short-term nominal interest rates, although the existence of non-interest bearing peso-denominated demand deposits tends to mitigate both effects. See Inflation Peso-Denominated Assets and Liabilities. In addition, because our peso-denominated liabilities have relatively short re-pricing periods, those liabilities generally are more sensitive to changes in inflation or short-term interest rates than our UF-denominated liabilities. As a result, during periods when current inflation exceeds the previous month's inflation, customers often switch funds from peso-denominated deposits to more expensive UF-denominated deposits, thereby adversely affecting our net interest margin.

According to information published by the Central Bank, the average annual short term nominal interest rate, based on the rate paid by Chilean financial institutions for 90 to 360 days Chilean peso denominated deposits, was 5.20% in 2013, 3.91% in 2014 and 3.77% in 2015. The average annual long term nominal interest rate, based on the interest rate of the Central Bank's five year Chilean peso denominated bonds in the secondary market, was 5.19% in 2013, 4.43% in 2014 and 4.14% in 2015.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

A portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies, principally U.S. dollars. In the past, we have maintained and may continue to maintain gaps between the balances of such assets and liabilities. This gap includes assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and assets and liabilities denominated in Chilean pesos that contain repayment terms linked to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. However, we generally offset this gap by taking hedging derivative positions. Because foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities and gains (losses) realized upon the sale of

Table of Contents

such assets, are translated into pesos in preparing our audited consolidated financial statements, our reported income is affected by changes in the value of the peso with respect to foreign currencies, primarily the U.S. dollar. Adjustments to U.S. dollar-indexed assets are reflected as adjustments in net interest earnings and offset results in our foreign exchange position. See Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Chile Currency fluctuations could adversely affect the value of our ADSs and any distributions on the ADSs.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The notes to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, which are included in this annual report, contain a summary of our significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, as some of the amounts reported in the financial statements are related to matters that are inherently uncertain. These estimates could change from period to period, which may have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. Actual results may differ if conditions or underlying circumstances were to change.

The following discussion describes those areas that require considerable management judgment or involve a higher degree of complexity in the application of the accounting policies that currently affect our financial situation and results of operations.

Allowances for Loan Losses

Determining accounting estimates and judgments related to the impairment of loans and provision for off balance sheet positions is a critical process for us because the underlying assumptions used for both the individually and collectively assessed impairment can change from period to period and may significantly affect our results of operations.

As part of this process, we first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans that are individually significant. The decision as to whether loans are individually significant or not is based on fixed criteria specified by management. The determination of these criteria involves management's judgment and is regularly reviewed for adequacy. After this assessment, we assess collectively for loans that are not individually significant and loans which are significant but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment under the individual assessment.

The determination of the impairment allowance required for loans that are deemed to be individually significant often requires the use of considerable judgment by management on economic conditions, the financial performance of the customer and the value of collateral, for which there may not be a readily accessible market. To allow management to determine if a loss event has occurred on an individual basis, all significant counterparty relationships are reviewed periodically. This evaluation considers current information and events related to the counterparty, such as if the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, for example, default or

delinquency in interest or principal payments.

From the information gathered in the process described above, we estimate the future cash flows expected to flow to the entity considering the losses already incurred. The actual amount and timing of future cash flows may differ from the estimates used by management and consequently may cause actual losses to differ from the reported allowances. We utilize back testing techniques in order to optimize our models and minimize such adjustments.

The collective impairment allowance is calculated on a portfolio basis using statistical models which incorporate various estimates and judgments. In order to constantly monitor and increase the quality of such estimations of future cash flows, we regularly review our statistical models and the underlying data and assumptions. Among other factors, the probability of defaults and loss recovery rates are taken into account during this review.

Table of Contents

The collective impairment allowance is composed of:

- An allowance amount representing the incurred losses on the portfolio of smaller balance homogeneous loans, which are loans to individuals and small business customers of the retail business segment. The loans are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics and the allowance for each group is determined using statistical models based on historical experience.
- An estimate of incurred losses inherent in the group of loans that have not yet been individually identified as impaired or measured as part of the smaller-balance homogeneous loans. We use historical loss experience for these estimates. This historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of actual observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from period to period (e.g., changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group and their magnitude).

For a further description of our policy regarding allowances for loan losses, see Note 2(h) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Impairment of Other Financial Instruments

Equity method investments and financial assets classified as available for sale are evaluated for impairment throughout the year and at each reporting date in order to assess whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that these assets are impaired. If there is objective evidence of an impairment of an asset, an impairment test is performed by comparing the investments' recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell, with its carrying amount.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence of impairment would include a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of the investment below cost. It could also include specific conditions in an industry or geographical area or specific information regarding the financial condition of the company, such as a credit rating downgrade. In the case of debt securities classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as for loans.

If information becomes available after we make our evaluation, we may be required to recognize impairment in the future. Because the estimate for impairment could change from period to period based upon future events that may or may not occur, we consider this to be a critical accounting estimate.

Fair Value Estimates for Financial Assets and Liabilities

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. IFRS 13 seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy . The hierarchy categorizes the inputs used in valuation techniques into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

The Bank uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants and the measurement date under current market conditions. Three widely used valuation techniques are:

- Market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (similar) assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities (e.g. a business).

Table of Contents

- Cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).
- Income approach converts future amounts (cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts.

In some cases, a single valuation technique will be appropriate, whereas in others multiple valuation techniques will be appropriate. The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. A fair value measurement requires an entity to determine all of the following:

- the particular asset or liability that is the subject of the measurement (consistently with its unit of account).
- the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability.
- the valuation technique(s) appropriate for the measurement, considering the availability of data with which to develop inputs that represent the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the inputs are categorized. For a further description of our internal fair value classification, see Note 40 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Revenue Recognition

Interest revenue and expenses are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method set forth in IAS 39. To calculate the effective interest rate, we estimate future cash flows by taking into account all contractual conditions of the financial instrument, excluding future credit losses. The estimation of such future cash flows requires management judgment to some degree. In addition, the analysis of contractual conditions and other components (such as transaction costs) for purposes of determining the effective interest rate involves making estimates of possibly incurred but not recognized credit losses. See Allowances for Loan Losses.

Income and expenses from fees and commissions are recognized in consolidated income using different criteria based on the nature of the income or expense in accordance with IAS 18 and IAS 39. Fees earned from transactions or services provided over a longer period of time are recognized over the life of the transactions or services. The revenue recognition of fees from such transactions requires management judgment to some degree. Due to the nature of business from which we derive fees and commissions (e.g., asset management, custody of assets), the required degree of estimation is small.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be recognized. This assessment requires significant management judgments and assumptions. In order to estimate the recoverability of deferred tax assets, we consider historical tax capacity and profitability information, as well as forecasted operating results and other relevant considerations.

Legal and Regulatory Contingencies and Tax Risks

Legal claims, regulatory proceedings and income tax provisions for uncertain tax positions may occur. The use of estimates is important in determining provisions for potential losses that may arise from such events. We estimate and provide for potential losses that may arise from litigation, regulatory proceedings and uncertain income tax positions to the extent that such losses are possible and can be estimated, in accordance with IAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) and IAS 12 (Income Taxes). Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and our actual liabilities may ultimately be materially different. Contingencies in respect of legal matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance.

Table of Contents

Our total liability with respect to litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses after considering, among other factors, the progress of each case, our experience and the experience of others in similar cases, and the opinions and views of legal counsel. Predicting the outcome of our litigation matters is inherently difficult, particularly in cases in which claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages.

Amendments to Financial Reporting Standards in 2015

For the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no new rules implemented. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015

The consolidated financial information presented in this section for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 has been audited and prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, to the extent that it is available and because we believe it is useful in analyzing our results, we have included information classified by the business segments that we use for internal reporting purposes. As mentioned earlier, information about our business segments is reported under our internal reporting policies, which differ in significant respects from IFRS.

Net Income

The following table sets forth the principal components of our net income, as detailed in our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	2013	For the Year Ended December 31,		2015	% Increase (Decrease)		
		2014	2014		2013/2014	2014/2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)				%		
IFRS:							
Net interest income	Ch\$ 1,061,571	Ch\$ 1,256,816	Ch\$ 1,228,288	18.4%	(2.3)%		
Net fees and commissions income	287,093	272,188	305,979	(5.2)	12.4		
Other income (loss), net	130,013	132,640	127,216	2.0	(4.1)		
Provisions for loan losses	(221,653)	(261,566)	(246,222)	18.0	(5.9)		
Operating expenses	(619,530)	(727,360)	(726,278)	17.4	(0.1)		
Income attributable to associates	1,780	2,486	3,243	39.7	30.5		
Income before income taxes	639,274	675,204	692,226	5.6	2.5		
Income taxes	(89,085)	(79,685)	(82,321)	(10.6)	3.3		
Net income	Ch\$ 550,189	Ch\$ 595,519	Ch\$ 609,905	8.2%	2.4%		

2014 and 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015 our net income was Ch\$609,905 million. This figure represented an annual increase of 2.4% when compared to the Ch\$595,519 million obtained in 2014. In our view, this slight increase is especially noticeable in light of the weakened business environment in which it took place. This

demonstrates our ability to overcome unfavorable market conditions, such as inflation, based on our robust core revenue generation. This annual increase in net income was caused by:

- An annual increase of 12.4% in net fees and commissions income, particularly fostered by improved performance of some of our subsidiaries, such as those focused on mutual funds, insurance brokerage and investment banking, as well as higher net fees and commissions income from core-banking transactional services, such as current accounts, demand deposits and ATMs.
- Higher income from loans supported by a loan book growth of 6.3% in average balances, which allowed us to offset a moderate decrease in lending spreads. This increase in loans was particularly concentrated in retail banking, which recorded a 12.3% annual expansion in average balances and, to a lesser extent, a 3.6% annual growth in average balances posted by our wholesale banking segment.
- Provisions for loan losses decreased 5.9% on an annual basis. This variance was largely attributable to: (i) a change in the portfolio mix, based on higher growth in low-risk lending products, such as residential mortgage loans and (ii) a positive credit behavior of certain segments, especially in Individual and SME Banking, which demonstrated improved risk profiles despite the economic slowdown. These positive trends in credit quality allowed us to overcome: (i) the negative exchange rate impact on U.S.\$-denominated loan loss allowances,

Table of Contents

which is, however, offset by a FX hedging position in operating revenues and (ii) the growth posted by our loan book.

- A successful management of short-term liabilities. Here, we were able to offset the negative effect related to lower nominal interest rates on the contribution of our demand deposits by a growth of 14.5% in average balances of these types of liabilities.
- Higher revenues from asset and liability management carried out by our treasury due to proactively managed interest rate term gaps. This benefited from more sloped yield curves on average in 2015 as compared to 2014.

The above-mentioned factors allowed us to effectively manage: (i) an important decrease in the contribution of our net asset position in UF, primarily due to inflation (measured as UF variation) that scaled down from 5.65% in 2014 to 4.07% in 2015, which was partially offset by lower funding cost for this asset position, given a decrease in average nominal interest rates in 2015 as compared to 2014, (ii) lower other than inflation-indexed revenues from trading activities and a decline in sales of available-for-sale assets, (iii) a slight increase in operating expenses amounting to 0.2% on an annual basis, although this figure includes an extraordinary effect incurred in 2014 (which denotes a high basis for comparison) associated with four-year collective bargaining agreements negotiated with most of our unions.

2013 and 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2014 our net income was Ch\$595,519 million. This represented an annual increase of 8.2% over the Ch\$550,189 million recorded in 2013. The annual variance in our net income was primarily attributable to:

- Significantly higher contribution of our net asset exposure to UF, which is an inflation-indexed currency. During the year ended December 31, 2014 inflation (measured as UF variation) was 5.65%, as compared to the 2.05% recorded in 2013. The 3.6% annual increase in UF variation translated into higher revenues from our net asset exposure to the UF (inflation). Also, this effect was amplified by lower nominal interest rates associated with Chilean peso-denominated liabilities funding this asset position.
- Downward shifts in interest rates. Given the economic backdrop observed locally in 2014, the Chilean Central Bank undertook successive cuts to the marginal standing facility rate. This rate ranged from 4.5% at the end of 2013 to 3.0% as of December 2014. The change in monetary policy caused similar shifts in nominal short-term interest rates, positively impacting our results due to both a repricing effect as liabilities reprice faster than assets and higher revenues from term gapping, based on the yield curve steepening.
- Higher income from loans as a result of both loan book expansion and non-recurring effects. On the one hand, our loan portfolio recorded an 8.6% annual increase in average balances which was prompted by an annual increase of 11.3% in retail banking loans and an annual expansion of 4.2% in wholesale banking loans (all based on

average balances). The increase in retail banking balances was aligned with our strategic priority of increasingly penetrating that segment, while the moderate growth posted in the wholesale banking segment had to do with both tightened market conditions and aggressive competition within the corporate segment. On the other hand, we benefited from the early settlement of a corporate loan, which translated into non-recurring net interest income.

- A positive non-recurring effect associated with our asset position in deferred taxes. As a result of the tax reform approved in Chile during 2014, we recognized a positive effect related to the increase in the statutory corporate tax rate for the coming years.

The previously mentioned factors enabled us to effectively cope with: (i) a 5.2% decrease in net fees and commissions income, primarily explained by regulations affecting the insurance brokerage business, lower fee income from credit cards as a result of commercial decisions we made in order to promote this means of payment and lower stock brokerage fees, which is in line with the moderate growth observed in the local equity market; (ii) an annual increase of 18.0% in provisions for loan losses, explained by both higher growth in the retail banking segment and a negative exchange rate effect (offset by higher revenues from an asset position in U.S.\$ that hedges our liability exposure to U.S.\$-denominated provisions for loan losses); (iii) a 17.4% annual increase in operating expenses, primarily associated with four-year collective bargaining agreements settled in 2014 with most of our

Table of Contents

unions; and (iv) lower contribution from our demand deposits, given the decrease in nominal short term interest rates.

Net Interest Income

The tables included under the headings Interest Revenue and Interest Expense set forth information regarding our consolidated interest revenue and expenses, average interest earning assets and average interest bearing liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015. This information is derived from tables included elsewhere in this annual report under Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

	2013	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)					
		2014		2015	2013/2014	2014/2015				
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)									
IFRS:										
Interest revenue	Ch\$	1,765,942	Ch\$	2,045,604	Ch\$	1,908,457	Ch\$	15.8%	Ch\$	(6.7)%
Interest expense		(704,371)		(788,788)		(680,169)		12.0		(13.8)
Net interest income	Ch\$	1,061,571	Ch\$	1,256,816	Ch\$	1,228,288		18.4%		(2.3)%
Net interest margin(1)(2)		4.67%		5.12%		4.66%				

(1) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. The average balances for interest-earning assets, including interest readjustments, were calculated on the basis of our daily balances and on the basis of monthly balances for our subsidiaries.

(2) Net interest margin does not include the interest earned on trading securities, which is accounted for under Other Income (Loss) Net.

2014 and 2015. Our net interest income amounted to Ch\$1,228,288 million in 2015, which was 2.3% below the Ch\$1,256,816 million recorded in 2014. This annual decrease was mainly related to lower inflation on our UF-denominated net asset position, which in turn was to some extent offset by favorable levels of nominal interest rates and the expansion of our interest earning assets. Accordingly, the change in net interest income may be broken down, as follows:

- Lower net interest income earned on our inflation-indexed exposure. As previously mentioned, inflation measured as UF variation was 4.07% in 2015 as compared to the annual variance of 5.65% recorded in 2014. On average, this impact was slightly offset by lower nominal interest rates associated with interest-bearing Chilean peso-denominated liabilities funding part of this position. As a result, the total contribution of our UF net asset position decreased by nearly Ch\$59,000 in 2015 as compared to 2014. However, only a portion of this lower contribution is accounted in net interest income.

These negative factors were slightly offset by:

- An increase of approximately Ch\$13,500 million in income from loans. As previously mentioned, this increase was strongly influenced by an annual expansion of 6.3% in total loans (average balances) and a moderate decline in lending spreads, given high competition. This growth was composed of a 12.3% increase in average loan balances managed by our retail banking segment and to a lesser extent by a 3.6% posted by average loans held by the wholesale banking segment. The growth posted by our retail banking segment was mainly concentrated in the Individuals and SME Banking Unit with average loan balances growing 13.2% on an annual basis. Conversely, average loans managed by our Consumer Finance Division remained steady by recording a 0.1% annual increase in average balances. Trends in the retail banking segment are well-aligned with our aim of maintaining a suitable risk-return relationship, which has led us to penetrate the upper and middle income segments in both consumer and mortgage loans while halting the expansion of our Consumer Finance Division given the outlook of some economic variables, such as unemployment. As for the wholesale banking segment, loan growth was mainly prompted by loan book expansion (average loans) of 5.4% in the Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit, which largely concentrated the loans acquired from a local bank during 2015 for Ch\$564,000 million and to a lesser extent by an increase of 3.4% in the loan portfolio held by our Corporate Division.
- An increase in net interest income from loans and advances to banks by approximately Ch\$6,200 million in 2015 as compared to 2014.

Table of Contents

- Higher net revenues from the management of funding and gapping due to the positive effect of more sloped yield curves on average in 2015 as compared to 2014. This effect generated approximately Ch\$3,960 million of net interest income.

The annual decrease of 2.3% in net interest income, along with the expansion of 7.4% in average balances of total interest-earning assets produced a decline in net interest margin. In fact, this indicator decreased from 5.12% in 2014 to 4.66% in 2015. Based on the above-mentioned factors, this drop in margin was largely influenced by the impact of lower inflation in net interest income.

2013 and 2014. Our net interest income was Ch\$1,256,816 million in 2014, which was 18.4% above the Ch\$1,061,571 million recorded in 2013. This annual increase was mainly related to favorable changes in market factors, such as inflation and interest rates, as well as an expansion in loan balances. The primary drivers explaining the increase in net interest income were as follows:

- Higher net income attributable to our UF net asset position. Inflation (measured as UF variation) was higher than expected, reaching 5.65% in 2014. This annual increase was well above the 2.05% recorded in 2013. However, in addition to higher inflation, our UF net asset position benefited from lower short term nominal interest rates on the Ch\$ denominated liabilities that fund this position. On the whole, the contribution of our UF net asset exposure increased by approximately Ch\$156,000 million in 2014 as compared to 2013.

- Higher income from loans of approximately Ch\$37,900 million. This was the result of an 8.7% annual increase in our loan book (based on average balances), prompted by an increase of 11.3% in retail banking average loans and to a lesser extent by an expansion of 4.2% in wholesale banking average loans. In spite of the moderate growth in wholesale banking average loans, we benefited from the non-recurring effect associated with the prepayment of a commercial loan producing additional net interest income of approximately Ch\$9,400 million. It is important to note that our loan expansion in retail banking was conducted selectively by targeting higher income individual customers with both consumer and residential mortgage loans. Thus, whereas our Individuals and SME Banking Unit recorded a 12.2% annual increase in average loans by catering to higher-income individuals and SMEs, our Consumer Finance Division only managed a 1.4% annual increase in average loans. On the other hand, the growth in wholesale banking was associated with higher expansion in our Large Companies and Real Estate Banking Unit (Middle Market), with average loans increasing 8.1% annually. Conversely, our Corporate Division posted an annual decrease of 0.7% in average loan balances. The trends followed by our loan book reflected the Chilean economic backdrop. The low growth rate managed by the wholesale banking segment had to do with postponed macro investment projects and a lack of confidence in the economic outlook by decision makers. The economic environment also translated into a decline in loan growth in the retail banking segment by the end of 2014.

- Higher net interest revenues of approximately Ch\$20,748 million as a result of favorable shifts in both short- and long-term interest rates. In fact, the downward trends in short-term interest rates produced a positive repricing effect (since liabilities reprice faster than assets). Also, we benefited from a steepening in the yield curve, which

caused higher revenues from term gapping.

The 18.4% annual increase in net interest income prompted a significant increase in our net interest margin, from 4.67% in 2013 to 5.12% in 2014. This was mostly the result of the UF increase, as well as a more convenient backdrop for funding and term gapping, given that interest assets grew by 8.1% on an annual basis.

Table of Contents**Interest Revenue**

The following table sets forth information regarding our interest revenue and average interest earning assets for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)	
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			%	
IFRS:					
Interest revenue	Ch\$ 1,765,942	Ch\$ 2,045,604	Ch\$ 1,908,457	15.8%	(6.7)%
Average interest earning assets:					
Commercial loans	12,477,510	13,316,594	13,643,389	6.7	2.5
Residential mortgage loans	4,455,850	5,082,293	5,826,928	14.1	14.7
Consumer loans	2,909,832	3,166,879	3,444,835	8.8	8.8
Total loans	19,843,192	21,565,766	22,915,152	8.7	6.3
Deposits in Central Bank	396,272	395,286	380,827	(0.2)	(3.7)
Repurchase agreements	27,382	27,704	36,844	1.2	33.0
Financial investments	1,946,975	1,969,070	1,945,233	1.1	(1.2)
Loans and advance to banks	496,870	602,968	1,099,698	21.4	82.4
Total	Ch\$ 22,710,691	Ch\$ 24,560,794	Ch\$ 26,377,754	8.1%	7.4%
Average rates earned on total interest earning assets(1)(2):					
Average nominal rates	7.78%	8.33%	7.24%		

(1) See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheets, Interest Earned on Interest Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities.

(2) Average rates earned on interest earning assets do not include the interest earned on trading securities, which is accounted for under Other Income (Loss) Net.

2014 and 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our interest income was Ch\$1,908,457 million, which was 6.7% below the amount recorded in 2014. This annual decline was primarily attributable to: (i) a decrease in the contribution of assets indexed to inflation as a result of lower UF variation of 4.07% in 2015 as compared to 5.65% in 2014, (ii) a non-recurring effect on interest income recognized in 2014 of approximately Ch\$9,400 million due to the prepayment of a corporate loan by the end of the year and (iii) a lower average nominal interest rates affecting income earned on interest-earning Chilean peso-denominated assets. These negative factors were partly offset by: (i) higher interest revenues earned on loans due to the expansion of 6.3% in average balances in 2015, which was primarily focused on the retail banking segment with loans expanding by 12.3% and (ii) higher interest revenue associated with loans and advances to banks. Due to these trends, the average rate earned on our interest earning assets decreased from 8.33% in 2014 to 7.24% in 2015.

2013 and 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2014, our interest income was Ch\$2,045,604 million, representing a 15.8% annual increase when compared to 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to: (i) higher than expected inflation, with the UF increasing by 5.65% on an annual basis in 2014, as compared to the increase of 2.05% in 2013, which positively impacted the interest earned on our UF asset exposure; (ii) loan book growth of 8.7% (based on average balances) in 2014 as compared to 2013, focused on retail banking (11.3% annual growth in average balances) and to a lesser extent on wholesale banking (4.2% annual growth in average balances); and (iii) the one-time effect associated with the early payment of a wholesale commercial loan. These positive effects allowed us to effectively cope with the effect of lower nominal interest rates on the return of interest earning assets denominated in Chilean pesos. Lastly, the average gross return on average interest earning assets increased from 7.78% in 2013 to 8.33% in 2014.

Table of Contents**Interest Expense**

The following table sets forth information regarding our interest expense and average interest bearing liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	2013	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)			
		2014			2013/2014	2014/2015		
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)							
IFRS:								
Interest expense	Ch\$	704,371	Ch\$	788,788	Ch\$	680,169	12.0%	(13.8)%
Average interest-bearing liabilities:								
Saving accounts and time deposits(1)		9,842,483		9,724,220		9,816,535	(1.2)	0.9
Securities under agreements to repurchase		289,107		262,301		238,514	(9.3)	(9.1)
Borrowings from financial institutions		1,201,866		1,137,199		1,360,806	(5.4)	19.7
Debt issued		3,771,209		4,897,000		5,646,119	29.9	15.3
Other financial obligations		173,868		190,159		179,722	9.4	(5.5)
Total	Ch\$	15,278,533	Ch\$	16,210,879	Ch\$	17,241,696	6.1%	6.4%
Average rates paid on total interest bearing liabilities(2):								
Average nominal rates		4.61%		4.87%		3.94%		
Average (Chilean peso-denominated) non-interest bearing current account and demand deposits								
		5,455,342		6,224,055		7,129,486	14.1%	14.5%

(1) Includes interest-earning demand deposits.

(2) See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheets, Interest Earned on Interest Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities.

2014 and 2015. Our interest expense recorded an annual decrease of 13.8%, from Ch\$788,788 million in 2014 to Ch\$680,169 million in 2015. This annual decline was mainly caused by (i) the effect of lower UF variation (4.07% in 2015 as compared to 5.65% in 2014) on the interest expenses associated with liabilities denominated in UF and (ii) lower interest expenses associated with Chilean peso-denominated liabilities due to a decrease in the average level of interest rates in 2015 as compared to 2014 resulting from the Central Bank's monetary stimulus plan. Based on the above mentioned factors, the average nominal interest rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 4.87% in 2014 to 3.94% in 2015.

This decrease in interest expense was also due to a 14.5% annual growth in average balances of current accounts and demand deposits, which produced a change in our funding mix towards non-interest bearing liabilities ranging from 25.1% of our total funding (including equity) in 2014 to 26.7% in 2015.

2013 and 2014. Our interest expense increased by approximately 12.0% on an annual basis, from Ch\$704,371 million in 2013 to Ch\$788,788 million in 2014. This annual increase was mainly caused by the effect of higher inflation (UF increased 5.65% in 2014 versus 2.05% in 2013) on our interest bearing liabilities denominated in UF. This effect was partly offset by the impact of successive cuts to the marginal standing facility rate by the Central Bank from 4.5% as of December 31, 2013 to 3.0% as of December 31, 2014, which reduced the cost of funding related to liabilities denominated in Chilean pesos. For these reasons, the average nominal rates paid on the average balance of interest bearing liabilities increased from 4.61% in 2013 to 4.87% in 2014.

In addition, the higher interest expense associated with the increase in inflation was partly offset by a change in the funding mix towards cheaper funding sources, such as debt issued and non-interest bearing liabilities (current accounts and demand deposits), which increased by 29.9% and 14.1% on an annual basis, respectively.

Table of Contents*Net Fees and Commissions Income*

The following table sets forth certain components of our fees and commissions income (net of fees paid to third parties that provide support for those services) for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)		
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			%		
IFRS:						
Mutual funds	Ch\$ 54,833	Ch\$ 65,198	Ch\$ 76,843	18.9%	17.9%	
Insurance	62,378	54,345	58,521	(12.9)	7.7	
Current accounts, overdrafts, credit lines and credit cards	55,824	37,531	39,850	(32.8)	6.2	
Demand accounts and ATMs	28,896	30,283	38,692	4.8	27.8	
Stock brokerage	10,067	7,873	6,325	(21.8)	(19.7)	
Collection of over-due loans	22,998	22,012	22,722	(4.3)	3.2	
Cash management services	12,151	11,496	10,791	(5.4)	(6.1)	
Letters of credit, guarantees, collateral and other contingent loans	15,703	17,651	18,614	12.4	5.5	
Custody and trust services	7,070	7,730	10,000	9.3	29.4	
Foreign trade and currency exchange	7,234	7,762	8,728	7.3	12.4	
Financial advisory services	4,054	6,081	10,871	50.0	78.8	
Credits and factoring	2,203	2,514	2,812	14.1	11.9	
Collection services	779	601	706	(22.8)	17.5	
Teller services expenses	(6,658)	(6,423)	(6,568)	(3.5)	2.3	
Credit pre-evaluation services	(2,251)	(2,146)	(1,642)	(4.7)	(23.5)	
Other	11,812	9,680	8,714	(18.0)	(10.0)	
Total	Ch\$ 287,093	Ch\$ 272,188	Ch\$ 305,979	(5.2)%	12.4%	

2014 and 2015. Our income from fees and commissions was Ch\$305,979 million in 2015, which represented a 12.4% annual increase when compared to the Ch\$272,188 million recorded in 2014. This annual increase was mainly caused by:

- Higher net fees and commissions income associated with specialized financial services including mutual funds management, insurance brokerage, financial advisory and securities brokerage. In this regard, net fees and commissions from mutual funds management increased from Ch\$65,198 million in 2014 to Ch\$76,843 million in 2015, which represented an 17.9% annual increase. This increase was aligned with average assets under management growing 13.1% on an annual basis. Similarly, fee income from insurance brokerage services increased by 7.7% or Ch\$4,176 million on an annual basis due to a solid commercial strategy enhancing remote channels for insurance premium writing and using business intelligence tools to increase the cross-selling of insurance products among the bank's customer base. As a result, our insurance brokerage subsidiary reached record sales while expanding the stock of written premiums by 19.6% on an annual basis. In addition, our financial advisory subsidiary participated in diverse M&A transactions while providing investment banking services to local and foreign companies. Consequently, fees from financial advisory services increased by Ch\$4,790 million on an annual basis. All of these

results permitted us to effectively manage the annual decrease of Ch\$1,548 million in fees and commissions income from securities brokerage services. The performance by our securities brokerage subsidiary aligned with the trend observed in the Chilean stock market, which has been characterized by both volatility and a bearish sentiment among investors.

- An annual increase in fees and commissions income associated with transactional services provided to our customers in both the retail and the wholesale banking segments. In this regard, fees and commissions related to Demand Accounts and ATMs recorded an increase of Ch\$8,409 million between 2014 and 2015. This annual increase was caused, among other factors, by a 15.4% annual increase in the number of debit card transactions made by our retail customers in 2015 as compared to 2014. Also, revised interbank fares for ATMs cash withdrawal contributed to an increase in fee income reflected by this line item. Additionally, we posted an increase of Ch\$2,319 million in fees and commissions for current accounts, overdrafts, credit lines and credit cards. This was in part due to reinforced credit card loyalty programs, including the partnership agreements with two airline companies that allow our customers to benefit from the use of their credit cards when

Table of Contents

purchasing flight tickets. Based on these initiatives, the volume of transactions carried out by our credit card holders increased by 8.9% on an annual basis in 2015.

- Also, fee income from custody and trust services posted and annual increase of Ch\$2,270 million in 2015 as compared to 2014.

2013 and 2014. During 2014 our income from fees and commissions was affected by various regulations that directly impacted our fee-based businesses, as well as unfavorable market and economic forces that translated into lower commercial activity for some of our subsidiaries. On the whole, our income from net fees and commissions decreased from Ch\$287,093 million in 2013 to Ch\$272,188 million in 2014, representing a 5.2% annual decrease. This annual decrease was mainly caused by:

- Mixed trends in net fees and commissions from transactional services. On the one hand, net fees and commissions from credit lines, overdrafts, credit lines and credit cards decreased by approximately 32.8% or Ch\$18,293 million on an annual basis. This downward shift was mainly caused by the effect of regulations affecting transactional services, as well as commercial decisions, including price adjustments to certain products, made by our management in order to promote the use of transactional services among our customers, especially credit cards. These effects were amplified by a negative exchange rate effect on U.S.\$-denominated expenses related to credit card loyalty programs, produced by a higher Ch\$ depreciation in 2014 as compared to 2013. The decrease in net fees and commissions associated with credit cards was partially offset by: (i) higher fees and commissions income from demand accounts/ATMs increasing by 4.8% (or Ch\$1,387 million) in 2014 as compared to 2013, in line with increases in ATM transactional volumes; and (ii) fees and commissions from credits and factoring increasing by 14.1% or Ch\$311 million on an annual basis, mainly fostered by specific transactions executed in the wholesale banking segment.
- The above mentioned factors were partially offset by an aggregate positive performance of net fees and commissions from specialized financial services provided by some of our subsidiaries. In this regard, fees and commissions associated with mutual funds management posted an annual increase of 18.9%, or Ch\$10,365 million, in 2014. This increase is explained by the annual increase of 21.9% in average volumes of assets under management, which in turn supported an annual increase in market share from 21.3% in 2013 to 22.5% as of December 31, 2014. This performance was supplemented by a yearly increase of 50.0%, or Ch\$2,027 million, in fees and commissions related to our financial advisory services. This advance was caused by the execution of diverse and important transactions in 2014. Nevertheless, this positive trend was partly offset by lower fees and commissions income in both insurance and stock brokerage services. Regarding insurance services, fees and commissions decreased by 12.9% or Ch\$8,033 million on an annual basis. This decrease was caused by regulations affecting the insurance brokerage business, in particular, new guidelines for reimbursement of unused insurance policies in the case of early termination. On the other hand, fees and commissions related to stock brokerage dropped by 21.8% or Ch\$2,914 million on an annual basis. Despite the annual increase of 38.6% in stock trading turnover managed by our stock brokerage subsidiary in 2014, fees and commissions decreased as a result of specific deals carried out throughout the

year involving lower variable margins and to a lesser extent because of changes in the pricing scheme caused by modifications in customer segmentation.

- A 12.4% (or Ch\$1,948 million) increase in net fees and commissions income related to contingent credits (letters of credit, guarantees, collateral and other contingent loans), which in turn was supported by an 11.2% annual expansion in the average balances of contingent loans.

Other Income (Loss), Net

Other income (loss), net, consists of net gains and losses from financial operating income, net gains and losses from foreign exchange transactions and other operating income. Financial operating income results include gains and losses realized on the sale of securities, gains and losses from marking to market of securities and interest rate and currency derivatives at the end of the period. Net gains and losses from foreign exchange transactions include gains and losses realized upon the sale of foreign currency and foreign exchange derivatives and gains and losses arising from the period-end translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities into pesos. Foreign exchange results also include net adjustments on U.S. dollar-indexed domestic currency transactions and existing interest rate differences in currency derivatives.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth certain components of our other income (loss), net, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)	
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			%	
IFRS:					
Interest accrued on trading securities	Ch\$ 17,668	Ch\$ 16,500	Ch\$ 12,770	(6.6)%	(22.6)%
Gains (losses) from mark to market and sales	6,916	3,420	(2,132)	(50.5)	
Financial Assets Held for Trading	24,584	19,920	10,638	(19.0)	(46.6)
Sales of Available for Sale Instruments	14,881	18,102	8,861	21.6	(51.0)
Net Gain (Loss) from other transactions	(1,089)	(38)	1,687	(96.5)	
Derivative Instruments	(6,018)	(3,773)	19,096	(37.3)	
Sales of Loan Portfolios	314	993	4,130	216.2	315.9
Total net financial operating (loss) income	32,672	35,204	44,412	7.7	26.2
Foreign exchange transactions, net	71,457	70,225	57,318	(1.7)	(18.4)
Other operating income, net	25,884	27,211	25,486	5.1	(6.3)
Total other income (loss), net	Ch\$ 130,013	Ch\$ 132,640	Ch\$ 127,216	2.0%	(4.1)%

2014 and 2015. Our other income (loss) net was Ch\$127,216 million in 2015, representing a 4.1% annual decrease as compared to the Ch\$132,640 million recorded in 2014. This annual decrease was the mainly the result of:

- A decrease in net gains from the management of our investment portfolio, including both financial assets held-for-trading and available-for-sale instruments. On the one hand, gains from financial assets held-for trading declined from Ch\$19,920 million in 2014 to Ch\$10,638 million in 2015. This was the result of both the effect of lower inflation and lower average nominal interest rates on the interests accrued on trading securities. Also, during 2015 we recorded net losses from mark-to-market and sales due to increasing interest rates as compared to net gains in 2014 due to decreasing interest rates in 2014. In addition, during 2015, we recorded a decrease in sales of available-for-sale securities, from Ch\$18,102 million in 2014 to Ch\$8,861 million in 2015 due to our forecast on the outlook for interest rates that led us to settle several positions in 2014.
- An annual decrease of approximately 18.4% in foreign exchange transactions from Ch\$70,225 million in 2014 to Ch\$57,318 million in 2015. This annual decrease of nearly Ch\$12,907 million was mainly caused by: (i) higher losses of approximately Ch\$158,724 million in our FX derivatives liability position resulting from higher depreciation of the Chilean denominated-peso in 2015 (16.9%) as compared to 2014 (15.3%) and (ii) increased net liability positions in FX derivatives. This effect on our FX derivatives liability position was partially offset by: (i) a net annual increase in the income from the management of hedge accounting positions in FX derivatives by approximately Ch\$144,900 million in 2015 as compared to 2014 due to previously mentioned trends in both exchange rate and positions and (ii) an annual increase of approximately Ch\$6,800 million in the asset FX position that hedges our liability exposure to U.S. dollar-denominated allowances for loan losses, expenses related to credit card loyalty programs and country risk allowances associated with cross border loans.

- The above-mentioned factors were partly offset by an increase in income from derivatives instruments from a loss of Ch\$3,773 million in 2014 to net revenues of Ch\$19,096 million in 2015. This effect was caused by: (i) a positive FX impact of approximately Ch\$18,923 million, primarily due to a decrease in the net liability position held in these instruments allowing us to overcome the higher depreciation of the Chilean peso in 2015 (16.9%) as compared to 2014 (15.3%) and (ii) a net positive variance (from net loss to net gain) of approximately Ch\$8,423 million in Counterparty Value Adjustment (including both credit and debit value adjustment) on an annual basis. These factors were partly offset by lower results of approximately Ch\$6,540 million related to the sensitivity of the portfolio valuation with respect to changes in average duration. On the other hand, changes in interest rates and inflation and their effect on the portfolio valuation mostly offset each other due to the behavior of market factors and shifts in the average position.

Table of Contents

2013 and 2014. Our other income (loss) net was Ch\$132,640 million in 2014, representing a 2.0% annual increase as compared to the Ch\$130,013 million recorded in 2013. This annual increase was the result of a combination of diverse factors, including:

- A decrease in losses from the management of derivative instruments and other transactions. During 2014, we recorded losses from derivatives contracts of approximately Ch\$3,773 million, as compared to the net loss of Ch\$6,018 million recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013. Furthermore, we reduced losses associated with other transactions from Ch\$1,089 million in 2013 to Ch\$38 million in 2014. The reduced amount of losses from derivatives contracts was mainly caused by a positive FX impact of approximately Ch\$12,187 million. This positive FX impact was prompted by a decrease in our liability position throughout 2014, which allowed us to offset the 15.3% Chilean peso devaluation in 2014. This positive effect was partly counterbalanced by: (i) a net negative variance (from net gain to net loss) of approximately Ch\$6,840 million in 2014 as compared to 2013 in Counterparty Value Adjustment for derivatives (including both credit and debit value adjustment) and (ii) higher ineffectiveness of fair value hedging positions of approximately Ch\$2,045 million in 2014 as compared to 2013.
- The previously mentioned positive impact associated with a decrease in losses from derivatives was partially offset by lower revenues from the management of our investment portfolio, including both financial assets held-for-trading and available-for-sale instruments. This decrease was mainly the result of gains from financial assets held-for-trading, which decreased by Ch\$4,664 million on an annual basis, from Ch\$24,584 million in 2013 to Ch\$19,920 million in 2014, prompted by lower sales of these kinds of instruments during 2014. In fact, the impact of lower rates on the interest accrued on these instruments was mostly offset by increasing positions. The lower results from trading securities was partly offset by approximately Ch\$3,221 million of greater sales of available-for-sale instruments, given the cumulative marking-to-market caused by lower interest rates.
- A slight decrease of 1.7%, or Ch\$1,232 million, in foreign exchange transactions net, from Ch\$71,457 million in 2013 to Ch\$70,225 million in 2014. This decrease was primarily produced by higher losses of approximately Ch\$16,948 million related to the effect of a higher Chilean peso depreciation in 2014 (15.3%) as compared to 2013 (9.6%) on our net liability positions in FX derivatives. This negative result was partly counterbalanced by: (i) higher income of roughly Ch\$7,600 million associated with the asset FX position that hedges our exposure to U.S.-denominated provisions for loan losses and fee expenses, given the previously mentioned shifts in the Ch\$/U.S.\$ exchange rate and (ii) higher gains from cash flow hedge accounting of approximately Ch\$2,674 million due to the same reason.

Provisions for Loan Losses

We recognize allowances to cover possible credit losses in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. For statistical information with respect to our substandard loans and allowances for loan losses, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information and Note 11(b) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. According to

regulations applicable to such periods, the amount of provisions charged to income in any period consists of net provisions for possible loan losses.

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Table of Contents

The following table sets forth information with respect to our provisions and allowances for loan losses and charge-offs for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)				
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015			
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			%				
IFRS:								
Provisions:								
Gross provisions for loan losses	Ch\$	264,608	Ch\$	307,875	Ch\$	299,171	16.4%	(2.8)%
Total loan loss recoveries		42,955		46,309		52,949	7.8	14.3
Net provisions for loan losses		221,653		261,566		246,222	18.0	(5.9)
Charge-offs:								
Total charge-offs		196,535		254,349		256,556	29.4	0.9
Net charge-offs		153,580		208,040		203,607	35.5	(2.1)
Other asset quality data:								
Total loans	Ch\$	20,880,770	Ch\$	21,891,333	Ch\$	24,573,426	4.8	12.3
Average Loans		19,843,192		21,565,766		22,915,152	8.7	6.3
Allowances for loan losses		439,298		490,558		550,443	11.7%	12.2%
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of total loans		2.10%		2.24%		2.24%		
Provisions for loan losses as a percentage of average loans		1.12%		1.21%		1.07%		

2014 and 2015. Our provisions for loans losses posted an annual decrease of 5.9% in 2015, from Ch\$261,566 million in 2014 to Ch\$246,222 million in 2015. The decrease in credit risk expenses was mainly attributable to the following factors:

- A change in the portfolio mix towards safer or collateralized products, such as mortgage loans. Most of the growth recorded by our loan book was due to the expansion posted by the retail banking segment, which in turn was primarily explained by an increase of 14.7% in average balances of mortgage loans.
- An overall net quality improvement, particularly in the retail banking segment. In this regard, unemployment remained steady at low rates. This led to better than expected credit behavior by individuals, particularly within the upper income segment. Similarly, SMEs credit conditions have not yet been affected by the economic slowdown.

The abovementioned factors were partly offset by:

- A loan book expansion of 6.3% in terms of average balances. This annual growth was primarily focused on loans granted and managed by our retail banking segment, whose average loans grew by 12.3% on an annual basis. In addition, loans rendered by our wholesale banking segment posted an increase of 3.6% in average balances. This annual expansion in our average loan balances explained approximately Ch\$28,000 million in higher credit risk expense, all things equal.
- Higher negative exchange rate effect in 2015 as compared to 2014 of approximately Ch\$4,400 million. Similar to 2014 and following the trend displayed by several global currencies, the Chilean peso depreciated by 16.9% in 2015 as compared to the devaluation of 15.3% recorded in 2014. Accordingly, we increased provisions for loans losses associated with U.S.\$-denominated commercial loans. This effect mainly impacted our wholesale banking segment.

Based on the above, our ratio of provisions for loan losses over average loans improved from 1.21% in 2014 to 1.07% in 2015.

In this regard, our overall delinquency past-due loans ratio (loans 90 days or more past-due) improved from 1.25% in 2014 to 1.22% in 2015. This decrease was due to increased efforts to collect overdue loans and some macroeconomic variables that remained strong, despite the slowdown recorded by the local economy. In fact, unemployment maintained a downward trend by averaging 6.2% in 2015 as compared to 6.4% in 2014. Diverse stimuli, but particularly government sponsored programs promoting employment, as well as the dynamism of the construction sector, have led to steady job creation. Employment has a direct impact on delinquency and, accordingly, its path has been crucial for maintaining past-due loans at adequate levels, specifically in relation to the retail banking segment. Actually, our past-due loans ratio for consumer loans decreased from 1.87% in 2014 to 1.64% in 2015. Additionally, delinquency indicators for

Table of Contents

companies also improved. In fact, our past-due loans ratio for commercial loans decreased from 1.22% in 2014 to 1.19% in 2015, based on a positive behavior of SMEs, which allowed us to offset certain credit events that emerged from large companies and corporations.

2013 and 2014. Our provisions for loans losses increased by 18.0% in 2014, from Ch\$221,653 million in 2013 to Ch\$261,566 million in 2014. Similar to the previous year, the change in provisions for loan losses was explained by business factors and changes in specific market variables rather than by deterioration in asset quality. The main forces explaining the annual increase in risk provisioning were as follows:

- Loan growth and changes in the portfolio mix. As displayed by the table above, our average total loans recorded an 8.6% annual increase in 2014 as compared to 2013. This expansion in loan volumes primarily explained approximately Ch\$11,800 million of the total increase in loan loss provisions occurring between 2014 and 2013. Also, this increase was supported by growth in retail banking, which posted an annual expansion of 11.3% in average loans as compared to the increase of 4.2% in average loans recorded by our wholesale banking segment.

- A negative exchange rate effect on U.S.\$-denominated allowances for loans losses. This was produced by a higher Chilean peso devaluation in 2014 (15.3%) as compared to 2013 (9.6%), which affected our net liability position in provisions for loan losses associated with U.S.\$-denominated loans, particularly concentrated in the wholesale banking segment. This translated into a higher exchange rate effect of approximately Ch\$7,600 million in 2014 as compared to 2013.

- A net deterioration of approximately Ch\$10,412 million. This deterioration was caused by a low basis for comparison, which is explained by an allowance release of approximately Ch\$9,000 million in 2013, due to the improved financial condition of a specific wholesale customer. Similarly, we experienced a moderate increase in overall past-due loans in 2014 as compared to 2013, although the increase was concentrated in retail banking (78.3%) rather than wholesale banking (21.7%).

As a result of the above, our indicator of provisions for loan losses over average loans recorded an annual increase of 9 bp from 1.12% in 2013 to 1.21% in 2014. Most of this increase was explained by the previously mentioned FX effect on U.S.\$-denominated provisions. In addition, our risk index (allowances for loan losses over total loans) increased from 2.10% in 2013 to 2.24% in 2014.

In regards to delinquency, our past-due loans ratio (loans 90 days or more past due) recorded an increase from 1.13% in 2013 to 1.25% in 2014. This increase was associated with retail as well as wholesale banking and we believe it is aligned with the economic backdrop, which has been characterized by deceleration in both private consumption and investment. Accordingly, the risk profile of individuals and companies deteriorated slightly throughout the year. Based on this evidence, during 2014 we continued to strengthen our entire credit process (from assessment to rendering) while bolstering our collection procedures. We believe these measures have permitted us to deal with environmental conditions while maintaining our low delinquency ratio (compared to the ratios reported by our main competitors). See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance .

Table of Contents*Operating Expenses*

The following table sets forth information regarding our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)	
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)			%	
IFRS:					
Personnel expenses	Ch\$ 323,236	Ch\$ 384,512	Ch\$ 381,388	19.0%	(0.8)%
Administrative expenses:					
Advertising	29,053	29,431	32,509	1.3	10.5
Building maintenance	28,067	30,368	32,816	8.2	8.1
Rentals and insurance	23,297	24,861	27,406	6.7	10.2
Office supplies	8,375	8,350	7,222	(0.3)	(13.5)
Other expenses	163,710	177,527	190,021	8.4	7.0
Total administrative expenses	252,502	270,537	289,974	7.1	7.2
Depreciation and amortization	27,677	32,787	31,822	18.5	(2.9)
Impairments	2,247	2,085	263	(7.2)	(87.4)
Other operating expenses	13,868	37,439	22,831	170.0	(39.0)
Total	Ch\$ 619,530	Ch\$ 727,360	Ch\$ 726,278	17.4%	(0.1)%

2014 and 2015. Our total operating expenses recorded a slight annual decrease of 0.1% in 2015 from Ch\$727,360 million in 2014 to Ch\$726,278 million in 2015. This annual decrease was supported by both, market factors increasing our cost base and a high basis for comparison for certain line items in 2014. Thus, the annual change in operating expenses was mainly attributable to:

- Personnel expenses decreasing 0.8% on an annual basis from Ch\$384,512 million in 2014 to Ch\$381,388 million in 2015. This annual decrease was caused by three main factors. First, bonuses and incentives decreased by approximately Ch\$23,500 million in 2015 due to: (i) the effect of special bonuses granted to the staff in 2014 of nearly Ch\$45,100 million related to collective bargaining agreements signed with our unions, (ii) higher provisions for performance bonuses of roughly Ch\$11,200 million in 2015 as compared to 2014 due to better appraisal of corporate achievements and (iii) an annual increase of approximately Ch\$6,600 million in variable compensation related to commercial campaigns. Second, salaries paid to our staff increased by approximately Ch\$14,900 million on an annual basis, as a result of: (i) the recognition of inflation (approximately 4.6%), which we adjusted twice a year, (ii) higher benefits as negotiated with the staff in 2014, (iii) merit salary increases due to promotions, and (iv) an annual increase of approximately 0.5% in average headcount. And third, personnel expenses were negatively impacted by higher severance payments due to organizational restructuring in some of our commercial areas.
- An annual decrease of 39.0% or Ch\$14,608 million in other operating expenses. This decline was mainly attributable to both lower non-credit related operational write-offs and a decrease in contingency provisions. In

addition, 2014 represented a high basis for comparison as we recognized higher charges associated with write-offs of assets received in lieu of payment.

These factors were partly offset by an increase of 7.2% in administrative expenses, from Ch\$270,537 million in 2014 to Ch\$289,974 million in 2015. This was primarily the result of: (i) higher IT expenses of approximately Ch\$6,800 million, including communication and data processing, due to new IT developments and the effect of the depreciation of the Chilean peso (16.9%) on certain line items denominated in U.S. dollar, (ii) expenses related to our branch network and buildings (including building maintenance, rentals and insurance) that jointly grew by Ch\$6,200 million in 2015 due to the impact of inflation on these line items, which are mostly quoted in UF and (iii) an increase in advertising expenses of approximately Ch\$3,100 million in 2015 as compared to 2014, mainly attributable to campaigns we launched to inform our customers on our diverse strategic alliances to their benefit and to communicate corporate achievements.

2013 and 2014. Our operating expenses were Ch\$727,360 million in 2014, a 17.4% annual increase as compared to the Ch\$619,530 million recorded in the previous year. This annual increase involved diverse

Table of Contents

non-recurring effects, including the impact of shifts in market factors as well as recurrent business operations. Accordingly, the annual increase in operating expenses was mainly attributable to:

- Non-recurring personnel expenses of approximately Ch\$45,105 million in 2014 as compared to 2013. This amount was related to special bonuses granted to our staff as a result of the collective bargaining agreements reached with most of our unions during 2014. These negotiations concluded with four-year collective bargaining agreements that reflect the positive relationships with our workforce.
- Recurring personnel expenses that increased from Ch\$323,236 million in 2013 to Ch\$339,407 million in 2014 (total amount of Ch\$384,512 million less non-recurring personnel expenses of Ch\$45,105 million as mentioned above), representing a 5.0% annual increase. The growth in recurring personnel expenses was aligned with inflation, which (measured as CPI variation) recorded an increase of 4.6% in 2014 and prompted salary adjustments.
- Administrative expenses that grew by 7.1% on an annual basis, from Ch\$252,502 million in 2013 to Ch\$270,537 million in 2014. This annual increase of Ch\$18,035 million was mainly caused by: (i) higher IT and communications expenses of approximately Ch\$5,520 million, as a result of internal developments and licenses; (ii) an annual increase of roughly Ch\$3,104 million in expenses related to outsourced workforce, primarily associated with internal IT projects; (iii) building maintenance expenses that increased by approximately 8.2% (or Ch\$2,301 million) for the year, as a result of permanent maintenance to our branch network and headquarter buildings, as well as opening and closing of branches throughout the country; (iv) other branch-related expenses (rentals, insurance and services) that increased by approximately Ch\$2,306 million in 2014 as compared to 2013; and (v) general administrative expenses that increased by nearly Ch\$4,060 million in 2014 as compared to 2013.
- Other operating expenses that increased by approximately Ch\$23,571 million in 2014 as compared to 2013. This was the consequence of the recognition of higher charges associated with write-offs of assets received in lieu of payment and the establishment of contingency allowances that are not related to lending matters.

Income Tax

Under Law No. 19,396 we are permitted to deduct dividend payments made to SAOS from our taxable income. Consequently, our effective tax rate is lower than the statutory corporate income tax rate because of the deduction of these dividend payments from our taxable income. Additionally, but to a lesser extent, differences in the tax treatment for monetary correction, as well as provisions on individual loans and for charge-offs related to past-due loans, have an impact on our effective tax rate through deferred taxes. Finally, until 2014 all real estate taxes paid on properties that are leased to customers were deductible from our taxable income as a tax credit. However, in light of the tax reform approved in 2014, for the year ended December 31, 2015 only 50% of these kinds of taxes can be deducted from our taxable income. From 2016 onwards, no tax credits will be allowed from taxes paid on leased properties. For more information, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Chilean Tax Considerations Tax Reform Law No. 20,780.

On July 31, 2010, the Chilean congress enacted Law No. 20,455 in response to the February 27, 2010 earthquake, which temporarily increased the statutory corporate income tax rates from 17.0% to 20.0% for the year ending December 31, 2011 and 18.5% for the year ending December 31, 2012, returning to 17.0% for the year ended December 31, 2013. Nevertheless, in 2012 the government submitted a tax reform bill to the congress, which was passed on September 27, 2012 (Law No. 20,633), establishing a new statutory corporate income tax rate of 20.0% from 2012 onwards.

In September 2014, the Chilean congress approved a law reforming the Chilean tax system. This tax reform (Law No. 20,780, defined terms in this risk factor are used as defined therein) gradually increases the first category tax or corporate tax rate between 2014 and 2018 while establishing two alternative tax regimes from 2017 onwards: (i) the Semi-Integrated Regime and (ii) the Attribution Regime. The tax reform increases the statutory corporate tax rate from 20.0% in 2013 to 21.0% in 2014, 22.5% in 2015 and 24.0% in 2016. From 2017 onwards, the statutory corporate tax rate will depend on the tax regime chosen by the owners of the taxpayer (the company). If the Semi-Integrated Regime is selected, the company will be subject to a statutory corporate tax rate of 25.5% in

Table of Contents

2017 and 27.0% from 2018 onwards. If, instead, the Attribution Regime is selected, the company will be subject to a statutory corporate tax rate of 25.0% from 2017 onwards.

Notwithstanding the above, in February 2016, a new tax law was enacted (Law No. 20,899), which subjects publicly-traded companies only to the Semi-Integrated Regime. Accordingly, the statutory corporate tax rate for Banco de Chile will be 25.5% in 2017 and 27.0% from 2018 onwards.

Although these reforms are currently in place, some rulings associated with their implementation are still under review by the Chilean IRS. Accordingly, changes to or statements regarding the interpretation of new taxation guidelines could be introduced by the Chilean IRS in the future.

For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Amendments to the Reform that Modified the Chilean Tax System and Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Chilean Tax Considerations

It is important to mention that the tax benefit associated with the dividend payment made to SAOS, as payment of the subordinated debt held with the Central Bank, should vanish in the coming years so long as the liability of SM-Chile with the Central Bank is completely paid off. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our effective tax rate would have been approximately 4.6 percentage points higher than the actual effective tax rate all things equal in absence of the tax benefit related to the dividend distributed to SAOS as payment of the subordinated debt.

2014 and 2015. Our income tax expense was Ch\$82,321 million in 2015, which represented a 3.3% annual increase from the Ch\$79,685 million recorded in 2014. This increase was mainly due to a higher statutory corporate tax rate, from 21.0% in 2014 to 22.5% in 2015, as a result of the 2014 tax reform. In addition, our income before taxes recorded a 2.5% annual increase from Ch\$675,204 million in 2014 to Ch\$692,226 million in 2015. To a lesser extent, the effect of lower inflation on our shareholders equity (which is tax deductible under the Chilean tax system rules) also contributed to the increase in income tax. These factors more than offset the recognition of tax benefits associated with temporary effects on deferred tax assets. As a result, the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2015 was 11.9%, which was slightly above the 11.8% recorded in 2014.

2013 and 2014. Our income tax expense was Ch\$79,685 million in 2014, which represented a 10.6% annual decrease from the Ch\$89,085 million recorded in 2013. In spite of the increase in the statutory corporate tax rate, prompted by the recently approved tax reform, from 20.0% in 2013 to 21.5% in 2014, as well as the annual increase of 5.6% in our income before income tax within the same period, we benefited from the tax reform as a result of our deferred taxes. In fact, the incremental tax rate for the upcoming years positively affected our deferred taxes, since future expenses (such as loan charge-offs) may be deducted from our taxable income base at a higher tax rate. This effect amounted to approximately Ch\$12,284 million. Also, inflation was significantly higher in 2014 (4.6%) as compared to 2013 (3.0%). Since inflation contributes to reducing the effective tax rate given its effect on shareholders equity, the effective tax rate decreased from 13.9% in 2013 to 11.8% in 2014.

Business Segments

To the extent that it is available and because we believe it is useful in analyzing our results, we have included information on a consolidated basis by business segments, disclosed under our Internal Reporting Policies. A summary of differences between IFRS and our Internal Reporting Policies is presented under Summary of Differences between Internal Reporting Policies and IFRS.

For management purposes, we have organized our operations and commercial strategies into four business segments, which are defined according to the type of products and services offered to target customers. These business segments are:

Retail Banking: This segment is focused on individuals and small and medium-sized companies whose annual sales do not exceed Ch\$1,600 million. The segment's value proposition is primarily focused on consumer loans, commercial loans, current accounts, credit cards, credit lines and residential mortgage loans.

Table of Contents

Wholesale Banking: This segment is focused on corporate clients and large companies whose annual sales exceed Ch\$1,600 million. This segment offers products and services focused on commercial loans, current accounts, cash management services, debt instruments, foreign trade, derivative contracts and leases, as well as corporate finance transactions.

Treasury and Money Market: The revenue generated by this segment relates to the management of our liquidity and net positions subject to market risks. This segment also includes the results of our securities portfolio, our derivatives positions and currency trading.

Operations through subsidiaries: This segment includes all companies controlled by us whose results are obtained individually by the respective company. As of December 31, 2015, this business segment consisted of:

- Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.;

- Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.;

- Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.;

- Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.;

- Banchile Securitizadora S.A.;

- Socofin S.A.;

- Promarket S.A.; and

- Banchile Trade Services Limited.

On June 19, 2013, Banco de Chile acquired all of the shares of Banchile Factoring S.A. owned by Banchile Asesoría Financiera. As a result of this transaction, Banco de Chile fully acquired the assets and liabilities of Banchile Factoring S.A. and on June 30, 2013 this subsidiary was dissolved.

In 2014, we began a voluntary dissolution process for Banchile Trade Services Limited in Hong Kong, which is still in progress. We expect to complete this process during the second half of 2016.

The accounting policies described in the summary of accounting principles in Critical Accounting Policies apply to all business segments. Matters such as the evaluation of segment performance and decision-making processes regarding goals and allocation of resources for each segment are based on a cost-benefit analysis and are aligned with our overall strategic goals.

In order to measure each segment's financial performance, we use a business segment-based profitability system, which allows us to obtain information for each business segment relative to income, balances, revenues and expenses, among other indicators. This system has been internally developed in order to serve our specific requirements and we continuously work to improve it. In addition, business segment information is subject to general internal auditing procedures to ensure its integrity and usefulness for management decision-making.

The financial information used to measure the performance of our business segments is not necessarily comparable with similar information from other financial institutions because it is based on our internal reporting policies. The accounting policies used to prepare our operating segment information are similar to those described in Note 2(af) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report, except as noted below:

- The net interest margin of loans and deposits is measured on an individual transaction basis, due to the difference between the effective individual transaction rate and our related fund transfer price in terms of maturity, re-pricing and currency.

Table of Contents

- The results associated with gap management (interest rate and currency mismatches) are allocated to the business segments in proportion to the loans and demand deposits managed by each segment.
- For purposes of allocating the effect of funding through capital and reserves, the internal performance profitability system considers capital allocation in each segment in accordance with Basel guidelines.
- In addition to direct costs (consisting mainly of labor and administrative expenses of the business segments), we allocate all of our direct and indirect operating costs of back office and support units to each business segment by utilizing the most relevant business driver to assign such costs to a specific segment.
- We apply Chilean GAAP, as required by the SBIF, when measuring and recording allowances for loan losses, assets received in lieu of payments, minimum dividend allowances and other minor items for internal reporting purposes. These accounting principles differ in certain respects from IFRS. A description of these differences is presented below under Summary of Differences between Internal Reporting Policies and IFRS.

Net Income by Business Segment

The following table sets forth income before income tax by business segment in accordance with our internal reporting policies for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Increase (Decrease)				
	2013	2014	2015	2013/2014	2014/2015			
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)					%		
BANK'S INTERNAL REPORTING POLICIES:								
Retail banking	Ch\$	303,235	Ch\$	284,379	Ch\$	302,480	(6.2)%	6.4%
Wholesale banking		247,406		289,752		247,701	17.1%	(14.5)%
Treasury and Money Market		10,096		42,441		31,131	320.4%	(26.7)%
Subsidiaries		32,802		34,036		39,415	3.8%	15.8%
Other								
Income before Income tax	Ch\$	593,539	Ch\$	650,608	Ch\$	620,727	9.6%	(4.6)%

Retail Banking

2014 and 2015. Our retail banking segment recorded income before income tax of Ch\$302,480 million in 2015, which represented a 6.4% annual increase when compared to the Ch\$284,379 million recorded in 2014. The annual increase in income before income tax was mainly caused by various factors, including the better performance in operating revenues, along with slightly lower credit risk expenses. Hence, the increase in income before income taxes mainly relied on:

- An annual increase of Ch\$13,356 million in the retail banking segment operating revenues, representing a 1.3% increase from 2014. This increase was mainly due to: (i) higher fees and commissions income of Ch\$15,614 million resulting from an increase in credit card and debit card transactions of 8.9% and 15.4%, respectively, (ii) revised interbank ATM transaction fees and (iii) an increase in income from loans due to a 12.3% annual growth in average loans managed by the segment. These factors allowed the segment to effectively manage lower net interest income resulting from the effect of lower inflation (measured as UF variation) in 2015 (4.07%) as compared to 2014 (5.65%) on the contribution of the UF net asset position portion allocated to the segment.
- Provisions for loan losses decreasing by approximately Ch\$3,133 million on an annual basis. This was mainly due to the resilience shown by the retail banking segment customers to the economic slowdown based on unemployment figures that have remained steady at low levels. Also, the 12.3% annual expansion in the segment's loan book was concentrated on low-risk lending products such as residential mortgage loans, which posted a 14.7% annual increase in average balances. These positive trends in credit quality allowed us to manage further additional or countercyclical provisions of Ch\$30,921 million in 2015 as compared to Ch\$22,499 million in 2014, which were partly allocated to this segment. Similarly, the segment managed approximately Ch\$4,960 million of further allowances for loan losses due to a regulatory change in mortgage loans provisioning.

Table of Contents

The above-mentioned factors allowed the segment to effectively manage a slight increase of 0.1% in operating expenses. This annual increase includes an extraordinary effect associated with non-recurring personnel expenses of Ch\$45,105 incurred last year due to the collective bargaining agreements reached with our unions.

2013 and 2014. Our retail banking segment recorded income before income tax of Ch\$284,379 million in 2014, which represented a 6.2% annual decrease when compared to the Ch\$303,235 million recorded in 2013. The annual decrease in income before income tax was mainly caused by credit risk and operating expenses increasing more than the expansion in operating revenues. Hence, the performance of our retail banking segment principally relied on:

- Operating expenses that increased 16.6%, mainly as a result of non-recurring charges. As mentioned earlier, during 2014 we renegotiated most of our collective bargaining agreements. As a result, a significant portion of this non-recurring item (Ch\$45,105 million for the Bank as a whole) was charged in this segment, since it is the largest unit by number of employees. In addition, personnel expenses, as well as some other items associated with third-party providers, internal developments and other line items, are indexed to inflation. Accordingly, part of the increase in operating expenses reflected the impact of higher inflation in 2014 (CPI variation of 4.6%).
- An annual increase of 14.4% in provisions for loans losses. This increase was in line with both environmental and non-recurring factors, such as: (i) the loan book expansion displayed by the segment with average loans growing by 11.3% on an annual basis, particularly focused on higher-income individuals; (ii) the slowdown evidenced by the Chilean economy together with downward expectations on the economic outlook, all of which led the Bank to be more cautious in credit risk matters; and (iii) higher additional provisions allocated to this segment in comparison with the amount allocated last year, due to the establishment of additional allowances.

The factors mentioned above were partially offset by a 8.5% annual increase in operating revenues. This increase was explained by mixed forces, as follows:

- The positive effect of higher inflation that (measured as UF variation) increased by 5.65% in 2014 as compared to 2.05% in 2013, which increased the contribution of the UF net asset exposure allocated to the segment. This effect, together with a favorable repricing effect on Ch\$ interest bearing liabilities, prompted a 13.5% rise in the net interest income of the segment.
- An annual decrease of 10.4% in net fees and commissions. This was explained by both commercial decisions and the effect of regulations impacting certain businesses related to this segment. As for the former, the segment made certain decisions in order to promote the usage of credit cards, which resulted in lower fees associated with this product. Regarding the latter, insurance brokerage fees, which are an important source of revenues for this segment (in both life and casualty), were impacted by regulations requiring the reimbursement of unused premium

policies, due to early termination.

Wholesale Banking

2014 and 2015. Our wholesale banking segment recorded a 14.5% annual decrease in income before income tax, from Ch\$289,752 million in 2014 to Ch\$247,701 million in 2015. This decrease in income before income tax was mainly caused by lower operating revenues, higher provisions for loan losses and an increase in operating expenses. The main factors steering the decrease in income before income tax were:

- A decrease of Ch\$15,553 million in operating revenues representing a 3.2% annual decline. This trend in revenues was due to: (i) the effect of lower inflation that measured as UF variation decreased from 5.65% in 2014 to 4.07% in 2015 impacting the contribution of the UF net asset position portion allocated to the segment and (ii) a high basis for comparison, since net interest income of 2014 included the effect of a commercial loan early settlement amounting to approximately Ch\$9,400 million. These factors were partly offset by: (i) loan growth of 3.6% in average balances in part due to the acquisition of a commercial loan portfolio amounting to approximately Ch\$564,000 and (ii) an increase in fees and commissions income of approximately Ch\$3,537 million (8.8% annual increase) resulting from an increase in fee-based income from custodian and trust services as well as financial advisory services.

Table of Contents

- An annual increase of approximately Ch\$22,162 million in provisions for loan losses, from Ch\$51,348 million in 2014 to Ch\$73,510 million in 2015. This change was in part due to credit quality deterioration of specific wholesale customers increasing the allowances set for each particular case. In addition, there was a slight annual increase in additional provisions allocated to the segment from Ch\$22,499 million in 2014 to Ch\$30,921 million in 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no material effects associated with sales of loan portfolios.

2013 and 2014. Our wholesale banking segment recorded a 17.1% annual increase in income before income tax, from Ch\$247,406 million in 2013 to Ch\$289,752 million in 2014. In spite of the moderate loan book expansion, this segment benefited from exogenous factors as well as non-recurring events that boosted operating revenues by 19.1% on an annual basis. This performance in revenues was mainly steered by:

- An annual increase of 25.2% in net interest income. This increase was primarily attributable to: (i) a positive inflation effect associated with the UF net asset position allocated to this segment and the previously mentioned behavior of the UF (measure of inflation) over the last two years; (ii) a favorable repricing effect on the Ch\$ interest bearing liabilities given the easing policy undertaken by the Central Bank, which reduced the monetary policy interest rate from 4.5% to 3.0% between 2013 and 2014; (iii) non-recurring revenues associated with the early settlement of one commercial loan amounting to approximately Ch\$9,400 million; and (iv) loan growth reflected by average balances that increased 4.2% annually.
- The factors mentioned above permitted the segment to effectively deal with a 5.4% annual decrease in net fees and commissions, mainly attributable to lower fee-based income from credits and factoring. This was aligned with the tempered expansion in the segment's loan book.

The solid trend followed by revenues permitted the segment to successfully cope with provisions for loan losses climbing by 30.5% and operating expenses increasing by 17.8%, both on an annual basis. Regarding credit risk charges, the annual increase was primarily explained by: (i) a negative exchange rate effect on the U.S.\$-denominated provisions for loan losses (mostly linked to this segment) associated with a higher Ch\$ depreciation in 2014 (15.3%) as compared to 2013 (9.6%); (ii) the allocation of the higher additional allowances set during 2014 in order to face a complex business environment; and (iii) a low basis for comparison related to a significant allowance release in 2013, associated with the improvement in the financial condition of one customer. Regarding operating expenses, the annual increase was mostly explained by the same drivers mentioned in the case of the retail banking segment, such as the special bonus granted to our workforce, as a consequence of the collective bargaining agreements signed this year, and the impact of inflation on UF-indexed expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2014 there were no material effects associated with sales of loan portfolios.

Treasury and Money Market

2014 and 2015. Our Treasury and Money Market segment posted income before income tax of Ch\$31,131 million in 2015 representing a decrease from Ch\$42,441 million recorded in 2014. This annual decrease in income before income tax was mainly caused by lower operating revenues, which declined from Ch\$47,051 million in 2014 to Ch\$36,134 million in 2015. This annual decrease was mainly related to:

- The negative impact of lower inflation on the accrual of UF-denominated assets held by the Treasury in our investment portfolio. In this regard, inflation measured as UF variation decreased from 5.65% in 2014 to 4.07% in 2015.
- An annual decrease of approximately Ch\$9,241 million in sales of available-for-sale securities, decreasing from Ch\$18,102 million in 2014 to Ch\$8,861 million in 2015. Higher sales in 2014 as compared to 2015 resulted from decreasing interest rates during 2014 and our forecast on flat interest rates for 2015. Accordingly, we settled important part of positions taken at higher interest rates to benefit from cumulative marking-to-market proceeds.

Table of Contents

- Lower gains from marking-to-market trading securities in 2015 as compared to 2014 due to a moderate increase in risk premiums towards the end of the year, as compared to an opposite trend by the end of 2014.
- A negative effect on operating revenues associated with the early redemption of a long-term bond by our Treasury, which led to approximately Ch\$3,500 million of lower revenues.

2013 and 2014. Our Treasury and Money Market segment posted income before income tax of Ch\$42,441 million in 2014, which compared favorably to the Ch\$10,096 million recorded in 2013. This performance was mainly associated with operating revenues increasing from Ch\$16,307 million in 2013 to Ch\$47,051 million in 2014. Therefore, this annual increase was mainly related to:

- A positive effect of inflation on the accrual of UF-indexed financial instruments held in our investment portfolio. As mentioned earlier, this was the result of a 5.65% annual increase in the value of the UF, as compared to the 2.05% recorded a year earlier.
- Sales of available for sale instruments that amounted to Ch\$18,102 million in 2014 as compared to Ch\$14,881 million in 2013. In this regard, we took advantage of cumulative mark-to-market of AFS securities generated over the year, as a result of lower interest rates.
- Lower losses from derivative contracts held for trading, as a result of a positive FX impact, primarily associated with decreasing liability exposures amid a scenario of increasing Ch\$ depreciation. This effect permitted us to offset the impact of higher losses related to counterparty value adjustment in 2014 as compared to 2013, as well as the ineffectiveness of hedging.

The above factors were complemented by better performance in operating expenses, which declined from Ch\$6,353 million in 2013 to Ch\$4,660 million in 2014.

Operations through Subsidiaries

2014 and 2015. Our subsidiaries recorded income before income tax of Ch\$39,415 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, which was 15.8% above the Ch\$34,036 million reported in 2014. This increase in the income before income tax was prompted by an improved performance of some our subsidiaries that provide our customers

with specialized financial services. The main drivers supporting this performance were:

- An annual increase of approximately 23.9% or Ch\$4,393 million in income before income tax of our Mutual Funds subsidiary. This increase resulted from successful commercial actions intended to increase the customer base while providing our customers with more attractive investment opportunities. As a result, average assets under management of the subsidiary increased by approximately 13.1% on an annual basis by totaling Ch\$6,229,966 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Also, the company was able to attract new investors by expanding the base mutual funds participants to approximately 33,450 on an annual basis.
- An increase of approximately 33.1% or Ch\$1,427 million in income before income tax generated by our Financial Advisory subsidiary. The increase was due to the company's leading role in mergers and acquisitions and debt restructuring transactions executed in the local market and abroad during 2015.
- Similarly, our Insurance Brokerage subsidiary posted an annual increase of approximately 66.7% or Ch\$1,134 million in 2015 as compared to 2014. This increase was due to a proactive commercial strategy intended to leverage the bank's customer base by enhancing cross-sell. Also, the company deployed diverse efforts acquiring new customers while improving contact channels. Accordingly, this subsidiary reached record levels of sales (written premiums) in 2015 resulting in a 19.6% annual increase in the stock of written premiums managed by the company.
- These positive factors were partially offset by a decline in income before income tax of our Securities Brokerage subsidiary. This decrease was due to a bearish sentiment in the local stock market causing investors to maintain, renew and take new positions in fixed-income rather than stocks resulting in an annual decrease of approximately 69.8% in the total stock trading turnover managed by the company. Similarly, the subsidiary obtained lower revenues from repurchase agreements and trading of fixed-income securities due to unfavorable

Table of Contents

shifts in interest rates and non-recurring revenues posted in 2014. All of these negative trends were to some extent offset, though not completely, by higher revenues from FX trading resulting from high depreciation of the Chilean peso in 2015, as well as a new online platform the company implemented to support this business.

2013 and 2014. Our subsidiaries recorded income before income tax of Ch\$34,036 for the year ended December 31, 2014, which was 3.8% above the Ch\$32,802 million reported in 2013. The main drivers supporting this performance were:

- An annual increase of approximately 28.2% (or Ch\$4,040 million) in income before income tax generated by our Mutual Funds subsidiary. This increase was caused by a 21.0% annual increase in assets under management, which permitted the subsidiary to achieve a market share of 22.5% as of December 31, 2014. Also, the expansion in business volumes enabled the subsidiary to offset lower margins associated with portfolio rebalancing that increased the share of fixed-income securities.
- A Ch\$1,798 million increase in income before income tax in our Financial Advisory subsidiary. This performance was related to important transactions conducted by our subsidiary in diverse aspects of the business, ranging from debt restructuring to mergers and acquisitions. As a result, the subsidiary's operating revenues increased by Ch\$2,195 million in 2014 as compared to 2013, which explained most of the change in income before income tax.

These positive factors were partially offset by the following factors:

- An annual decrease of nearly Ch\$3,158 million in the income before income tax generated by our Insurance Brokerage subsidiary in 2014 as compared to 2013. As mentioned before, the insurance brokerage business has been under pressure over the last few years due to various regulations that have impacted operating margins. In particular, during 2014 the operating revenues of our Insurance Brokerage Subsidiary were hit by a regulation that compels insurance brokers to reimburse the non-used portion of an insurance policy in case of early termination of the contract (whether linked to loans or not), for all of those policies paid upfront by the customer. Furthermore, our Insurance Brokerage Subsidiary posted an annual increase of roughly Ch\$1,754 in operating expenses.
- A yearly decrease of approximately 12.0% (or Ch\$1,325 million) in the income before income tax of our Securities Brokerage subsidiary. The annual increase recorded in stock trading turnover (38.6% on an annual basis) and higher income from currency trading could not offset the increase in the cost base. This was mainly explained by personnel expenses rising by 5.6% on an annual basis, which is aligned with the inflation observed throughout the year.

Summary of Differences between Internal Reporting Policies and IFRS

We prepare our business segments' financial information in accordance with our internal reporting policies, which differ in certain significant aspects from IFRS. The following table sets forth net income and equity for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 in accordance with our internal reporting policies and under IFRS:

		2013	Year Ended December 31, 2014		2015	
			(in millions of Ch\$)			
Income before income tax (Internal Reporting Policies)	Ch\$	593,539	Ch\$	650,608	Ch\$	620,727
Reconciliation to IFRS		45,735		24,596		71,499
Income before income tax (IFRS)		639,274		675,204		692,226
Net income (Internal Reporting Policies)		513,603		591,081		558,997
Reconciliation to IFRS		36,586		4,438		50,908
Net income (IFRS)		550,189		595,519		609,905
Equity (Internal Reporting Policies)		2,284,316		2,535,156		2,740,087
Reconciliation to IFRS		394,723		375,819		435,238
Equity (IFRS)	Ch\$	2,679,039	Ch\$	2,910,975	Ch\$	3,175,325

Table of Contents

Some differences exist between our net income and equity as determined in accordance with our internal reporting policies, which are used for management reporting purposes, as presented in the segment information, and our net income and equity as determined under IFRS, as presented in our consolidated financial statements.

The most significant differences are as follows:

For internal reporting purposes, allowances for loan losses are calculated based on specific guidelines set by the SBIF based on an expected losses approach. Under IFRS, IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement, allowances for loan losses should be adequate to cover losses in the loan portfolio at the respective balance sheet dates based on an analysis of estimated future cash flows. According to internal reporting policies, we record additional allowances related to expected losses not yet incurred, whereas under IFRS these expected losses may not be recognized. As a result of these accounting policy differences, our net income under IFRS was Ch\$19,882 million, Ch\$27,045 million and Ch\$58,846 million higher than our internally reported net income in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. The impact on equity was Ch\$193,626 million, Ch\$220,671 million and Ch\$279,517 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

IFRS 13 established specific guideline for purposes of fair value measurement when fair value calculation is required or permitted. The application of IFRS 13 has impacted fair value measurements related to derivatives by including the Bank's own credit risk (commonly referred as to Debit Value Adjustment). Our net income under IFRS was Ch\$22,647 million, Ch\$14,012 million and Ch\$14,975 million higher than our internally reported net income in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively, due to Debit Value Adjustments. The impact on equity due to this recognition was Ch\$19,089 million, Ch\$33,101 million and Ch\$48,076 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Under internal reporting policies, our merger with Citibank Chile was accounted for under the pooling of interest method, while under IFRS, and for external financial reporting purposes, the merger of the two banks was accounted for as a business combination in which we were the acquirer as required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Under IFRS 3, we recognized all acquired net assets at fair value as determined at the acquisition date, as well as the goodwill resulting from the purchase price consideration in excess of net assets recognized. As a result of these accounting policy differences, our net income under IFRS was Ch\$1,232 million, Ch\$2,286 million and Ch\$2,285 million lower than our internally reported net income in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. In addition, the impact on equity was Ch\$42,552 million, Ch\$40,266 million and Ch\$37,981 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

For internal reporting purposes, assets received in lieu of payments are measured at historical cost or fair value, less cost to sell, if lower, on a portfolio basis and written off if not sold after a certain period of time in accordance with specific guidelines established by the SBIF. Under IFRS, these assets are deemed non-current assets held for sale and their accounting treatment is set by IFRS 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. In accordance with IFRS 5 these assets are measured at historical cost or fair value, less cost to sell, if lower. Accordingly, under IFRS these assets are not written off unless they were impaired. As a result of this accounting policy difference, our net income was Ch\$2,185 million higher than our internally reported net income in 2013. Conversely, our net income under IFRS was Ch\$13,867 million and Ch\$952 million lower than our internally reported net income in 2014 and 2015, respectively. The impact on equity was Ch\$16,020 million, Ch\$2,153 million and Ch\$1,201 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

All of the aforementioned differences had an impact on deferred taxes, which resulted in net income under IFRS that was Ch\$9,626 million, Ch\$20,158 million and Ch\$20,592 million lower than our internally reported net income in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. The impact on equity was Ch\$51,731 million, Ch\$71,889 million and Ch\$92,481 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

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Chilean banks are required to distribute at least 30% of their net income to shareholders unless the shareholders unanimously approve the retention of profits. A bank may, however, be prohibited from distributing to shareholders even this 30% of its net income if such distribution would cause the bank to violate certain statutory capital requirements. In accordance with internal reporting policies, we record a minimum dividend allowance of at least 70% of the period's net income, as permitted by the SBIF. During 2013, 2014 and 2015, the Bank recorded minimum dividend allowances of Ch\$324,582 million, Ch\$324,588 million and Ch\$324,469 million, respectively. Under IFRS, only the portion of dividends that is required to be distributed by Chilean Law must be recorded, i.e.,

Table of Contents

30% as required by Chilean Corporations Law. This accounting difference does not lead to differences in net income. However, given this adjustment, the equity under IFRS was Ch\$170,501 million, Ch\$147,264 million and Ch\$156,770 million higher than our internally reported equity in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

A sound liquidity strategy must be focused on ensuring that funds are available to honor our financial commitments when they are due and also to take advantage of attractive business opportunities. To accomplish this, we monitor funding liquidity (i.e., the ability to raise funds when they are needed without incurring abnormal costs) and trading liquidity (i.e., the ability to easily decrease debt instruments held in our portfolios and/or offset price risk positions generated by derivative transactions).

Liquidity risk can be technically broken down into two types of risks: trading liquidity risk and funding liquidity risk. Trading liquidity risk deals with the inability to decrease cash positions (bonds, loans, etc.) and/or offset price risks generated by derivatives transactions and funding liquidity risk is related to the our inability to raise funds. Both risks can lead to potentially adverse scenarios that might make the bank unable to meet its payment obligations and/or potential payment obligations when they become due.

These two risks are jointly managed but by utilizing different tools, as detailed below.

Trading Liquidity Risk Management

Holding a stake of debt instruments with deep secondary markets ensures trading liquidity. Central Bank and government instruments and short-term banks time deposits show these characteristics. These kinds of instruments are held in our trading portfolio and comprise some portion of the Available-for-Sale (AFS) portfolio. In addition, mortgage bonds issued by banks resident in Chile and corporate bonds are also part of the AFS portfolio.

Even though mortgage and corporate bonds show much less trading liquidity than Central Bank and government instruments, the former may be sold to the Central Bank under repurchase agreements. Government instruments and short-term banks time deposits can also be sold to the Central Bank under repurchase agreements.

Funding Liquidity Risk Management

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Diversifying funding sources and avoiding a concentration of large fund providers or funding maturity dates are means to ensure funding liquidity. We diversify through the establishment of triggers that monitor concentrations of funding sources, maturities, currencies, etc. The aggregation of significant fund providers by currency is monitored as a percentage of our current liabilities.

In particular, our funding strategy aims to satisfy our customers' needs and to enhance our product base offering while maintaining a prudent product diversification profile, currencies and maturities. We are focused on broadening the current core and diversified funding obtained through the retail banking business. In addition, we are continuously issuing either senior or subordinated bonds in order to match both the liquidity and the interest rate risk generated by our long-term loans.

In addition to our own metrics in place to monitor liquidity, the Central Bank and the SBIF have established regulations regarding liquidity, which include: minimum reserve requirements for deposits, minimum technical reserve requirements and maximum expected outflows for the following 30 and 90 days.

The Central Bank has established a minimum reserve of 9.0% for demand deposits and 3.6% for time deposits. The reserve requirement must be complied with separately by currency (Chilean Peso and foreign currencies).

In addition, we are subject to a technical reserve requirement applicable to all banks that operate in Chile. The daily balance of deposits and obligations payable on demand, except for obligations with other banks, may not

Table of Contents

exceed 2.5 times the amount of the bank's Regulatory Capital. Deposits and obligations payable on demand include:

- deposits in current accounts;
- other demand deposits or obligations payable on demand and incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- savings deposits that allow unconditional withdrawals that bear a stated maturity; and
- other deposits unconditionally payable immediately.

Chilean banks are not required, however, to maintain the minimum reserves referred to above for deposits and obligations subject to this technical reserve.

Chilean regulations also require that the expected outflows within the following 30 days not exceed the amount of a bank's Basic Capital and the expected outflows within the following 90 days not exceed twice the amount of a bank's Basic Capital. Expected outflows may include behavioral assumptions. Measurements must be made separately, by currency.

Mandatory metrics requested by the SBIF and other metrics developed by us utilizing internal models are prepared on a daily basis by independent units within the Management and Financial Control Division (managed by the CFO). These reports are submitted daily to the corresponding Treasury areas, which are in charge of overseeing and managing our liquidity. The Country Asset Liability Committee also monitors these metrics on a monthly basis.

Given our internal metrics and policies, we believe that our working capital is sufficient to meet our present needs.

Cash Flows

The tables below set forth our principal sources of cash. Our subsidiaries are not an important source of cash for us and therefore do not significantly affect our ability to meet our cash obligations. No legal, contractual or economic restrictions exist on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of loans or cash dividends as long as they abide by the regulations in the Chilean Corporations Law regarding loans to related parties and minimum dividend payments.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	Ch\$	(139,805)	Ch\$	(218,774)	Ch\$	(1,639,717)

2014 and 2015. Net cash used in operating activities increased by Ch\$1,420,943 million on an annual basis, from a net outflow of Ch\$218,774 million in 2014 to a net outflow of Ch\$1,639,717 million in 2015. The higher amount used in operating activities was mainly the result of: (i) a net increase of Ch\$1,782,747 million in the outflow associated with loans granted to customers due to our organic loan growth and the acquisition of a portfolio of commercial loans from a local bank, (ii) a net increase of Ch\$581,974 million in the outflow related to purchases of financial assets held for trading, as a result of positions taken during 2015 as compared to net settlements executed in 2014 and (iii) a net increase of Ch\$145,432 million in the outflow linked to loans granted to financial institutions. These factors were partly offset by: (i) a net increase of Ch\$840,043 million in the inflow associated with saving accounts and time deposits and (ii) a net increase of Ch\$443,841 million in the inflow from current accounts and demand deposits, in line with the annual expansion of 20.1% in year-end balances.

2013 and 2014. Net cash used in operating activities increased by Ch\$78,969 million on an annual basis, from a net outflow of Ch\$139,805 million in 2013 to a net outflow of Ch\$218,774 million in 2014. The higher amount used in operating activities was mainly the result of: (i) a net decrease of Ch\$1,447,159 million in the inflow from savings accounts and time deposits, given the change in interest rates that encouraged customers to opt for liquidity, and (ii) a net increase of Ch\$375,710 million in the outflow associated with loans granted to financial

Table of Contents

institutions. These factors were partially offset by: (i) a net decrease of Ch\$1,257,728 million in the outflow related to loans granted to customers, in line with a lower loan book expansion in 2014 as compared to 2013, and (ii) a net increase of Ch\$435,718 million in the inflow from current accounts and demand deposits, fostered by a downward trend in interest rates and a higher preference for liquidity by customers.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	Ch\$	(409,239)	Ch\$	38,457	Ch\$	567,451

2014 and 2015. Net cash provided by investing activities increased from a net inflow of Ch\$38,457 million in 2014 to a net inflow of Ch\$567,461 million in 2015. This annual variance was primarily due to a net increase of approximately Ch\$528,964 million in the inflow associated with net sales of available-for-sale securities, given net sales (balance decrease) of Ch\$76,809 million in 2014 as compared to net sales (balance decrease) of Ch\$605,773 million in 2015. This is in line with our expectation of higher interest rates in the future.

2013 and 2014. Net cash provided by investing activities increased from a net outflow of Ch\$409,239 million in 2013 to a net inflow of Ch\$38,457 million in 2014. This net increase of Ch\$447,696 million was primarily explained by an annual net decrease of Ch\$464,387 million in the balance of financial assets available-for-sale, given by a net outflow (balance increase) of Ch\$387,578 million in 2013 as compared to a net inflow (balance decrease) of Ch\$76,809 million in 2014. This change was mainly caused by purchases that exceeded sales of available for sale instruments in 2013, as compared to sales surpassing purchases in 2014.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2014		2015	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
IFRS:						
Net cash provided by financing activities	Ch\$	770,865	Ch\$	377,531	Ch\$	1,213,817

2014 and 2015. The net cash provided by financing activities increased from Ch\$377,531 million in 2014 to Ch\$1,213,817 million in 2015. This net increase in cash provided by financing activities was primarily caused by: (i) a net increase of Ch\$606,012 million in the inflow associated with proceeds from bond issuances due to higher bond placements in 2015 as compared to 2014 to finance our growth in assets, and (ii) a net increase of Ch\$320,007 million in the inflow related to borrowings from financial institutions as a means to fund our ordinary course of business. These factors were partly offset by a net increase of Ch\$143,373 in the outflow associated with redemptions from bond issuances.

2013 and 2014. The net cash provided by financing activities decreased from Ch\$770,865 million in 2013 to Ch\$377,531 million in 2014. This net annual decrease of Ch\$393,334 million was mainly prompted by: (i) a net

outflow of Ch\$973,584 million associated with lower proceeds from long-term bond issuances, given a decrease in bond placements in 2014 as compared to 2013, and higher redemptions of long-term bonds within the same period, (ii) a net outflow of Ch\$172,126 million owing to higher payments of long-term bonds in 2014 vis-à-vis 2013, and (iii) a net outflow of Ch\$134,071 million explained by the subscription and payment of shares for the same amount in 2013 as compared to no inflows or outflows related to this item in 2014. All of these factors were partly offset by a net inflow of Ch\$580,420 related to higher proceeds from commercial paper issuances in 2014 as compared to 2013.

Table of Contents**Borrowings**

Borrowings are described as short-term when they have original maturities of less than one year or are due on demand. All other borrowings are described as long-term, including the short-term portion of any long-term borrowings.

	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2014			As of December 31, 2015		
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total
IFRS:									
Borrowings from financial institutions:									
Central Bank credit lines for renegotiation of loans	Ch\$ 10		Ch\$ 10	Ch\$ 9	Ch\$	Ch\$ 9	Ch\$ 6	Ch\$	Ch\$ 6
Other borrowings from the Central Bank									
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions									
Borrowings from foreign institutions	131,649	857,806	989,455	15,165	1,083,542	1,098,707	106,463	1,423,158	1,529,621
Debt issued:									
Bonds	3,323,413		3,323,413	3,844,987		3,844,987	5,079,452		5,079,452
Commercial papers (short-term bonds)		210,049	210,049		378,060	378,060		190,762	190,762
Subordinated bonds	747,007		747,007	770,595		770,595	785,613		785,613
Mortgage finance bonds	86,491		86,491	64,314		64,314	46,381		46,381
Other financial obligations	50,314	160,612	210,926	44,844	141,729	186,573	40,945	132,136	173,081
Total other interest bearing liabilities	Ch\$338,884	Ch\$ 1,228,467	Ch\$1,567,351	Ch\$39,914	Ch\$1,003,331	Ch\$1,043,245	Ch\$58,860	Ch\$1,616,056	Ch\$1,674,916

The Bank was in material compliance with all of its debt instruments during 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Table of Contents**Central Bank Borrowings**

Central Bank borrowings include credit lines for the renegotiation of loans and other borrowings. The Central Bank provided credit lines for the renegotiation of mortgage loans due to the need to refinance debts as a result of the economic recession and crisis of the Chilean banking system from 1982 to 1985. These credit lines are linked to the UF index and carry real interest rates. As of December 31, 2015, the maturities of the outstanding balances were, as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	6
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	
Due after 5 years	
Total long-term (Credit lines for renegotiation of loans)	6
Total short-term (Other Central Bank borrowings)	
Total Central Bank borrowings	6

Borrowings from Domestic Financial Institutions

Borrowings from domestic financial institutions are generally used to fund our general operations. As of December 31, 2015, we did not have any outstanding borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

Borrowings from Foreign Financial Institutions

We have short- and long-term borrowings from foreign banks. These loans are denominated in foreign currency and are used to fund our foreign trade loans and carried an average nominal interest rate of 0.71% in the year ended December 31, 2015. The outstanding maturities of these borrowings as of December 31, 2015 were, as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	
Due after 5 years	
Total long-term	106,463

Total short-term(1)	1,423,158
Total foreign borrowings	1,529,621

(1) Includes borrowings with maturities that were originally more than one year but which as of December 31, 2015 had remaining maturities of less than one year.

Bonds

Our bonds are linked to the UF index and carried an average real annual interest rate of 2.67% as of December 31, 2015, with interest and principal payments due semi-annually. The bonds were intended to finance loans that had a maturity of more than one year.

Table of Contents

The maturities of bonds as of December 31, 2015 were:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	766,924
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	319,227
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	471,782
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	583,975
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	424,855
Due after 5 years	2,703,451
Total bonds	5,270,214

During 2015 we issued bonds in an amount of Ch\$2,470,407 million, of which Ch\$1,128,183 million corresponded to commercial paper. As of December 31, 2015 the outstanding balance of commercial paper was Ch\$191,402 million.

Subordinated Bonds

Our outstanding subordinated bonds are linked to the UF index with interest and principal payments due semi-annually. The discount on the issuance of the outstanding subordinated bonds is amortized over the life of the bond. As of December 31, 2015, the effective real interest rate was 4.39% taking into consideration the discount on issuance.

The bonds are intended to finance loans having a maturity of more than one year. As of December 31, 2015, the maturities of subordinated bonds, which are considered long-term, were:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	185,913
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	26,468
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	26,159
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	26,217
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	19,820
Due after 5 years	501,036
Total subordinated bonds	785,613

During 2015 we did not issue subordinated bonds.

Mortgage Finance Bonds

Mortgage finance bonds are used to finance the granting of mortgage loans. The outstanding principal amounts of the bonds are amortized on a quarterly basis. The range of maturities of these bonds is between five and thirty years. The bonds are linked to the UF index and carried a weighted average annual interest rate of 5.00% as of December 31, 2015.

The maturities of mortgage finance bonds as of December 31, 2015 were:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	14,603
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	8,426
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	6,609
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	5,420
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	4,032
Due after 5 years	7,291
Total mortgage finance bonds	46,381

Table of Contents**Other Financial Obligations**

The maturities of other financial obligations as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	2013	As of December 31, 2014 (in millions of Ch\$)	2015
IFRS:			
Other long-term obligations:			
Obligations with Chilean Government	Ch\$ 50,314	Ch\$ 44,844	Ch\$ 40,945
Total other long-term obligations	50,314	44,844	40,945
Other short-term obligations	160,612	141,729	132,136
Total other obligations	Ch\$ 210,926	Ch\$ 186,573	Ch\$ 173,081

As of December 31, 2015, other financial obligations had the following maturities:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
IFRS:	
Due within 1 year	12,717
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	11,680
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	7,556
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	6,383
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	1,545
Due after 5 years	1,064
Total long-term	40,945
Total short-term(1)	132,136
Total other obligations	173,081

(1) Includes borrowings with maturities that were originally more than one year but which as of December 31, 2015 had remaining maturities of less than one year

Asset and Liability Management

Our asset and liability management policy is to maximize net interest income, return on assets and average equity in light of interest rate, liquidity and foreign exchange risks, within the limits of Chilean banking regulations and our internal risk management policies. Subject to these constraints, we may from time to time take mismatched positions as to interest rates or, in certain limited circumstances, foreign currencies when justified, in our view, by market conditions and prospects, and subject to our asset and liability management policies. Our board of directors determines our asset and liability policies. See Note 42 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Table of Contents**Funding**

The following table sets forth our average daily balance of liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 in each case together with the related average nominal interest rates paid thereon:

	Average Balance	Year Ended December 31,			Average Balance	% of Total Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	% of Total Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate
		2013 % of Total Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	2014 Average Balance (in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)						
IFRS:										
Current accounts and demand deposits	Ch\$ 5,455,342	25.1%		€Ch\$ 6,224,055	26.2%		€Ch\$ 7,129,486	27.2%		%
Savings accounts and time deposits	9,842,483	45.2	4.83	9,724,220	40.9	4.35	9,816,535	37.5		3.37
Borrowings from financial institutions	1,201,866	5.5	1.15	1,137,199	4.8	0.63	1,360,806	5.2		0.75
Debt issued	3,771,209	17.3	5.29	4,897,000	20.6	7.03	5,646,119	21.6		5.83
Other financial obligations	173,868	0.8	1.68	190,159	0.8	2.64	179,722	0.7		1.84
Other interest bearing liabilities	289,107	1.3	4.55	262,301	1.1	3.65	238,514	0.9		3.03
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	1,028,223	4.8		1,329,895	5.6		1,794,802	6.9		
Total liabilities	Ch\$ 21,762,098	100.0%		Ch\$ 23,764,829	100.0%		Ch\$ 26,165,984	100.0%		%

Our most important sources of funding are customer deposits, which primarily consist of peso-denominated, non-interest bearing current accounts and demand deposits and both Chilean Peso and UF-denominated interest bearing time deposits and savings accounts. Current accounts and demand deposits represented 25.1%, 26.2% and 27.2% of our average total liabilities in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. These kinds of liabilities are our least-cost source of funding. On the other hand, savings accounts, time deposit and debt issued represented 62.5%, 61.5% and 59.1% of our average liabilities in 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Capital Expenditures

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For information on our capital expenditures, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of the Bank Capital Expenditures.

Table of Contents

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On March 24, 2016, our Board of Directors accepted the resignation of our chief executive officer, Mr. Arturo Tagle Q., effective April 30, 2016. Likewise, on the same date, the Board appointed Mr. Eduardo Ebensperger O. as our chief executive officer, effective May 1, 2016.

Eduardo Ebensperger O. has been our Commercial Division Manager since December 1, 2014. Mr. Ebensperger O. joined Banco Edwards in 1989, and has held various positions with us. For further information about Mr. Ebensperger O. see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management.

On January 28, 2016, our Board of Directors, in compliance with the provisions for minimum dividends as mentioned in paragraph 3.2, Chapter B4 of the Accounting Rules Compendium published by the SBIF, agreed to establish a provision for minimum dividends equivalent to 60% of the distributable net income generated each fiscal year, beginning January 2016 and onwards.

TREND INFORMATION

We believe we have developed strong competitive advantages that will allow us to remain a relevant player within the Chilean banking industry. We are continuously seeking additional improvements in matters such as operating efficiency, productivity, profitability and service quality by developing new customer oriented service models, launching new financial products and services and implementing high quality information technologies. Our business environment is increasingly competitive and an active market for mergers and acquisitions tends to encourage large financial groups. In addition, competition from non-banking companies, mainly those involved in the retail industry, has encouraged us to develop improved value propositions to satisfy our customers' needs.

The following trends may also have an impact on the Chilean economy and the economic growth of its trade partners, and could therefore affect our business, operating results or financial condition:

- The fragile recovery of the global economy. Unforeseeable financial events, such as the current uncertainty about the financial condition of some European countries, the slowdown observed in the Chinese economy and a slower than expected recovery of the U.S. economy, affect financial markets.
- The impact on worldwide consumption and foreign trade caused by the elimination of monetary and fiscal stimuli in certain developed and developing economies.

- Competing monetary policies in some countries, such as the U.S., that cause exchange rate volatility, appreciation of the U.S.\$ and cost pass-through to local prices in net importer economies like Chile.

We believe that Chile and its financial industry have demonstrated success in facing worldwide financial contingencies because of the strict fiscal policy, forward-looking and independent monetary policy, as well as strong regulation and supervision related to the financial industry.

In addition, the recent international trend of improved protection of consumers' financial rights has become increasingly significant in Chile. If this trend leads to changes by Chilean financial regulators, these changes could affect our future operating results.

For more information regarding potential economic or regulatory factors that could affect our result of operations or financial condition, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Table of Contents**OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

In the normal course of business, we are party to a number of off-balance sheet arrangements that present credit, market and operational risks that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. These activities include commitments to extend credit not otherwise accounted for as contingent loans, such as overdrafts and credit card lines of credit, and long-term contractual obligations under operating leases or service contracts.

We provide customers with off balance sheet credit support through loan commitments. Such commitments are agreements to lend to a customer at a future date, subject to compliance with contractual terms. Since substantial portions of these commitments are expected to expire without us having to make any loans, total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent our actual future cash requirements. The amounts of these loan commitments were Ch\$6,084,098 million as of December 31, 2014 and Ch\$7,224,242 million as of December 31, 2015. See Note 27 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report. The amounts of subscribed leasing contracts were Ch\$197,454 million as of December 31, 2014 and Ch\$240,120 million as of December 31, 2015.

Interest rate and cross-currency swaps, which are entered into in order to hedge our foreign investment portfolio, are recorded at their estimated fair market values. See Note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

The credit risk of both on and off-balance sheet financial instruments varies based on many factors, including the value of collateral held and other security arrangements. To mitigate credit risk, we generally determine the need for specific covenant, guarantee and collateral requirements on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the financial instrument and the customer's creditworthiness. The amount and type of collateral held to reduce credit risk varies, but may include real estate, machinery, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable, as well as cash on deposit, stocks, bonds and other marketable securities that are generally held in our possession or at another appropriate custodian or depository. This collateral is valued and inspected on a regular basis to ensure both its existence and adequacy. Additional collateral is requested when appropriate. For further information, see Note 27(a) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Financial Guarantees

The following is a summary of the nominal value of instruments that are considered financial guarantees and which are accounted for in off-balance sheet accounts:

	As of December 31, 2015 (in millions of Ch\$)
Performance bonds	2,058,813
Foreign office guarantees and standby letters of credit	389,727
Total	2,448,540

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Guarantees in the form of performance bonds, standby letters of credit and foreign office guarantees are issued in connection with agreements made by customers to counterparties. If the customer fails to comply with the agreement, the counterparty may enforce the performance bonds, standby letters of credit or foreign office guarantees as a remedy. Credit risk arises from the possibility that the customer may not be able to repay us for these guarantees.

As of December 31, 2015, the expiration of guarantees per period is as follows:

	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year but within 3 years	Due after 3 years but within 5 years (in millions of Ch\$)	Due after 5 years	Total
Performance bonds	1,310,700	641,566	93,666	12,881	2,058,813
Foreign office guarantees and standby letters of credit	318,802	69,978	363	584	389,727
Total	1,629,502	711,544	94,029	13,465	2,448,540

As of December 31, 2015, the Bank did not have significant concentrations by country.

Table of Contents**TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

The following tables set forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments by time remaining to maturity. As of December 31, 2015, the scheduled maturities of our contractual obligations, including accrued interest, were as follows:

	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year but within 3 years	Due after 3 years but within 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total	Estimated Interest Payment
	(in millions of constant Ch\$ as of December 31, 2015)					
IFRS:						
Contractual Obligations						
Currents accounts and other demand deposits	8,327,048				8,327,048	
Transaction in the course of payment	35,475				35,475	
Saving accounts and time deposits	9,238,299	668,625	557	211	9,907,692	
Bonds issued						
Mortgage finance bonds	14,603	15,035	9,452	7,291	46,381	11,486
Bonds	388,864	791,009	1,008,830	2,703,451	4,892,154	862,394
Commercial Bonds	378,060				378,060	66,645
Subordinated Bonds	185,913	52,627	46,037	501,036	785,613	395,635
Hedged Instrument						
Inflows						
Corporate Bond MXN	(602)	(1,207)	(1,207)	(39,340)	(42,356)	
Corporate Bond HKD	(12,852)	(25,658)	(79,631)	(368,924)	(487,065)	
Corporate Bond PEN	(636)	(16,219)			(16,855)	
Corporate Bond CHF	(275,406)	(279,477)	(217,702)		(772,585)	
Obligation USD	(2,414)	(229,377)			(231,791)	
Corporate Bond JPY	(66,630)	(1,901)	(76,302)	(29,853)	(174,686)	
Outflows						
Cross currency swap MXN	602	1,207	1,207	39,340	42,356	
Cross currency swap HKD	12,852	25,658	79,631	368,924	487,065	
Cross currency swap PEN	636	16,219			16,855	
Corporate Bond CHF	275,406	279,477	217,702		772,585	
Obligation USD	2,414	229,377			231,791	
Corporate Bond JPY	66,630	1,901	76,302	29,853	174,686	
Borrowings from financial institutions	1,529,627				1,529,627	
Other obligations	144,853	19,236	7,928	1,064	173,081	
Lease contracts	29,845	39,572	27,613	45,379	142,409	
Services contracts	7,195	1,893	133		9,221	
Investments sold under agreements to	184,131				184,131	

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repurchase

Total	20,463,913	1,587,997	1,100,550	3,258,432	26,410,892	1,336,360
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For more information, see Note 9(c) to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees****DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT****Directors**

Our administration is conducted by our board of directors, which, in accordance with our *estatutos* (bylaws), consists of eleven directors and two alternate directors. The entire board of directors is elected every three years. Our current board of directors was elected in March 2014 and its term expires in March 2017.

Cumulative voting is permitted for the election of directors. Our chairman and our chief executive officer are appointed by our board of directors and hold their offices at its discretion. Scheduled meetings of our board of directors are held at least twice a month. Extraordinary board of directors meetings may be called by the chairman, when requested by a majority of the directors, or, in limited circumstances, when requested by a single director.

Our current directors are as follows:

Director	Position	Committee Memberships	Age
Pablo Granifo L.	Chairman	9	57
Andrónico Luksic C.	Vice Chairman	1	62
Jane Fraser	Vice Chairman	2	48
Jorge Awad M.	Director	3	70
Jorge Ergas H.	Director	2	47
Jean Paul Luksic F.	Director	1	51
Samuel Libnic	Director	1	50
Gonzalo Menendez D.	Director	5	67
Juan Enrique Pino V.	Director	5	55
Francisco Perez M.	Director	4	58
Jaime Estévez V.	Director	4	69
Rodrigo Manubens M.	Alternate Director	1	57
Thomas Fürst F.	Alternate Director	1	85

Pablo Granifo L. was re-elected as the chairman of our board of directors in 2014, a position which he has held since 2007. He was our chief executive officer from 2001 to 2007, chief executive officer of Banco de A. Edwards from 2000 to 2001, commercial manager at Banco Santiago from 1995 to 1999 and corporate manager at Banco Santiago from 1999 to 2000. Mr. Granifo is also chairman of the board of directors of Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A., Socofin S.A., Banchile Securitizadora S.A., Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. and a member of the executive committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada. He is also chairman of Viña San Pedro Tarapacá S.A., and a member of the board of directors of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A., Cervecera CCU Chile, Empresa

Nacional de Energía Enx S.A and Chilean Banks Association. He holds a degree in business administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Andrónico Luksic C. has been a director and the vice chairman of our board of directors since 2002 and was re-elected in 2014. Mr. Luksic is also chairman of LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. (LQIF), Quiñenco S.A. and Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A., vice chairman of Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. and a member of the board of directors of Tech Pack S.A. and Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (SOFOFA). Mr. Luksic is a member of the International Business Leaders Advisory Council for the Mayor of Shanghai. He is also a member of the International Advisory Council of the Brookings Institution, the Advisory Board of the Panama Canal Authority, and the Chairman s International Council of the Council of the Americas. In addition, Mr. Luksic is a Trustee Emeritus at Babson College, and a member the Harvard Global Advisory Council, the Global Leadership Council at Columbia University, the International Advisory Board of the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University, the International Advisory Boards of both the Tsinghua University School of Economics and Management and the Fudan University School of Management and the Latin American Executive Board of the MIT Sloan School of Management. Andrónico Luksic and Jean Paul Luksic are brothers.

Jane Fraser was appointed by our board as director and vice chairman in June 2015 and permanently appointed by the ordinary shareholders meeting held in March 2016. Mrs. Fraser is the chief executive officer of Citigroup Latin America responsible for all businesses in the 24 countries where Citigroup is present in this

Table of Contents

important region, including Mexico. She sits on Citigroup's Operating Committee. Before this role, she was chief executive officer of U.S. Consumer and Commercial Banking at CitiMortgage, responsible for Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Small Business Banking and Wealth Management in the U.S. and CitiMortgage's residential home mortgage lending business globally. From 2009 to 2013, Mrs. Fraser served as chief executive officer of Citigroup's Global Private Bank. Previously, she was Global Head of Strategy and Mergers & Acquisitions for Citigroup from 2007 to 2009 and also led the firm's re-engineering effort. She joined Citigroup in 2004 to run Client Strategy for the Global Banking division. *American Banker* has recognized her several times as one of the *Most Powerful Women in Banking*. She is a member of the board of directors of Banamex in Mexico and the Council of the Americas. Prior to joining Citigroup, Mrs. Fraser was a partner at McKinsey & Company where she worked in London and New York for 10 years serving clients in the financial services industry. She started her career at Goldman Sachs in the Mergers & Acquisitions department in London and then worked for Asesores Bursátiles in Madrid, Spain. Mrs. Fraser has an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and an M.A. in economics from Cambridge University.

Jorge Awad M. was reelected as a member of our board in 2014, a position he has held since 1996. From 1989 to 1996 he was a member of the board of directors of Banco de Santiago. He was president of the Chilean Banks Association from 2011 to 2015. He is also president of the board of the Universidad de Talca, director of the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso TV and Prohumana Fundación. Previously, he was chairman of LAN Airlines S.A. for 18 years until September 2012. He has also been a director of Codelco, Televisión Nacional de Chile, Laboratorios Chile S.A., ICARE and other Chilean companies. He is also a professor of management and business at the School of Economics at the Universidad de Chile, from where he has a degree in business administration. This institution recognized him as alumnus of the year in 1998 and among the most distinguished alumni in the school's 80-year history in November 2014. He also received the award for Management and Executive Development at the above mentioned School of Economics in 2011. In 2015, he received a Diploma from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile as an acknowledgement for his activities at the aforementioned university.

Jorge Ergas H. was appointed member of our board of directors in March 2011 and was re-elected in 2014 after having served as an advisor to the board of directors since 2007 and from 2002 to 2005. From 2005 to 2007, Mr. Ergas was an alternate director. Mr. Ergas is currently the Vice-Chairman of Banchile Compañía de Seguros de Vida S.A., vice chairman of Orion Seguros Generales S.A., President of Movicenter and a director of Inersa Limitada, Ever and I BAE. Mr. Ergas was previously a director of the Plaza San Francisco Hotel, CasaPiedra Convention Center, HNS Bank and Inmobiliaria Paidahue.

Jean Paul Luksic F. was appointed member of our board of directors in April 2013 and was re-elected in 2014. Mr. Luksic is vice chairman of Quiñenco S.A. and Sociedad Matriz SAAM S.A. Mr. Luksic is also chairman of the board of directors of Antofagasta plc, a position he has held since 2004. Mr. Luksic was appointed to the board of directors of Antofagasta plc in 1990 and was the chief executive officer of Antofagasta Minerals until his appointment as chairman of Antofagasta plc in 2004. He is also director of the board of Antofagasta Minerals, as well as chairman of the Consejo Minero, the industry body representing the largest mining companies in Chile. Mr. Luksic holds a B.Sc. degree in Management and Science from the London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom). Jean Paul Luksic is the brother of Andrónico Luksic.

Samuel Libnic was appointed member of our board of directors in April 2015 and permanently appointed by the ordinary shareholders meeting held in March 2016. He has been the general counsel for Citigroup Inc. s operations in Latin America since 2007. In April 2010, he became a member of Citigroup Inc. s Legal Management Committee and in January 2012 was appointed to the Office of Vice President by the board of directors of Citibank, N.A. In September 2013 the legal department of Banamex, Citigroup Inc. s Mexican banking subsidiary, also began reporting to Mr. Libnic. Mr. Libnic s current responsibilities include overseeing legal coverage for all products and businesses throughout Latin America and Mexico. Prior to becoming general counsel for the Latin America region, Mr. Libnic held a number of positions since joining the company in 1996 as general counsel of the Global Corporate and Investment Bank for Citibank Mexico, Grupo Financiero Citibank. In 2001, he was named deputy general counsel for Latin America, a position he held until he assumed his current role. From November 2010 until June 2013, Mr. Libnic also acted as head of the Legal Department for Citi Brazil (in addition to his regional role). Before joining Citigroup Inc., Mr. Libnic worked at Shearman & Sterling LLP in New York and with Basham, Ringe and Correa in Mexico. He holds a law degree with honors from the Anahuac University in Mexico, as well as

Table of Contents

an LLM from Georgetown Law School, and is licensed to practice law in both Mexico and New York, and is certified as authorized in-house counsel in Florida.

Gonzalo Menéndez D. has been a member of our board of directors since 2001 and was re-elected in 2014. He is also the chairman of Inversiones Vita S.A., and a member of the board of directors of several other companies, including Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A., Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., Socofin S.A., Inversiones Vita Bis S.A., Quiñenco S.A., Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores S.A., Antofagasta plc, Mining Group Antofagasta Minerals S.A., Andsberg Investment Ltd., Andsberg Limited, Inmobiliaria e Inversiones Río Claro S.A., and Empresa Nacional de Energía ENEX S.A. He is also vice chairman of Fundación Andrónico Luksic A. and Fundación Educacional Luksic. Previously, Mr. Menéndez served as chief executive officer of the Antofagasta Railway to Bolivia, Banco O Higgins and Empresas Lucchetti. Since 1990, he has been a director and is now the chairman of the board of directors of Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A., Bladex. Mr. Menéndez was a member of the board of directors and the executive committee at Banco Santiago and a member of the board of directors at Banco de A. Edwards. He was a professor of finance, economics and business policy at Universidad de Chile. He holds a degree in business administration and accounting from Universidad de Chile.

Juan Enrique Pino V. has been a member of our board of directors since August 2013 and was re-elected in 2014. Currently, Mr. Pino is the chief risk officer for Citigroup Latin America, a role that he has held since January 2010, initially based in Mexico, and from February 2015 onwards based in the United States. He is a member of the Global Risk Management Executive Committee of Citigroup, and of the Executive Committees of Citigroup Latin America. Juan Enrique first joined Citi in 1985, serving since then in several business and risk management roles, first in Chile and then in other countries in Latin America. He was general manager for Citigroup Chile and Citi Accival Corredores de Bolsa in 2008 and part of 2009, and has been also a board member of several companies in which Citigroup has been a shareholder. Mr. Pino is a Commercial Engineer and graduated from Universidad Adolfo Ibañez (Chile) in 1983 with a degree in Business Administration.

Francisco Pérez M. has been a member of our board of directors since 2001 and was re-elected in 2014. Since 1998, Mr. Pérez has also served as the chief executive officer of Quiñenco S.A. Mr. Pérez is also chairman of the board of directors of Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A., Empresa Nacional de Energía Enex S.A. and Invexans S.A. Mr. Pérez is vice chairman of Tech Pack S.A. He was formerly the chief executive officer of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A., of which he is still a director. Mr. Pérez is a member of the executive committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada, LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A., Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A., Cía. Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A., Cía. Pisquera de Chile S.A., Cervecera CCU Chile Ltda., Viña San Pedro Tarapacá S.A., Inversiones y Rentas S.A., Nexans, Sociedad Matriz SAAM S.A., Sudamericana, Agencias Aéreas y Marítimas S.A., and director of Hapag-Lloyd. Prior to 1991, Mr. Pérez was chief executive officer of Citicorp Chile and also was vice president of Bankers Trust in Chile. Mr. Pérez holds a degree in business administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Chicago.

Jaime Estévez V. has been a member of our board of directors since 2007 and was re-elected in 2014, and is currently a member of the board of directors of Cruzados SADP. Previously, Mr. Estévez was chairman of the board of directors of Banco Estado, a Chilean government-owned bank. Additionally, he has served as a director of AFP Provida and AFP Protección, two Chilean private investment pension funds, and as director of Endesa Chile S.A. Mr. Estévez was Minister of Public Works from January 2005 to March 2006, and simultaneously, Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications. He was also a congressman from March 1990 to March 1998 and president of the Lower Chamber of the Chilean congress from March 1995 to November 1996. Mr. Estévez holds a degree in economics from the Universidad de Chile.

Rodrigo Manubens M. has been a member of our board of directors since 2001 and was re-elected in 2014. He is the chairman of Banchile Compañía de Seguros de Vida S.A., director and chairman of the Director Committee of Aguas Andinas S.A. and a director of the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (the Santiago Stock Exchange). Mr. Manubens was a member of the board of directors of Banco de A. Edwards from 1999 until 2001. From 1985 to 1999, Mr. Manubens was a member of the board of directors of Banco O Higgins and retained such position following the merger between Banco O Higgins and Banco Santiago. From 1995 to 1999, he was chairman of Banco Tornquist in Argentina and a member of the board of directors of Banco Sur in Perú and Banco Asunción in Paraguay. Mr. Manubens also served as a director and chairman of the board of directors of Endesa Chile S.A. for ten years. Mr. Manubens holds a degree in business administration from Universidad Federico Santa

Table of Contents

María and Universidad Adolfo Ibañez and a master's degree from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Thomas G. Fürst has been a member of our board of directors since 2004 and was re-elected in 2014. Previously, Mr. Fürst was the vice chairman of the board of directors of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. and a member of the board of directors of several other companies, including Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A., Viña Dassault-San Pedro S.A, Southern Breweries Establishment, CCU Argentina S.A. and Compañía Industrial Cervecería S.A. (CICSA). Mr. Fürst was a founder and member of the board of directors of Parque Arauco. In addition, he is a partner and member of the Board of Directors of Plaza S.A. and Nuevos Desarrollos S.A., owners of fifteen shopping centers and three shopping centers under construction in Chile, five shopping centers in Perú and one shopping center and three shopping centers under construction in Colombia. At present, Grupo Plaza is considered the second most prominent chain of malls in South America. Mr. Fürst holds a degree in civil construction from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Senior Management

Our current executive officers are as follows:

Executive Officers	Position	Age
Arturo Tagle Quiroz	Chief Executive Officer	56
Rolando Arias	Chief Financial Officer (Management and Financial Control Division)	51
Nelson Rojas P.	General Legal Counsel	62
Mauricio Baeza L.	Chief Risk Officer	53
Cristián Lagos C.	Manager People and Organization Division	50
Ignacio Vera A.	Manager Operations and Technology Division	58
Eduardo Ebensperger O.	Manager Commercial Division	50
Juan Cooper A.	Manager Consumer Finance Division	55
Felipe Echaiz B.	Manager Global Compliance Division	48
José Miguel Quintana M.	Manager Corporate and Investment Banking Division	54
Oscar Mehech C.	Manager Risk Control Division	51
Armando Ariño J.	Manager Normatives and Procedures Division	50

Arturo Tagle Q. was appointed our chief executive officer in April 2010. From November 2009 to April 2010, he was the managing director of our Institutional and Investors Relations Division, and from 2008 to November 2009 he was the managing director of our Strategic Development Division. From 2002 to 2007, Mr. Tagle was our chief financial officer and from 1998 to 2001 he was head of our Internal Audit and Control Division. He is also a member of the board of directors of Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A., Socofin S.A., Banchile Securitizadora S.A., and Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A., and a member of the executive committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada. Mr. Tagle joined us in 1995. From 1990 to 1994, he was general manager of the Chilean Banks Association, and from 1984 to 1989 he was director of Research at the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions. Mr. Tagle is also the chief executive officer of Sociedad Matriz del Banco de Chile S.A. and SAOS since 1996. He holds a degree in Business Administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a master's

degree in Business Administration from the University of Chicago.

On March 24, 2016, our Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Mr. Tagle, effective April 30, 2016. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Rolando Arias S. was appointed our chief financial officer in June 2014. Prior to this position, Mr. Arias was manager of the Research and Planning Area since 2006. He served as manager of the Financial Control Area of Banco de Chile after its merger with Banco de A. Edwards from 2002 to 2006. Before this merger, Mr. Arias was in charge of the Planning Area of Banco de A. Edwards from 1997 to 2001. Mr. Arias joined Banco de A. Edwards in 1987 and until 1997 he held various positions related to controlling and planning. Mr. Arias holds a degree in Business Administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Nelson Rojas P. has been our general counsel and secretary of our board of directors since 2004. In 2002, he joined us as deputy general counsel. Mr. Rojas joined Banco de A. Edwards in 1987 and was the general counsel and secretary of the board of directors of Banco de A. Edwards from 1997 to 2002. He is also president of the legal

Table of Contents

affairs committee of the Chilean Banks Association. Mr. Rojas holds a degree in law from the Universidad de Chile.

Mauricio Baeza L. has been our chief risk officer since 2011. Prior to this position Mr. Baeza served at the Credit Risk Division and was its manager since 2005. Mr. Baeza joined us in 1997 and was manager of the risk division of Banco de A. Edwards during 2001. Previously, he was risk manager at Banco Santiago from 1993 to 1997. Mr. Baeza is a member of the board of directors of Socofin S.A. He is also a member and secretary of our director's loan committee, and participates in the Finance, International and Market Risk Committee, Portfolio Risk Committee and the Operational Risk Committee. Currently he is chairman of the Risk Committee of the Chilean Banks Association. Mr. Baeza is also a member of the Investment committee of Banchile Fondo Inmobiliario and he is a director of the Foundation Villa Padre Hurtado a charity organization. Mr. Baeza holds a degree in civil engineering from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Cristián Lagos C. joined us as manager of our People and Organization Division in May 2012. From 2008 to March 2012 he was the Corporate Human Resources and Reputational Manager of Compañía General de Electricidad S.A. Before that, he was the manager of the Planification and Human Resources Division of Banco Sudamericano, and, later, at Scotiabank, following the merger of these banks. Additionally, he was the Human Resources manager of Chilesat S.A. and corporate manager of Telmex S.A after the merger of Chilesat S.A. with said company. Mr. Lagos is a psychologist of the Universidad Diego Portales.

Ignacio Vera A. was appointed head of our Operations and Technology Division in February 2014. Previously, Mr. Vera was from 2009 to 2013 the head of Internet, Mobile and Offshore Technology Centers for Barclays Bank. Mr. Vera was chief executive officer of Global Technology Centers at HSBC in India Pune from 2004 to 2007 and from 2007 to 2009 he was the chief technology service officer of HSBC Mexico. Prior to these positions he worked for HSBC in the Canada Development Centre and was in charge of the corporate and trade Internet solution (HSBCnet). Mr. Vera was also IT Manager of HSBC Group in Argentina and from 1982 to 1991 he worked at the Stock Exchange Argentina Bank where he held various IT positions. Mr. Vera has a Bachelor in Computer Science degree from the University of Buenos Aires.

Eduardo Ebensperger O. has been our Commercial Division manager since December 1, 2014. He was manager of the Wholesale Division, including Large Companies and Real Estate, for 6 years prior to his current position. From 2005 to 2007 he was manager of Large Companies and between 2002 and 2005 he was general manager of the subsidiary Banchile Factoring S.A. Mr. Ebensperger joined Banco Edwards in 1989. He was appointed as regional branch manager in 1997 and later was appointed as the division manager of Medium Size Companies. He is currently chairman of the Board of Artikos S.A, a member of the boards of Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A., Banchile Securitizadora S.A., Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A., and a member of the executive committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada. He also participates in our following committees: Banchile Leasing, Factoring, and Operational Risk Management. Mr. Ebensperger holds a degree in Business and Economic Science from the Universidad de Chile.

As a result of Mr. Tagle's resignation, on March 24, 2016, our Board of Directors appointed Mr. Ebensperger as the new chief executive officer of Banco de Chile, effective May 1, 2016. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Juan Cooper A. has been the manager of our Consumer Finance Division Banco CrediChile since 2003. He was the chief executive officer of Santander Compañía de Seguros de Vida S.A. from 2001 to 2002 and the manager of Santiago Express, the consumer division of Banco Santiago, from 1997 to 2000. He is also currently a member of the board of directors of Transbank, Socofin S.A., and a member of the executive committee of Banchile Corredores Seguros Limitada. Mr. Cooper has a degree in business administration from the Universidad de Chile and a master's degree in business administration from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Felipe Echaiz B. has been the manager of our Global Compliance Division since January 2008. He joined us as a result of our merger with Citibank Chile. Mr. Echaiz worked at Citibank for ten years and was Citigroup Chile country compliance officer from 2006 to 2007. In 2003, he was the deputy director to the Anti-Money Laundering and Organized Crime Unit at the Public Prosecutor's Office. Mr. Echaiz is a member of the executive committee for Anti-Money Laundering of the Chilean Banks Association and holds a

Table of Contents

degree in law from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a master's degree in finance and economics from the Universidad de Chile.

José Miguel Quintana M. was appointed manager of our Corporate and Investment Division on March 2016. Prior to serving in this position, between April 2015 and March 2016, he was our deputy manager for Corporate and Commercial Banking. From 2008 until 2013, he was in charge of the Multinationals Area of our Corporate Banking Division. Mr. Quintana joined Citibank Chile in 1985, serving in several positions across different areas, among others, Operations, Corporate Banking, Sales and Trading, Audit and Risk Management, in Chile and in the United States. In 2013, he was appointed Citibank's Latin America head of Commercial Banking based in Miami, where he served until 2015. Mr. Quintana is a member of the board of directors of Banchile Securitizadora S.A. He holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez.

Oscar Mehech C. was appointed head of our Risk Control Division in July 2008 after holding various positions with us, which include being head of our Regulatory Policies Division, head of our Global Compliance Division and deputy general counsel. Prior to joining us in 2002, he was deputy general counsel at Banco de A. Edwards. Mr. Mehech is the chairman of the internal audit committee of the Chilean Banks Association and the vice chairman of the surveillance committee of Depósito Central de Valores S.A. He holds a law degree from Universidad de Chile and a master's degree in business administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Armando Ariño J. joined Banco de Chile in March 2015 as manager of our Division of Procedures and Rules. Mr. Ariño was the manager of IT Division in Corpbanca since November 2000, and from 2005 to 2011 was responsible for all Corpbanca's Backoffice Services. He was the leader executive for design of Operational Model and IT transformation plan execution and in 2009 he was vice president of the Operational Committee of the Chilean Banks Association. From 2011 to 2014 he was a member of the Strategic Project Office responsible for the acquisition and merger of Santander Colombia and Helm Bank. Mr. Ariño holds a degree in Systems Engineering from the Universidad INCCA de Colombia.

COMPENSATION

The table below presents the amount of compensation, as established by our shareholders, to the members of our board of directors for the year ended December 31, 2015. These amounts include remuneration for services, fees for attendance at meetings of our board of directors, meetings of committees of our board of directors and meetings of board of directors of our subsidiaries, consulting services and travel expenses.

Name of Director	Remuneration(2)	Fees for Attending Meetings of our Board of Directors	Fees for Attending Meetings of Committees of our Board of Directors and Meetings of the Board of Directors of our Subsidiaries(1)	Consulting	Total
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(in millions of Ch\$)

Pablo Granifo Lavín	397	50	363	810
Andrónico Luksic Craig	162	12		174
Jane Fraser				
Jorge Awad Mehech	54	25	102	181
Gonzalo Menéndez Duque	54	21	114	27
Jaime Estévez Valencia	54	26	128	208
Rodrigo Manubens Moltedo	54	26	56	136
Jorge Ergas Heymann	54	18	47	119
Francisco Pérez Mackenna	54	21	70	145
Thomas Fürst Freiwirth	54	20	41	115
Jean-Paul Luksic Fontbona	54	11		65
Juan Enrique Pino				
Visinteiner				
Samuel Libnic				
Other subsidiary directors			153	153
Total	991	230	1,074	27
				2,322

(1) Includes fees paid to members of the Advisory Committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda. of Ch\$17 million.

(2) Remuneration for Mr. Pablo Granifo includes an incentive payment of Ch\$235 million for achieving the Bank's forecasted earnings.

Table of Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2015 fees paid for advisory services to the Board of Directors were Ch\$271 million, while travel and other related expenses amounted to Ch\$130 million.

Consistent with Chilean law, we do not disclose to our shareholders, or otherwise make public, information regarding the compensation of our executive officers. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the aggregate amount of compensation paid to our executive officers, including the executive officers of our subsidiaries, was Ch\$7,519 million. Pursuant to the Chilean Corporations Law, our directors/audit committee must approve compensation plans, but we are not required to have a compensation committee. For the year ended December 31, 2015, no amounts were set aside or accrued by us to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for our directors and officers. None of our directors is a party to any agreement with us or any of our subsidiaries that provides for benefits upon termination of his appointment as a director.

BOARD PRACTICES

Governance Practices

The board of directors delegates certain functions and activities to our committees to research, evaluate and report to the board of directors regarding specific matters which may affect our businesses.

The Directors/Audit Committee

Prior to March 24, 2005, our directors committee and audit committee were separate committees performing independent functions for the board of directors. On March 24, 2005, the board of directors approved the merger of our directors committee with our audit committee, forming the directors/audit committee. The directors/audit committee's primary objectives are to seek the efficiency, maintenance, application and functioning of our internal control systems and compliance with applicable rules and procedures governing our business; to identify our business risks; to supervise the activities of Internal Audit, ensuring their independence from management; to serve as a mediator and coordinator of tasks between the internal audit work and our independent auditors; to act as a communication channel between our internal audit team, our independent auditors and our board of directors; and to perform the duties established by article 50 bis of the Chilean Law of Corporations (Ley 18,046 sobre Sociedades Anónimas).

Our directors/audit committee is composed of three members appointed by the board of directors. The directors/audit committee is currently composed of the following individuals:

- Jaime Estevez V. (chairman and financial expert);
- Jorge Awad M. ; and

- Juan Enrique Pino V.

Mr. Estevez and Mr. Awad were appointed as members of the directors/audit committee by our board of directors at the meeting held on April 12, 2007. Mr. Pino was appointed to the directors/audit committee by our board of directors at the meeting held on August 25, 2013.

Messrs. Estevez and Awad satisfy the independence requirements of both Chilean law and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and are full voting members of our directors/audit committee.

Mr. Juan Enrique Pino is exempt from the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act pursuant to the exemption under Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv)(D). Pursuant to that exemption, Mr. Pino is a non-voting member of our directors/audit committee with respect to all matters required to be addressed by our directors/audit committee under U.S. federal securities laws.

The directors/audit committee met 18 times during 2015. The budget of the directors/audit committee is approved annually at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting. The directors/audit committee satisfies the applicable requirements of the SBIF and operates pursuant to a charter document. The SBIF recommends that at least one of the members of the directors/audit committee be experienced with respect to the accounting procedures

Table of Contents

and financial aspects of banking operations. The directors/audit committee submits a report regarding its activities to our board of directors after each directors/audit committee meeting and presents an annual report at our ordinary annual shareholder's meeting. As established in the directors/audit committee's charter, the chief executive officer, the general counsel and the manager of our Risk Control Division, or their respective deputies, shall also attend the directors/audit committee meetings. The directors/audit committee may also invite other persons to attend meetings.

The directors/audit committee may appoint independent personnel to carry out specific duties.

- The directors/audit committee's specific objectives include:
 - Seeking efficiency, maintenance, application and functioning of our internal control systems, and compliance with rules and procedures;
 - Supervising compliance with rules and procedures governing the banking business and identifying the business risks of our and our subsidiaries' activities;
 - Supervising the activities of our Risk Control Division and ensuring its independence from management;
 - Serving as an intermediary and coordinator of tasks between our internal audit work and our independent auditors, and acting as a communication channel between these teams and our board of directors;
 - Proposing to the board of directors the independent auditors and the credit rating agencies to be proposed at the shareholders meeting;
 - Analyzing the reports, content, procedures and scope of the revisions by our independent auditors and credit rating agencies;
 - Analyzing the reports of internal audits and revisions and analyzing and reviewing the annual audit program;

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- Analyzing the interim and annual financial statements;
- Analyzing our financial statements included in the Form 20-F;
- Gathering information on accounting changes occurring during the year and their effects;
- Reviewing issues affecting the internal control systems;
- Analyzing the remuneration systems and compensation plans for managers and executive officers;
- Analyzing the 2015 annual performance self-evaluation process;
- Analyzing related party transactions pursuant to Title XVI of the Chilean Corporations Law;
- Analyzing policies relating to operational risk and progress in the risk-management process and SOX self-evaluation;
- Analyzing and informing on matters related to the Global Compliance Division, principally regarding the revision of policies for detecting and sanctioning money laundering transactions; and
- Reviewing customer claims filed with the SBIF and the Customer Defense Division of the Chilean Association of Banks and Financial Institutions.

Portfolio Risk Committee

The main function of the portfolio risk committee is to inform our board of directors of changes in the composition and risk of our loan portfolio, and our corresponding global exposure, sector-specific exposure or

Table of Contents

business-specific exposure. The portfolio risk committee closely reviews the performance of our principal debtors, past-due loan ratios, past-due loan indicators, write-offs and allowances for loan losses.

The portfolio risk committee prepares proposals for discussion with, and approval by, our board of directors with respect to credit policies, portfolio evaluation methods and the calculation of allowances for expected loan losses. The portfolio risk committee also performs analysis of the adequacy of allowances, authorizes extraordinary charge-offs of loans once recovery attempts have been exhausted and controls the liquidation of assets acquired in lieu of payment.

The portfolio risk committee meets on a monthly basis and is composed of the chairman of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, two additional members of our board of directors, the chief risk officer, and the deputy manager of Intelligence and Information Risk Area.

Credit Committees

Our governance structure relating to the evaluation process of commercial loans is based on the segments and risks involved. Each credit decision should be made with the participation of committee members with sufficient authority over a particular type of loan.

A member of the Corporate Risk Division is required to approve most credit decisions exceeding UF 6,000. Such decisions are made by different loan committees, the highest of which, in terms of hierarchy, is the board loan committee. The Corporate Risk Division participates independently and autonomously in each committee from our business areas.

The board loan committee meets on a weekly basis and reviews all transactions exceeding UF 750,000. In addition, our board loan committee must review and approve certain transactions set forth in our Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) Policy. The board loan committee is composed by all the members and advisors of our board of directors, our chief executive officer and the chief risk officer.

For retail banking, we have loan committees that in exceptional cases review individual customers when they do not meet our customer profile policies, payment behavior requirements or maximum financing amounts.

Finance, International and Market Risk Committee

The main function of the finance, international and market risk committee is to analyze the evolution of our financial positions and the market risks (price and liquidity) that these financial positions generated, particularly the control of risks related to internal and regulatory limits and/or warnings. This committee also analyzes international financial exposure and major credit exposures generated by derivative transactions.

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The finance, international and market risk committee meets monthly and is composed of the chairman of our board of directors, four other members or advisors of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the manager of our Corporate and Investment Banking Division, our corporate treasurer and the manager of our financial risk area. Committee members conduct analyses and make presentations to the committee regarding certain matters, including:

- Knowledge of current market risks, which allows forecasting of potential future losses;
- Review of estimated results of certain financial positions generated in isolation in order to measure the risk-return ratio of the treasury businesses, as well as changes in and forecasts of the use of capital based on best estimates of future credit and market risks;
- Analysis of the liabilities of international financial exposure and major credit exposures generated by derivative transactions; and
- The design of policies and procedures for setting, controlling and reporting financial position limits and warnings.

Table of Contents

Asset Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Prevention Committee

The asset laundering and financing of terrorism prevention committee was set up in April 2006 with the purpose of defining the policies and procedures that would comprise the asset laundering and financing of terrorism prevention system, as well as evaluating compliance and deciding on all matters related to these subjects.

This committee includes the chairman of our board of directors, two members of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, and the chief executive officer of Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. The manager of our Risk Control Division, the manager of our Global Compliance Division, our general counsel, the manager of our Operations and Technology Division, and the manager of our asset laundering prevention area may also attend and participate in the meetings as non-voting members.

The asset laundering and financing of terrorism prevention committee meets quarterly and has the following functions:

- To approve the policies and procedures concerning the gathering of information on customers and their activities and the acceptance and monitoring of their accounts, products and operations;
- To approve policies and procedures concerning unusual transaction detection systems; formal channels of information to senior management; and monitoring, analysis and reporting mechanisms;
- To approve policies and procedures concerning surveillance methods and relations with correspondent banks;
- To approve policies and procedures concerning staff selection, training programs and codes of conduct;
- To approve the policies and procedures concerning asset laundering and terrorism financing prevention;
- To appoint persons to perform specific functions in accordance with current regulations on the prevention of asset laundering and terrorism financing. This includes special guidelines related to monitoring and controlling transactions associated with PEPs, such as recording and updating information while granting special approval;

- To analyze the results of the reviews conducted to verify compliance with current policies and procedures;
- To consider the transactions analyzed and decisions made by the transactions analysis committee;
- To consider activities developed to train staff in asset laundering and terrorism financing prevention;
- To consider and approve modifications to procedures proposed by our Global Compliance Division that improve existing controls for the prevention of asset laundering and terrorism financing; and
- To inform our board of directors of regulatory changes related to the prevention of asset laundering and financing of terrorism.

Upper Operational Risk Committee

Created in April 2014, the Upper Operational Risk Committee is responsible for (i) identifying the Bank and its subsidiaries' exposure to operational risk at both an entity and business level; (ii) evaluating our corporate strategy for managing operational risk, information security management system, business continuity and reputational risk; (iii) approving strategies as defined by the Operational Risk Executive Committee in accordance with the Bank's operational risk policy; (iv) encouraging the establishment of guidelines and directing efforts to properly manage and mitigate operational risk; (v) reporting to the board on the management model and the level of operational risk exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries and additional mitigation and/or prevention efforts adopted by the Bank; (vi) ensuring compliance with the current regulatory framework and optimizing capital use; (vii) ensuring compliance with the Bank's operational risk policy; and (viii) ensuring that our strategy and defined

Table of Contents

plans ensure the solvency of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the long run by avoiding risk contingencies that could jeopardize the continuity of the Bank.

This committee is composed of three members of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the chief risk officer, the manager of our Operations and Technology Division, and the manager of our Operational Risk Area.

Leasing Committee

The main function of the Leasing Committee is to review the monthly evolution and results of our Leasing Area by means of a report that consolidates the management of the business divisions of the Bank.

This committee includes the chairman of our board of directors, one member of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the manager of our Commercial Division, the manager of branches of our Commercial Division, the manager of the Wholesale and Leasing Area and the manager of the Leasing Area.

Factoring Committee

The Factoring Committee was set up in 2013, after the merger of Banchile Factoring S.A. with us. Its purpose is to analyze the evolution and results of our Factoring Area in terms of volume, prices, margins, provisions and expenses and analyze the factoring product for each business area of the Bank.

This committee is chaired by the chairman of our board of directors, one member of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the manager of our Commercial Division and the manager of the Large Companies and Factoring.

Consumer Finance Division Committee

The main purpose of the Consumer Finance Division Committee is to analyze on a monthly basis the evolution and results of our Consumer Finance Division, its growth, and its strategies to gain new customer segments and maximize the results of the division.

This committee includes the chairman of our board of directors, two members of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the manager of our Commercial Division and the manager of our Consumer Finance Division.

Banchile Corredores de Seguros Committee

The main purpose of the Banchile Corredores de Seguros Committee is to analyze the growth and results of our insurance brokerage subsidiary.

This committee is composed of the chairman and one member of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, the manager of our Commercial Division, the manager of our Consumer Finance Division and the chief executive officer of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.

Committees composed of Banco de Chile's senior management

The main committees composed of Banco de Chile's senior management executives are:

Disclosure Committee

In May 2003, we established the disclosure committee to ensure accurate market disclosure of our and our subsidiaries' consolidated financial information. The members of the disclosure committee include our chief financial officer, our chief accountant, our chief legal counsel for international, financial and investment banking matters, the manager of our Research and Planning Area, and the manager of our Risk Architecture Area. The manager of our Risk Control Division may participate in the Committee as well.

Table of Contents

The members of the disclosure committee are involved in reviewing quarterly reports and in general all financial information disclosed by us prior to each disclosure.

Ethics Committee

The ethics committee was established in 2005 to define, promote and regulate behavior of professional and personal excellence consistent with our philosophy and values to be followed by all our staff in order to meet the expectations of our customers.

To meet these goals and promote a culture of ethical behavior, the ethics committee sets policies on ethics and ensures their compliance, develops training plans related to ethics in our business, and reinforces positive behavior among our staff. The ethics committee also acts as a forum to address, discuss and resolve any conduct by our staff that is inconsistent with our values. This committee is chaired by the manager of our People and Organization Division and includes our general counsel, the manager of our Risk Control Division, the manager of our Global Compliance Division, the manager of our Consumer Finance Division, and the manager of our Commercial Division.

Management Committee

The management committee, the highest coordinating body of our management, is chaired by our chief executive officer, and its principal function is to discuss main strategic guidelines and to analyze the market and the banking industry.

This committee resolves issues relating to our internal policies and analyzes our performance. In this committee, numerous divisions exchange their points of view as to our business and prioritize joint initiatives. Each year, this committee outlines the foundations for our annual plan. After the individual annual plan for each business area is agreed upon by our chief executive officer and each division manager, under the coordination of our chief financial officer, the overall plan is submitted to our board of directors for approval. This committee also reviews progress and budgets for approved plans on a monthly basis.

Operational Risk Executive Committee

Created in 2009, the operational risk executive committee is responsible for identifying, prioritizing and establishing strategies to mitigate key operational risk events relating to internal and external fraud; risks associated with customer, product and business practices; damage to tangible assets; and disturbance of normal activity resulting from system malfunctions or failures in executing, delivering and processing products/services. This committee is also responsible for defining and evaluating our corporate strategy for managing operational risk, establishing guidelines and directing efforts to create controls and improve internal processes in order to reduce operational losses.

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To comply with these objectives and foster an awareness of operational risk, this committee promotes a series of training activities and communicates to our staff important information relating to operating risks.

This committee is chaired by our chief executive officer and includes the chief risk officer, our chief financial officer, the manager of our Operations and Technology Division, and the manager of our Operational Risk Area. The manager of our Risk Control Division, our general counsel, the manager of Clients Area of the Commercial Division, and the head of the Security and Risk Prevention Area may participate in this committee as well.

Quality Committee

This main objective of this committee is to generate strategic guidelines for decision-making on issues related to the attention of customers, through all channels available at the bank, by means of the analysis of customer perception and relevant competition. In addition, this committee supervises projects and initiatives aimed at increasing the permanence and referrals of our clients.

This committee is chaired by our chief executive officer, the manager of our Commercial Division, the manager of our Consumer Finance Division, the manager of our Operations and Technology Division, the manager

Table of Contents

of the Marketing and Products Area of the Commercial Division, the manager of Clients Area of the Commercial Division and the manager of the Quality Area of the Commercial Division.

Policies and Procedures

The Merger Agreement between us and Citibank Chile provided that as a general rule our board of directors would approve and implement certain policies relating to the operation of the joint entity. At the time of filing of this annual report, policies regarding the following issues were approved and implemented:

- Anti-Money Laundering;
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- Office of Foreign Assets Control;
- Insider Trading;
- Regulation K Debts Previously Contracted;
- Regulation K Equity Activity;
- Regulation W (23 A/B);
- Code of Conduct;
- Fair Lending;

- Personal Trading Policy;
- Loans to Directors;
- Independent Research;
- Charitable Contributions;
- Chinese Walls;
- Anti-Tying;
- Mandatory Absence Policy;
- Compliance Policy/Program;
- Administration of Subsidiaries;
- Fraud Management;
- Anti-Boycott;
- Issue Tracking, Management and Escalation Process;
- Operational Risk;

- Credit Risk;

Table of Contents

- Vendor Selection and Management Process;
- Web Site Standards;
- Capital Expenditure Policy;
- Expense Management Policy;
- Accounting Policies and Procedures;
- New Products and Services Policy;
- Tax Standards for Tax Sensitive Transactions;
- Tax Policy and Procedures;
- Fiduciary Policy;
- Mergers and Acquisitions Policy;
- Records Management;
- Electronic Transportable Media;

- Volcker Rule;
- Market Risk; and
- Liquidity Risk.

In addition to the policies mentioned above, our board of directors has approved, among others, the following policies:

- Crime Prevention Model Policy;
- FATCA Policy;
- Fair Value Policy;
- Capital Management Policy ;
- Compliance Program for Antitrust Regulation;
- Manual for Handling Information of Interest to the Market; and
- PEPs Policy.

Table of Contents**EMPLOYEES**

The following table shows a breakdown of our full-time, permanent employees at the dates indicated:

	2013	As of December 31, 2014	2015
Banco de Chile	11,023	11,190	11,323
Subsidiaries	3,700	3,613	3,650
Total	14,723	14,803	14,973

As of December 31, 2015, we had 14,973 employees (on a consolidated basis). 8,388 of our employees (including Banco de Chile and subsidiaries) were unionized, which represented 56.0% of the total employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries. As of the same date, all management positions were held by non-unionized employees.

In 2014, we renegotiated the existing collective bargaining agreements with five of the Bank's unions and one of our subsidiaries (Promarket) unions. Although some of the collective bargaining agreements associated with our unions were due to expire in 2015, we decided to renegotiate them in advance. We reached four-year agreements expiring in 2018 for all of the collective bargaining agreements renegotiated with the Bank's unions. In the negotiation of Promarket's union, we agreed to a three-year agreement that expires in 2017. We believe all of these agreements reflect the satisfactory relationships between the Bank and its employees, while reinforcing our commitment to their career development.

We have comprehensive personnel training and development programs that include internal courses on operational, technical and commercial matters, as well as participation in external seminars and conferences. In 2014, the total cost of training programs was approximately 0.7 % of our consolidated personnel expenses. These expenses were associated with 680 training courses that were attended by 15,836 employees. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2014 the Bank granted 148 scholarships to staff members for specialization purposes.

We do not maintain any pension or retirement programs for the vast majority of our employees. We do, however, pay certain long-serving key employees a severance payment upon retirement. Although we have provided productivity bonuses to individual employees on a discretionary basis, we do not maintain a formal profit-sharing plan.

Table of Contents

SHARE OWNERSHIP

Mr. Andronico Luksic and Mr. Jean Paul Luksic, members of our board of directors since March 2002 and April 2013, respectively, together with members of their family, control Quiñenco S.A. (Quiñenco). As of April 15, 2016, Quiñenco directly and indirectly owns 50% of LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. (LQIF), which in turns owns directly 26.02% of our outstanding shares and 0.22% through Inversiones LQ-SM Ltda. (LQ-SM). Quiñenco also directly holds 0.11% of our total common stock. Additionally, Quiñenco holds 51.11% of the voting rights in Banco de Chile (directly and indirectly through shares of Sociedad Matriz del Banco de Chile S.A. (SM-Chile) that are owned by LQIF and LQ-SM. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders footnote (3)).

LQIF and LQ-SM are investment vehicles incorporated under Chilean law through which Quiñenco and Citigroup hold their ownership interests in Banco de Chile. As part of the strategic partnership between Citigroup and Quiñenco, they entered into a framework agreement which was included in our 6-K filed on July 20, 2007. Pursuant to this agreement and following the merger of Citibank Chile into Banco de Chile, Quiñenco and Citigroup became the shareholders of LQIF, the parent corporation of SM-Chile and Banco de Chile, among other companies. LQ-SM is an investment vehicle whose major shareholder LQIF owns 99.99% of its shares.

As of April 15, 2016, Citigroup is the owner of 50% of LQIF and Quiñenco, directly and indirectly, owns 50% of LQIF. Regardless of any increase in participation by Citigroup, however, the framework agreement provides that Quiñenco will remain in control of LQIF and the corporations that are directly or indirectly controlled by LQIF. Accordingly, Quiñenco will maintain the power to elect the majority of the directors of LQIF, SM-Chile and Banco de Chile.

None of our directors or senior management directly owns 1% or more of our outstanding common stock. Further, none of our directors (including Mr. Andronico Luksic and Mr. Jean Paul Luksic) or senior management have different or preferential voting rights with respect to the shares they own.

We do not have any arrangements for involving employees in our capital, including any arrangements that involve the issue or grant of options of our shares or securities.

Table of Contents

Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Ownership Structure

As described in Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of the Bank History The 1982 1983 Economic Crisis and the Central Bank Subordinated Debt, the Chilean banking system, including us, experienced significant instability during that time that required the Central Bank and the Chilean Government to provide financial assistance to most Chilean private sector banks which resulted, pursuant to Law No. 18,818 enacted in 1989, in the repurchase by us of our portfolio of non-performing loans from the Central Bank and the assumption of the Central Bank's subordinated debt relating to our non-performing loans.

In November 1996, pursuant to Law No. 19,396, our shareholders approved a reorganization by which we were converted into a holding company named SM-CHILE. In turn, SM-CHILE organized a new wholly owned banking subsidiary named Banco de Chile, to which it contributed all of its assets and liabilities other than the Central Bank subordinated debt. In addition, SM-CHILE incorporated SAOS S.A. (SAOS), a special purpose legal vehicle created by Law No. 19,396, whose only business purpose is to repay the Central Bank indebtedness. In exchange for assuming the Central Bank indebtedness, SAOS received from SM-CHILE a certain portion of our shares pledged as collateral in favor of the Central Bank of Chile to secure payment to the Central Bank. Pursuant to applicable laws and the bylaws of both SAOS and SM-CHILE, the economic rights of our shares held by SAOS belong to the Chilean Central Bank; however, their voting rights are exercised by the shareholders of SM-CHILE at Banco de Chile's shareholders' meetings.

Currently, our major shareholder LQIF holds 51.11% (together with LQ-SM, as further explained below) of the voting rights of our shares. LQIF and Inversiones LQ-SM Ltda. are vehicles incorporated under Chilean law through which Quiñenco S.A. and Citigroup hold their ownership interests in Banco de Chile. Additionally, Quiñenco S.A. has a direct participation of 0.11% in our total common stock. The voting rights of LQIF and LQ-SM is the result of the right of LQIF and LQ-SM, pursuant to applicable law and bylaws, to vote (i) our shares owned by LQIF and LQ-SM; (ii) our shares owned by SM-CHILE, based on the ownership percentage of LQIF and LQ-SM in SM-CHILE; and, (iii) our shares owned by SAOS, as a shareholder of SM-CHILE, based on the ownership percentage of LQIF and LQ-SM in SM-CHILE, at our shareholders' meetings. According to the bylaws of SM-CHILE, the voting rights of SM-CHILE, shares (Series A, B and D) which in turn possess voting rights over Banco de Chile shares, are exercised in accordance with the following rule: each share of SM-CHILE, exercises the voting rights of one of our shares plus 2.38337827 of our shares owned by SAOS. The latter factor is the result of dividing the number of our shares owned by SAOS (28,593,701,789) by the number of total outstanding shares of SM-CHILE, Series A, B and D (11,997,131,195). Consequently, each SM-CHILE share (Series A, B and D) with voting rights over our shares may vote 3.38337827 shares of Banco de Chile. SM-CHILE's Series E exercises voting rights of Banco de Chile shares in a one-to-one ratio.

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the ownership of outstanding shares as of April 15, 2016 for the following:

- each person or entity who is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our outstanding shares capital or voting rights; and SAOS, LQIF and SM-Chile.

- our directors and members of our executive management group, as a group.

Table of Contents**Ownership in Banco de Chile(1)**

(As of April 15, 2016)

Name	Amount Owned	Percentage
SAOS(2)	28,593,701,789	29.75%
SM-CHILE	12,138,555,766	12.63%
LQIF and LQ-SM(3)	25,214,836,709	26.23%
Directors and executive officers as a group(4)	3,350,753,431	3.49%

Voting Rights in Banco de Chile

(As of April 15, 2016)

Name	Amount Owed	Percentage
LQIF and LQ-SM	49,132,778,252	51.11%
Directors and executive officers as a group(5)	3,625,688,099	3.77%

(1) Percentages are based on 96,129,146,433 shares outstanding as of April 15, 2016. Each share has one vote and all shares have identical voting rights. We have no shares outstanding with special voting rights.

(2) SM-CHILE beneficially owns 100% of SAOS. Our shares owned by SAOS (which are all pledged as collateral in favor of the Chilean Central Bank to secure repayment of the Central Bank indebtedness) possess economic rights that belong to the Chilean Central Bank, although the voting rights, pursuant to the by-laws of both SAOS and SM-CHILE, are exercised by the shareholders of SM-CHILE, at the Bank's shareholders' meetings. In terms of economic rights, all classes of shares of SM-Chile have the right to receive dividends, with the exception of class A shares, which do not have this right (classes B, D and E are entitled to dividends from the income generated by SM-Chile when we decide to distribute dividends).

(3) LQIF and LQ-SM hold 47.13% and 11.11%, respectively, of SM-Chile's total shares. The total percentage ownership of LQIF and LQ-SM in SM-CHILE was calculated by adding the total number of shares of LQIF and LQ-SM, as shareholders of record, divided by the total number of shares issued by SM-Chile. LQIF and LQ-SM do not beneficially own all of our shares owned by SM-CHILE because SM-CHILE has, as of April 15, 2016, a total of 16,787 shareholders. LQ-SM is an investment vehicle whose major shareholder LQIF owns 99.99% of its shares. As of its incorporation date (August 26, 2002), we were informed that LQ-SM's total capital was CLP\$73,175,029,140. In connection with the framework agreement executed between Citigroup, Inc. and Quiñenco S.A. in July 2007 and

following the merger of Citibank Chile into Banco de Chile, Citigroup became a shareholder of LQIF. As of April 15, 2016, Citigroup is the owner of 50% of LQIF, and Quiñenco directly and indirectly owns 50% of LQIF. Regardless of any increase in participation by Citigroup, however, the agreement provides that Quiñenco will remain in control of LQIF and the corporations that are directly or indirectly controlled by LQIF. Accordingly, Quiñenco will maintain the right to elect the majority of the directors of LQIF, SM-CHILE and Banco de Chile. As of December 31, 2015, members of the Luksic family or their affiliates beneficially owned 81.4% of the common shares of Quiñenco S.A. Mr. Andrónico Luksic and Mr. Jean Paul Luksic are members of our board of directors.

(4) Percentage reflects direct and indirect share ownership, excluding the share ownership of Mr. Andronico Luksic and Mr. Jean Paul Luksic, members of our board of directors, whose direct and indirect ownership is reflected and discussed under the share ownership of LQIF and LQ-SM above.

(5) Percentage reflects direct and indirect share ownership, excluding the share ownership of Mr. Andronico Luksic and Mr. Jean Paul Luksic, members of our board of directors, whose direct and indirect ownership is reflected and discussed under the share ownership of LQIF and LQ-SM above.

The following charts provide additional information on the voting rights held by LQIF and LQ-SM as of April 15, 2016:

Voting rights of LQIF in Banco de Chile

Ownership	Shares owned by LQIF	Voting Ratio	LQIF Voting Shares as a result of the application of Voting Ratio in BCH	Voting Rights of LQIF (as %) in BCH
Direct ownership in BCH	25,008,633,509	1.00000000	25,008,633,509	26.02
Shares SM-A		3.38337827		
Shares SM-B	5,497,274,771	3.38337827	18,599,360,004	19.34
Shares SM-D	223,364,308	3.38337827	755,725,945	0.79
Shares SM-E		1.00000000		
Total LQ-SM in BCH	30,729,272,588		44,363,719,458	46.15%

Table of Contents**Voting rights of LQ-SM in Banco de Chile**

Ownership	Shares owned by LQ-SM	Voting Ratio as set in SM-CHILE By laws	LQ-SM Voting Shares as a result of the application of Voting Ratio in BCH	Voting Rights of LQ-SM (as %) in BCH
Direct ownership in BCH	206,203,200	1.00000000	206,203,200	0.21
Shares SM-A	377,528,973	3.38337827	1,277,323,323	1.33
Shares SM-B	971,080,384	3.38337827	3,285,532,269	3.42
Shares SM-D		3.38337827		
Shares SM-E		1.00000000		
Total LQ-SM in BCH	1,554,812,557		4,769,058,792	4.96%

Table of Contents

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of our business, we engage in a variety of transactions with certain of our affiliates and related parties. Financial information concerning these transactions is set forth in Note 38 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, appearing elsewhere in this annual report. In accordance with the Chilean Corporations Law, related party transactions in publicly held corporations and its affiliates are defined as every negotiation, act, contract or operation in which the corporation deals with any of the following persons: (i) one or more persons related to the corporation, in accordance with the Chilean Securities Law No. 18,045; (ii) a director, manager, administrator, main executive or liquidator of the corporation, acting on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, or their respective husband or wife or any other person to which such director, manager, administrator, main executive or liquidator, or their husband or wife has a second degree relationship with (either by consanguinity or affinity); (iii) companies or corporations in which the persons mentioned in the previous item are owners, directly or through other juridical or natural persons, of 10% or more of its capital, directors, managers, administrators or main executives; (iv) those established in the bylaws of the corporation or those reasonably agreed by the board of directors; or (v) persons who acted as a director, manager, administrator, main executive or liquidator of the corporation within eighteen months of the relevant transaction.

We may only enter into transactions with related parties if (i) the purpose of the transaction is in our best interest, (ii) the transaction reflects prevailing market prices, terms, and conditions and (iii) the transaction complies with the requirements and procedures specified in the Chilean Corporations Law, which requires our board of directors to approve the relevant transaction based upon the criteria mentioned in items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph. In order for our board of directors to approve any such transactions, the related party involved in or negotiating the transaction must give prior notice to our board of directors.

A violation of these provisions shall not affect the transaction's validity, but shall grant us, our shareholders or third parties an indemnification right to claim damages for the benefit of the company. The amount of damages claimed shall be equal to the sum of the benefits improperly obtained by the related party as a result of the relevant transaction. All board resolutions approving such related party transactions must be reported to our shareholders at the following ordinary annual shareholders' meeting. Violations of this provision may result in administrative or criminal sanctions and civil liability to shareholders or third parties who suffer losses as a result of such violation.

The following transactions with related parties may be executed without complying with the requirements previously mentioned, subject to the prior approval of our board of directors: (i) transactions that are not considered material (for this purpose, an act or contract is deemed material if (1) it exceeds 1% of our paid-in capital and reserves and it also exceeds UF 2,000 or (2) it exceeds UF 20,000; and there is a presumption that all contracts celebrated within a period of 12 months constitute one single transaction, irrespective of whether they are executed in one or more separate transactions during such period of time); (ii) transactions that, according to a general policy of customary transactions adopted by the board of directors of the corporation, are considered customary in connection with our corporate purpose; and (iii) transactions among corporations in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 95% of the stake of the counterparty.

In connection with number (ii) above, on December 29, 2009, our board of directors established the following general policy which permits us to carry out certain transactions with related parties without the requirements and procedures set forth in the Chilean Corporations Law. The general policy adopted by our board of directors permits, among other things, transactions in the ordinary course of our business, such as opening current accounts, making deposits, extending loans or credit lines with or without collateral, factoring transactions, the sale and transfer of commercial paper, collections, payments and funds transfers, foreign exchange transactions and issuing letters of credit. This general policy has also been extended to our affiliates.

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We believe that we have complied with the applicable requirements of the Chilean Corporations Law in all transactions with related parties and affirm that we will continue to comply with such requirements. See Note 39 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, appearing elsewhere in this annual report for a more detailed accounting of our transactions with related parties.

On July 19, 2007, Quiñenco, Citigroup Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation entered into a Master Joint Venture Agreement (the Framework Agreement) that set forth the parameters of a partnership between Quiñenco and Citigroup Inc., including the eventual merger of Citibank Chile into us. The Framework

Table of Contents

Agreement provided that Citigroup Inc. would initially acquire a 32.96% equity interest in LQIF, our controlling shareholder, and would be entitled to increase its stake in LQIF to either 41.4778% or 50% through the exercise of several options. Citigroup Inc. could also be required to increase its stake in LQIF to 50% if Quiñenco exercised a put option under the Framework Agreement. The acquisition by Citigroup Inc. of its initial interest in LQIF occurred, with effect on January 1, 2008, under the terms of the Framework Agreement and the corresponding Merger Agreement between us and Citibank Chile. For purposes of the Merger Agreement, the operations and businesses of Citibank Chile that were effectively contributed to us were deemed to represent 10.497% of the post-merger entity and, together with other assets and businesses contributed by Citigroup Inc. to LQIF, were the basis for the issuance by LQIF of the 32.96% equity interest in LQIF transferred to Citigroup Inc. As consideration for the merger, we issued and conveyed to LQIF (and indirectly, the holders of Citibank Chile shares) 8,443,861,140 no-par value Banco de Chile-S series shares (which, as of the date hereof, were converted into ordinary shares, by means of the amendment of the Bank's Bylaws).

Under the Framework Agreement, Quiñenco remains as the controlling shareholder of LQIF and therefore of us, while Citigroup Inc. is granted certain governance and other shareholder rights in LQIF. With respect to the governance rights in us, Citigroup Inc. has the right to name two directors to our 11-member board of directors, while Quiñenco would maintain the right to appoint a majority of our board of directors. Citigroup Inc. also has the power to propose the appointment of certain of our executive officers (including our chief financial officer) and at least one representative on our directors/audit committees. Under this agreement, Citigroup Inc. was also granted certain veto rights over certain fundamental strategic decisions (as defined in the Framework Agreement), such as the delisting of our ADSs from the New York Stock Exchange or the delisting of our shares from the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile and the Valparaiso Stock Exchange, entry into new lines of business or large acquisitions, approval of related party transactions and changes to our bylaws or organizational documents. Furthermore, Citigroup Inc. agreed to purchase substantially all of the assets of our North American (i.e., Miami and New York) branches for U.S.\$130 million. Because Citigroup beneficially owns 50% of LQIF, it may name up to five of the 11 members of our board of directors (such number to be reduced by the number of directors appointed by minority shareholders, provided that Citigroup Inc. always shall have the right to appoint at least one director), including the vice chairman, pursuant to the terms of the Framework Agreement. However, even in this circumstance, Quiñenco would still be entitled to appoint a majority of our board of directors. The Framework Agreement also sets forth a series of ancillary agreements proposed to be entered into by the parties to the Framework Agreement and some of their affiliates.

On December 19, 2008, Quiñenco, Citigroup Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation amended the Framework Agreement (the Amendment), and through it the Shareholders Agreement mentioned below. The Amendment provided that if Citigroup Inc. did not acquire 8.52% of LQIF's shares (to hold at least a 41.4778% ownership interest in LQIF) as a consequence of the actions and decisions of any relevant authority in the United States, Quiñenco shall have the right to compensation as provided in the Amendment, and Citigroup Inc. shall have the option of acquiring either a 41.4778% or a 50% interest in LQIF. Furthermore, the Amendment provided that if for any reason Citigroup Inc. did not exercise any of the call options mentioned in the previous sentence, Quiñenco or its affiliates, as applicable, shall be entitled to require Citigroup Inc. to sell to them an amount of shares of LQIF such that, after such sale, Quiñenco shall directly or through its affiliates own an 80.1% ownership interest in LQIF. If this had occurred, Citigroup Inc.'s governance and other shareholder rights mentioned in the preceding paragraph should have been those provided in Clause Six of the Shareholders Agreement referred to below. Notwithstanding these provisions, on January 29, 2010, Citigroup Inc. exercised a call option to acquire 8.52% of LQIF's shares and, on March 15, 2010, Citigroup Inc. exercised another call option to acquire an additional 8.52% of LQIF's shares. Consequently, since April 30, 2010 Citigroup Inc. and Citigroup Overseas Investment Corporation indirectly own 50% of LQIF. As a result, since April 30, 2010, Citigroup Inc. has been granted certain corporate governance rights over us, as described above.

Effective January 9, 2014, Quiñenco, Citigroup Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation entered into an amendment to the Framework Agreement, and additionally Quiñenco, Citigroup Chile S.A. and other shareholders of LQIF entered into an amendment to the Shareholders Agreement (as defined below) (collectively, the 2014 Amendments), to, among other things, reduce LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A.'s minimum shareholding in Banco de Chile (direct and indirect) from 58.33% to 51%. Prior to the 2014 Amendments, Citigroup had the right to appoint five of the permanent members of our board of directors, provided that the number of directors Citigroup had the right to appoint was reduced by the number of directors appointed by minority shareholders (subject to a

Table of Contents

minimum of one permanent director appointed by Citigroup). Pursuant to the 2014 Amendments, Citigroup maintains its right to appoint five of the permanent members of our board of directors, except that in the event our minority shareholders appoint five permanent directors and thus no person proposed by Citigroup can be appointed as a permanent director, then Citigroup shall have the right to appoint two alternate directors.

On December 27, 2007, Quiñenco, Citigroup Chile S.A. and the minority shareholders of LQIF entered into a shareholders' agreement (the Shareholders' Agreement) that formalized the rights of Citigroup Inc. with respect to the governance rights in us as set forth in the Framework Agreement (and as discussed in the preceding paragraph). The Shareholders Agreement became effective on January 1, 2008.

On December 27, 2007, we entered into the Global Connectivity Agreement with Citigroup Inc. The Global Connectivity Agreement enables us and our clients to become part of Citigroup's global network and provides a framework for us and Citigroup Inc. to direct new business to both companies. The agreement sets forth the terms upon which we, Citigroup Inc. and our respective affiliates will develop a relationship with respect to cross-border business and certain related services (such as corporate and investment banking services, international personal banking services and global transactions services, among others). The parties agreed on the following principles with respect to implementing the terms of the agreement: (i) the promotion of global connectivity products among Chilean customers, (ii) the setup of a technology platform, (iii) the training of employees and officers, and (iv) the construction of international support networks to carry out the transactions contemplated by the agreement.

On December 27, 2007, we also entered into a Trademark License Agreement with Citigroup Inc. in which Citigroup Inc. granted us a non-exclusive paid-up and royalty-free license to use certain of Citigroup Inc.'s trademarks in Chilean territory. In addition, Citigroup Inc. granted us a license to use its domain name solely in connection with marketing and promoting authorized services in Chilean territory.

On December 27, 2007, we entered into a Cooperation Agreement with Citigroup Inc. with the purpose of providing a framework for the integration of Citibank Chile with us following the merger and ensuring a successful relationship between us and Citigroup Inc. In particular, the Cooperation Agreement establishes a communication mechanism between us and Citigroup Inc. to enhance the exchange of ideas and information related to the integration of our business with that of Citibank Chile and provides for certain specific areas of collaboration going forward (such as with respect to our hedging and derivatives strategies).

On December 31, 2007, we entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Citibank, N.A. (the Asset Purchase Agreement), whereby we sold substantially all of the assets and operations of our banking businesses in Miami and New York to Citibank, N.A. and Citibank, N.A. agreed to offer employment to substantially all of the employees in those branches and to assume substantially all of the liabilities related to such assets and operations. In consideration for this sale, we were paid an aggregate purchase price of U.S. \$130 million, in addition to the assumption of liabilities. Following the completion of the sale, the Miami and New York branches were placed in voluntary liquidation in January 2008. In March 2008, the banking licenses for both branches were surrendered to the appropriate banking regulator.

On September 25, 2009, we entered into a Master Services Agreement with Citigroup Inc. This agreement regulates and supplements certain reciprocal services that, before the merger between us and Citibank Chile, had been provided pursuant to the terms of certain service agreements then in effect between Citigroup Inc. (and certain of its affiliates) and Citibank Chile, which were assumed, after the merger, by us as legal successor to Citibank Chile. Furthermore, this Agreement seeks to foster global connectivity with respect to the banking and financial services referred to in the Global Connectivity Agreement and in the other agreements executed with Citigroup Inc. mentioned above. This agreement has the same term of validity as the Cooperation Agreement aforementioned. Later, on October 22, 2015, we extended the Master Services Agreement with Citigroup for a period of six months, beginning on January 1, 2016.

On October 22, 2015, we subscribed a new Global Connectivity Agreement, a new Cooperation Agreement, and a new Trademark License Agreement with Citigroup Inc., replacing the original agreements subscribed on December 27, 2008, which expired on January 1, 2016. Among other changes, these agreements will have an initial duration period of two years beginning on January 1, 2016, and expiring on January 1, 2018. However, the parties may convene before August 31, 2017, to agree on an extension to these agreements for a

Table of Contents

period of two years commencing on January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2020. In the event that the aforesaid extension is not agreed by the parties, these agreements will be extended once for a period of one year starting on January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2019, date on which they shall terminate without any formality. Four months before the expiration of the extension that is agreed upon until January 1, 2020, the parties may renew the contracts according to the procedure provided in the preceding paragraph. If the extension is not agreed in writing, such agreements shall terminate automatically after a period of one year from the expiration of the last agreed period. The same renewal procedure may be used then as often as agreed by the parties.

On December 19, 2012, by means of a public deed signed before the Public Notary of Mr. René Benavente Cash, Banco de Chile together with its affiliate Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada entered into an agreement with Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A. called Contrato de Seguro Colectivo de Desgravamen (Collective Debtor s Life Insurance Agreement) for loan mortgages. Said agreement was entered pursuant to article 40 of DFL No. 251 of 1931, General Regulation No. 330 of the SVS and Circular No. 3,530 of the SBIF and Financial Institutions, both dated March 21, 2012, upon which the public bid for the collective policy for life insurance covering loan mortgages was adjudicated to Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., who offered the lowest rate of 0.0119800% monthly, including a 14.00% commissions fee for the insurance broker Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada, who will act as intermediary of the policy.

On June 19, 2013, by means of a public deed signed before the Public Notary Mr. Raúl Perry Pefaur, Banco de Chile acquired all of the shares of Banchile Factoring S.A. (a Bank s subsidiary) held by our subsidiary Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A. Pursuant to the Ley de Sociedades Anónimas (Chilean Corporation Law) article 103 N° 2, after a period of ten days starting from the date of acquisition, Banchile Factoring S.A. was dissolved and Banco de Chile became its legal successor on June 30, 2013.

On December 9, 2013, by means of a public deed signed before the Public Notary Mr. René Benavente Cash, we and our affiliate Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada entered into an agreement with Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., namely the Collective Debtor s Life Insurance Agreement and the Contrato de Seguro Colectivo de Desgravamen e Invalidez Total y Permanente 2/3 (Collective Debtor s Life, Total and Permanent Disability 2/3 Insurance Agreement) (portfolio in pesos and housing subsidies D.S. No. 1 de 2011), both for loan mortgages. The aforementioned agreements were entered pursuant article 40 of DFL N° 251 of 1931, General Regulation N° 330 of the SVS and Circular No. 3,530 of the SBIF and Financial Institutions, both dated March 21, 2012, upon which the public bid for the Debtor s Life Insurance and Debtor s Life and Total and Permanent Disability 2/3 Insurance agreements (portfolio in pesos and housing subsidies D.S. No. 1 de 2011) the agreements were awarded to Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A. who offered in both cases the lowest rates of 0.0103% monthly and of 0.0109% monthly, respectively, including a 14.00% fee for the insurance broker Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada.

On December 10, 2014, by means of a public deed signed before a Public Notary, we and our affiliate Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada entered into two agreements with Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A.; specifically, the Collective Debtor s Life Insurance Agreement and the Collective Debtor s Life Total and Permanent Disability 2/3 Insurance Agreement (portfolio in pesos and housing subsidies D.S. No. 1 of 2011), both relating to loan mortgages. The aforementioned agreements were entered into pursuant to Article 40 of DFL No. 251 of 1931, General Regulation No. 330 of the SVS and Order No. 3,530 of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions, both dated March 21, 2012, upon which the public bid for the Collective Policy for Life Insurances and Total and Permanent Disability 2/3 Insurance Agreement (portfolio in pesos and housing subsidies D.S. No. 1 of 2011) were awarded to Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., who offered in both cases the lowest rates. The rates offered were 0.0101% monthly and 0.0103% monthly for the Contrato de Seguro Colectivo de Desgravamen and Contrato de Seguro Colectivo de Desgravamen e Invalidez Total y Permanente 2/3, respectively, including a 14.00% fee for the insurance broker Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada.

On December 30, 2015, we and our affiliated companies Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada, and Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., entered into the following existent insurance agreements, excluding those insurance agreements related to loan mortgages that are subject to a public bid in accordance with article 40 of DFL No. 251 of 1931, all of which are in effect from January 1, 2016 until January 1, 2020:

1. Brokerage Agreement entered into by the affiliate Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada and the related company Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A.

Table of Contents

2. Agreements entered into by Banco de Chile and Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A.:
 - a) Collection and Data Administration Agreement.
 - b) Use Agreement for Distribution Channels.
 - c) Banchile's Trademark License Agreement.
 - d) Credit Life Insurance Agreement.
3. Framework agreement for Insurance Banking, entered into by Banco de Chile, Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada and Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A.

Loans to Related Parties

As disclosed in Note 39(c) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report, we incurred an aggregate of Ch\$399,275 million in expenses and recorded Ch\$354,564 million in income from transactions with related parties in 2015, other than loans. As authorized by the General Banking Law, and within the regulatory limits, we hold several outstanding loans owed to us by affiliated corporations. All such loans:

- (i) were made in the ordinary course of business;
- (ii) were made on terms, including interest rates and collateral, substantially the same as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons; and
- (iii) did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

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We held an aggregate of Ch\$370,401 million in loans (allowances for loan losses not deducted) to related parties, including Ch\$233,909 million in collateral pledged by related parties, as of December 31, 2015. See Note 39(a) to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report for details concerning on these transactions.

Table of Contents

Item 8 Financial Information

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Please refer to Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

We and our subsidiaries are subject to claims and are parties to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. A summary of certain current legal proceedings is below.

Erroneous Electronic Forwarding of Bank Statements Claim

On August, 2012, Corporación Nacional de Consumidores y Usuarios de Chile (a Chilean consumer association) filed a class action against Banco de Chile pursuant to Law No. 19,496, whereby the plaintiff demanded that we compensate 52,770 of our current account holders who were affected by erroneous electronic forwarding of bank statements that occurred in July 2012. The plaintiff sought total compensation of Ch\$ 80,000 (approx. U.S.\$ 119) for each account holder as well as the reimbursement of maintenance fees charged on current accounts. On September 17, 2014, a judgment was rendered rejecting the action. The judgment was appealed by the plaintiff. However, the Court of Appeals of Santiago (Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago) affirmed the lower court's judgment and delivered a final judgment favorable to Banco de Chile.

Charges brought under Securities Market Law

On January 30, 2014, the SVS brought charges against Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. (Banchile Corredores) for the alleged infringement of Article 53 second paragraph of Law No. 18,045 (Ley de Mercado de Valores), for certain specific transactions performed during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 related to Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A.'s shares (SQM-B y SQM-A). In this regard, Article 53 second paragraph of Law No. 18.045 provides that no person may engage in transactions or induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of securities, whether or not governed by this Act, by means of any misleading or deceptive act, practice, mechanism or artifice .

On October 30, 2014, the SVS imposed a fine of UF 50.000 (approximately U.S.\$2.0 million as of December 31, 2014) on Banchile Corredores, based on alleged infringement of Article 53 second paragraph of Law No. 18.045 for a specific transaction of SQM-A's shares intermediated by

Banchile in 2011. Banchile has filed a claim against that resolution before the 11th Santiago Civil Court requesting to void such fine. Afterwards, the cause was transferred to another trial at the 22nd Santiago Civil Court. The proceeding is currently at the evidence stage. According to Banchile Corredores' attorney in charge of the claim, there are valid grounds to obtain a favorable judgment in favor of Banchile Corredores.

Consumer Protection Claim

On February 21, 2014, Banco de Chile was notified of a complaint filed by the Servicio Nacional del Consumidor (the National Consumer Service or SERNAC) in the Twelfth Civil Court of Santiago as a collective action pursuant to Law No. 19,496. The legal action challenges certain clauses that exist in the Contrato Unificado de Productos de Personas (the Person Products Unified Agreement) regarding fees on lines of credit for overdrafts and the validity of tacit consent to changes in fees, charges and other conditions in consumer contracts. The Bank has answered the complaint and asked the court to dismiss all charges. With regard to the same matter, on January 16, 2015 Banco de Chile was notified of a complaint submitted by the Corporación Nacional de Consumidores y Usuarios de Chile (the National Corporation of Consumers and Users of Chile or CONADECUS) in the Twenty-Third Civil Court of Santiago as a collective action pursuant to Law No. 19,496. The claims under this action are basically the same as those alleged by SERNAC before the Twelfth Civil Court of Santiago, mentioned above, along with a claim for the outsourcing of certain services related to our clients' current account data. On December 10, 2014, Banco de Chile was notified of a collective action submitted by the Organización de Consumidores y Usuarios de Chile (the National Organization of Consumers and Users of Chile

Table of Contents

or ODECU) in the Fifth Civil Court of Santiago requiring the Court to declare the invalidity of certain provisions of the Person Products Unified Agreement which are alleged to be abusive. These provisions refer to the use of banking cards, ID numbers and passwords in order to execute certain services with us. The plaintiff alleges that, in case of phishing or pharming, the bank and not the client should be responsible for proving the client's diligence in the use of self-service channel services.

At this stage, the potential effects of a judgment in the claims mentioned above cannot be quantified.

In the ordinary course of business, we have other lawsuits and legal proceedings that will not have an adverse effect on us. According to our policies, we have established contingency allowances that may arise from lawsuits and legal proceedings. See Note 27 (c) to our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015, appearing elsewhere in this report.

Dividends

General

We currently have a single series of common shares and the dividends on our shares are proposed by our board of directors and are approved by our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders' meeting following the year with respect to which the dividends are proposed. Our ordinary annual shareholders' meeting is required to be held in the first three months of each year. Following shareholder approval, the dividends are declared and paid. Dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the fifth business day preceding the date set for payment of the dividend. The applicable record dates for the payment of dividends to holders of our ADSs are, to the extent practicable, the same. Under the Chilean Corporations Law and regulations issued thereunder, Chilean public corporations are generally required to distribute at least 30% of their consolidated annual earnings as dividends, except to the extent they have accumulated losses. Under the General Banking Law, a Chilean bank may pay dividends upon approval of its shareholders from (i) net earnings of previous fiscal years (i.e., interim dividends are not permitted), (ii) the reserve kept for that purpose or (iii) other funds permitted under Chilean law.

Our dividend policy is affected to some extent by the rights of SAOS, our affiliate, pursuant to its assumption of the Central Bank indebtedness discussed in Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of the Bank History The 1982-1983 Economic Crisis and the Central Bank Subordinated Debt.

Cash Dividends

In March 2012, our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders' meeting agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 200, in the amount of Ch\$2.984740 per ordinary share, with a corresponding charge to our 2011 net distributable income.

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In March 2013, our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 201 in the amount of Ch\$3.41625263165 per ordinary share, with a corresponding charge to our 2012 net distributable income. As mentioned in our previous 20-F report, Banco de Chile-T series shares did not have right to receive dividends and fully paid-in shares in respect of our net distributable earnings for fiscal year 2012. Once such dividends and fully paid-in shares were distributed, the Banco de Chile-T shares were automatically converted into Banco de Chile shares.

In March 2014, our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 202 in the amount of Ch\$3.48356970828 per ordinary share, with a corresponding charge to our 2013 net distributable income.

In March 2015, our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 203 in the amount of Ch\$3.42915880220 per ordinary share, with a corresponding charge to our 2014 net distributable income.

In March 2016, our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 204 in the amount of Ch\$3.37534954173 per ordinary share, with a corresponding charge to our 2015 net distributable income.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the cash dividends declared per common share during the years ended December 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	2013	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,		2015 (in U.S.\$)
		2014 (in Ch\$, except percentages)	2015	
Chile GAAP:				
Dividend payout ratio(1)	73.45%	71.67%	62.16%	
Dividend per Common Share(2) for shares not pledged to the Central Bank	3.42	3.48	3.43	0.005
Dividend per Common Share(2) for shares pledged to the Central Bank(3)	4.88	4.98	4.90	0.007
Average Dividend per Common Share	3.90	3.95	3.88	0.005

(1) Dividend payout ratio is calculated by dividing the amount of dividends paid by the earnings per share of the prior year.

(2) Dividends per share are calculated by dividing the amount of the dividend paid during each year by the previous year's number of shares outstanding.

(3) Includes additional payments to the Central Bank by amounts of Ch\$42,696 million in 2013, Ch\$43,537 million in 2014 and Ch\$42,857 million in 2015, pursuant to Law No. 19,396.

Whether future dividends will be paid will depend upon our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, governmental regulations and policies and other factors. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that dividends in future years will be paid at a rate similar to dividends paid in past years.

Over last four years, Banco de Chile provisioned 70% of the distributable net income of each period as provision for minimum dividends. Nevertheless, on January 28, 2016, our Board of Directors decided to establish a provision for minimum dividends equivalent to 60% of the distributable net income generated each fiscal year, beginning January 2016 and onwards. For more information see **Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.**

Stock Dividends

At the extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on March 21, 2013, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2012, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$71.97 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02034331347 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. As mentioned in our previous 20-F report, Banco de Chile-T series shares did not have rights to receive dividends and fully paid-in shares in respect of our net distributable earnings for fiscal year 2012. Once such dividends and fully paid-in shares were distributed on May 30, 2013 the Banco de Chile-T shares were automatically converted into Banco de Chile shares.

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At the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 27, 2014, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2013, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$64.56 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02312513083 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396.

At the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 26, 2015, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2014, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$65.31 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02250251855 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396.

At the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 24, 2016, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2015, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$64.79 per share. This stock

Table of Contents

dividend will be distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02232718590 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. This capitalization is currently subject to the SBIF's approval.

Capital Increases

As mentioned under **Stock Dividends**, at the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 21, 2013, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2012, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$71.97 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02034331347 fully paid-in shares per share, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396.

As mentioned under **Stock Dividends**, at the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 27, 2014, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2013, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$64.56 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02312513083 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. As a result, the Bank's capital after this capitalization is Ch\$1,944,920,279,413.

As mentioned under **Stock Dividends**, at the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 26, 2015, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2014, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$65.31 per share. This stock dividend was distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02250251855 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established under Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. After this capitalization, the Bank's paid-in capital amounted to Ch\$2,041,172,778,777.

As mentioned under **Stock Dividends**, at the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 24, 2016, our shareholders agreed to a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2015, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, with a value of Ch\$64.79 per share. This stock dividend will be distributed to the shareholders at the fixed rate of 0.02232718590 fully paid-in shares per share currently held, subject to the exercise of the options established under Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. After this capitalization, the Bank's paid-in capital will amount to Ch\$2,138,046,851,249. As previously mentioned, this capitalization is currently subject to the SBIF's approval.

ADR Holders

Dividends payable to holders of our ADSs are net of conversion expenses of the depositary and are subject to Chilean withholding tax currently at the rate of 35%, subject to certain credits. Owners of our ADSs are not charged any fees with respect to cash or stock dividends.

Pursuant to current Chilean foreign exchange regulations, a shareholder who is not a resident of Chile does not need to be authorized as a foreign investor in order to receive dividends, sale proceeds or other amounts with respect to its shares remitted outside Chile, but the investor must inform the Central Bank about any such transactions and must remit foreign currency through the Formal Exchange Market. See Item 10.

Additional Information Exchange Controls for additional information on how ADS holders may remit currency outside Chile.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

No significant changes in our financial condition have occurred since the date of the most recent audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Table of Contents

Item 9 The Offer and Listing

Nature of Trading Market

Shares of our common stock are traded on all Chilean stock exchanges. Our shares have been listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Valparaiso Stock Exchange since 1894 and on the Electronic Stock Exchange since 1989. The Santiago Stock Exchange is the main trading market for our shares.

The Chilean securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. The Santiago Stock Exchange, which is Chile's main exchange, had a market capitalization of approximately U.S.\$190,383 million as of December 31, 2015. As of the same date, the total annual trading turnover was approximately U.S.\$20,315 million while the average monthly trading turnover was approximately U.S.\$1,693 million. The Santiago Stock Exchange was established in 1893 and is a private company whose equity consists of 48 shares owned by 41 shareholders. As of December 31, 2015, 223 companies and 249 series of shares were listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

According to information provided by the Santiago Stock Exchange, as of December 30, 2015 (the latest available data), this exchange represented 92.8% of the equity trading in Chile. The remaining amount of equities was mostly traded on the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange and, to a lesser extent, on the Valparaiso Stock Exchange.

In addition, as reported by the Santiago Stock Exchange, the ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 45.9% of the Santiago Stock Exchange's aggregate market capitalization as of December 31, 2015. As of the same date, those companies accounted for approximately 47.1% of its equity trading. During 2015 approximately 25% of the companies listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange had their shares traded on an average of 70% or more of the exchange's trading days.

Our ADSs, each representing 600 shares of common stock, without nominal (par) value, have been listed on the NYSE since January 2, 2002 under the symbol BCH. JPMorgan Chase Bank is our depositary for purposes of the ADSs. As of December 31, 2015, a maximum of 3,140,813 ADSs were outstanding (equivalent to 1,884,487,800 shares of common stock or 1.96% of the total number of issued shares of common stock as of the same date). Since certain of our ADSs are held by brokers or other nominees, the number of record holders in the United States may not be fully indicative of the number of direct beneficial owners in the United States or of where the beneficial owners of such shares are resident.

In 2002 we listed our shares of common stock on Latibex. Trading of these shares started on October 8, 2002 under the code XBCH, grouped in trading units of 600 shares. Effective October 18, 2013, we voluntarily delisted our trading units from Latibex.

In addition, on December 20, 2002, we listed our trading units on the London Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, on December 22, 2015 we voluntarily delisted our trading units from such exchange.

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The table below shows, for the periods indicated, the annual, quarterly and monthly high and low closing prices (in nominal Chilean pesos) of the traded shares of our securities, labeled Chile series, on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Electronic Stock Exchange and the Valparaiso Stock Exchange:

Period	Santiago Stock Exchange		Electronic Stock Exchange		Valparaiso Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
(Ch\$ per share of our common stock)(1)						
Annual Price History						
2011	74.0	57.2	74.7	57.0	74.4	58.4
2012	79.5	64.5	79.5	64.1	77.7	64.5
2013	80.3	69.0	80.3	68.3	80.0	68.5
2014	75.3	66.3	75.8	66.3	73.5	69.5
2015	74.6	68.1	74.6	67.3	72.3	70.7
2016 (through April 25)	76.3	68.6	76.4	68.7	74.1	71.1
Quarterly Price History						
2011						
1st Quarter 2011	74.0	63.0	74.7	62.1	74.4	63.1
2nd Quarter 2011	69.7	65.1	69.9	62.0	69.0	65.7

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Table of Contents

Period	Santiago Stock Exchange		Electronic Stock Exchange		Valparaiso Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
(Ch\$ per share of our common stock)(1)						
3rd Quarter 2011	69.3	57.2	70.0	57.0	68.5	58.4
4th Quarter 2011	73.2	59.0	73.6	58.4	73.2	59.0
2012						
1st Quarter 2012	79.5	71.0	79.5	70.5	77.7	71.1
2nd Quarter 2012	76.6	68.7	78.5	68.8	75.6	68.8
3rd Quarter 2012	70.9	64.5	70.9	64.1	69.6	64.5
4th Quarter 2012	77.4	66.0	76.9	65.7	76.9	66.0
2013						
1st Quarter 2013	80.3	72.2	80.3	71.8	80.0	73.6
2nd Quarter 2013	74.7	69.0	74.9	68.3	74.5	68.5
3rd Quarter 2013	79.8	69.1	79.9	69.1	78.2	70.0
4th Quarter 2013	78.4	73.4	78.5	73.3		
2014						
1st Quarter 2014	75.2	66.3	75.8	66.3	70.6	70.4
2nd Quarter 2014	75.3	69.8	75.5	68.0		
3rd Quarter 2014	74.5	70.9	74.4	70.9	73.5	73.5
4th Quarter 2014	75.3	69.0	75.5	69.0	69.5	69.5
2015						
1st Quarter 2015	73.0	68.9	73.0	68.9	72.3	72.3
2nd Quarter 2015	72.0	69.4	72.4	68.8	70.7	70.7
3rd Quarter 2015	73.5	69.1	73.7	68.5		
4th Quarter 2015	74.6	68.1	74.6	67.3		
2016						
1st Quarter 2016	76.3	68.6	76.4	68.7	74.1	71.6
Monthly Price History						
November 2015	73.4	70.9	73.5	70.9		
December 2015	72.2	68.1	71.7	67.3		
January 2016	73.5	68.6	72.8	68.7		
February 2016	73.1	71.0	73.0	70.7	72.2	71.9
March 2016	76.3	71.4	76.4	71.3	74.1	71.6
April 2016 (through April 25)	72.5	70.6	72.4	70.5	72.0	71.1

Sources: Santiago Stock Exchange, Electronic Stock Exchange and Valparaiso Stock Exchange Official Quotation Bulletins and Bloomberg.

(1) Pesos per share reflect nominal price at trade date.

The table below shows the annual, quarterly and monthly high and low closing prices, as reported by the NYSE and Latibex:

Period	New York Stock Exchange		Latibex	
	High	Low	High	Low
(U.S.\$ per ADS)(1) (Euros per Trading Unit)(2)				
Annual Price History				

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2010	92.50	53.72	68.65	37.33
2011	90.35	66.63	72.60	52.80
2012	99.11	80.33	72.60	58.20
2013	102.00	81.00	85.80	56.40
2014	84.91	67.38		
2015	71.70	57.48		
2016 (through April 25)	65.35	56.27		

Quarterly Price History

2011				
1st Quarter 2011	90.35	78.37	68.90	55.85
2nd Quarter 2011	89.81	83.00	61.30	54.00
3rd Quarter 2011	90.23	69.85	62.40	53.40
4th Quarter 2011	85.84	66.63	72.60	52.80

2012				
1st Quarter 2012	99.11	83.98	72.00	59.40
2nd Quarter 2012	95.27	81.07	71.40	60.00
3rd Quarter 2012	86.55	80.33	72.60	59.40
4th Quarter 2012	97.32	83.50	69.60	58.20

Table of Contents

Period	New York Stock Exchange		Latibex	
	High	Low	High	Low
	(U.S.\$ per ADS)(1)		(Euros per Trading Unit)(2)	
2013				
1st Quarter 2013	102.00	92.94	85.80	64.80
2nd Quarter 2013	95.27	81.00	84.00	56.40
3rd Quarter 2013	95.20	82.56	68.40	57.60
4th Quarter 2013	94.00	84.44	69.00	65.40
2014				
1st Quarter 2014	84.91	70.43		
2nd Quarter 2014	82.10	75.39		
3rd Quarter 2014	80.65	72.88		
4th Quarter 2014	75.94	67.38		
2015				
1st Quarter 2015	70.22	64.30		
2nd Quarter 2015	71.70	64.05		
3rd Quarter 2015	66.78	58.60		
4th Quarter 2015	66.36	57.48		
2016				
1st Quarter 2016	65.35	56.27		
Monthly Price History				
November 2015	64.13	59.86		
December 2015	60.61	57.48		
January 2016	62.46	56.27		
February 2016	62.51	60.13		
March 2016	65.35	62.63		
April 2016 (through April 25)	65.27	62.31		

Source: Bloomberg.

- (1) One ADS represents 600 shares of common stock.
- (2) One Trading Unit represents 600 shares of common stock.

As mentioned earlier, on October 18, 2013, we voluntarily delisted our trading units from the Latibex. Similarly, on December 22, 2015, we voluntarily delisted our trading units from the London Stock Exchange.

Table of Contents

Item 10 Additional Information

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Set forth below is a brief summary of the significant provisions of our *estatutos* (bylaws) and Chilean law. This description contains all material information concerning our shares, but does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our *estatutos* (a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this annual report), the General Banking Law, the Chilean Corporations Law and the Securities Market Law.

We are an open stock (public) corporation and are registered with the Chilean Public Registry of Commerce of Santiago under Page 23,859 Number 18,638 of the year 1996, and authorized to operate as a bank by the Superintendency of Bank and Financial Institutions. The Chilean Corporations Laws, the Securities Market Law and the General Banking Law set forth the rules and requirements for establishing, and operating banks in Chile, as well as shareholder rights in a Chilean bank. Additionally, the operation and the shareholder's rights are also governed by the bank's *estatutos*, which effectively serve as both the articles of incorporation and the bylaws of a company incorporated in the United States. Legal provisions in Chile take precedence over any contrary provision set forth in a corporation's *estatutos*. Both the Chilean Corporations Law and our *estatutos* provide that legal actions by shareholders against us (or our officers or directors) to enforce their rights as shareholders or by one shareholder against another in their capacity as such are to be brought in Chile in arbitration proceedings.

The Chilean securities markets are principally regulated by the SVS under the Securities Market Law and the Chilean Corporations Law. In the case of banks, compliance with these laws is supervised by the SBIF. These two laws provide for disclosure requirements, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation and protection of minority investors. The Securities Market Law sets forth requirements relating to public offerings, stock exchanges and brokers, and outlines disclosure requirements for companies that issue publicly offered securities.

Purpose

Our corporate purpose is to undertake all acts, contracts, business and transactions as the General Banking Law allows banking institutions to undertake, without prejudice to expanding or restricting our scope of action consistent with current legal precepts or such as may be established in the future.

Capitalization

As of April 25, 2016, there are 96,129,146,433 Banco de Chile shares outstanding of our capital stock. All of such shares are fully paid.

Our shares are no par value and full voting rights. There are no legal restrictions on the payment of dividends from our net income, except that we may only pay a single dividend per year (i.e., interim dividends are not permitted). Under the Chilean Corporations Law and

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regulations issued thereunder, Chilean public corporations are generally required to distribute at least 30% of their consolidated annual earnings as dividends, except to the extent they have accumulated losses. Previously, a bank was permitted to distribute less than such minimum amount in any given year with approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the bank's outstanding stock. In 2006, however, this possibility was eliminated by law. Under the General Banking Law, a Chilean bank may pay dividends upon approval of its shareholders from (i) net earnings of previous fiscal years (i.e., interim dividends are not permitted), (ii) the reserve kept for that purpose or (iii) other funds permitted under Chilean law.

Under Chilean law, the shareholders of a company, acting at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, have the power to authorize an increase in the company's capital. When an investor subscribes for issued shares, the shares are registered in such investor's name, even if not paid for, and the investor is treated as a shareholder for all purposes, except with regard to receipt of dividends and the return of capital. The investor becomes eligible to receive dividends or the return of capital once it has paid for the shares; if it has paid for only a portion of such shares, it is entitled to reserve a corresponding pro rata portion of the dividends declared with respect to such shares unless the company's bylaws provide otherwise. If an investor does not pay for shares for which it has subscribed on or prior to the date agreed upon for payment, the company is entitled under Chilean law to auction the shares on a stock exchange and collect the difference, if any, between the subscription price and the auction proceeds. However, until such shares are sold, the subscriber continues to exercise all the rights of a shareholder.

Table of Contents

(except the right to receive dividends or the return of capital). In the case of banks, authorized shares and issued shares that have not been paid for within the period fixed for their payment by the SBIF are cancelled and are no longer available for issuance by the company.

The Chilean Corporations Law provides that the purchaser of shares of a company implicitly accepts its bylaws and any agreements adopted at shareholders meetings.

Directors

For a description of the provisions of our *estatutos* relating to our board of directors and our directors/audit committee, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

Ownership Restrictions

Under the Securities Market Law and the regulations of the SBIF, shareholders of open stock corporations are required to report the following to the SVS and the Chilean stock exchanges:

- any direct or indirect acquisition or sale of shares that results in the holder s acquiring or disposing of, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of an open stock corporation s share capital; and
- any direct or indirect acquisition or sale of shares or options to buy or sell shares, in any amount, if made by a holder of 10% or more of an open stock corporation s capital or if made by a director, liquidator, main officer, general manager or manager of such corporation.

The foregoing requirements also apply to the acquisition or sale of securities or agreements which price or return depends or is conditioned (all or in a significant part) upon changes or movements in the price of such shares. The report shall be made the day following the execution of the transaction.

In addition, any person who acquires 10% or more of our shares must include in the report whether the purpose of the acquisition is to acquire control of the company or if the acquisition is just a financial investment. A beneficial owner of ADSs representing 10% or more of our share capital will be subject to these reporting requirements under Chilean law.

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According to the regulations of the SBIF, Chilean banks that issue ADSs are required to inform the SBIF if any person, directly or beneficially, acquires ADSs representing 5% or more of the total amount of shares of capital stock issued by such bank.

Under the Securities Market Law and the regulations of the SVS, persons or entities intending to acquire control, directly or indirectly, of an open stock corporation, regardless of the acquisition vehicle or procedure, and including acquisitions made through direct subscriptions or private transactions, are also required to inform the public of such intention at least 10 business days before the date on which the transaction is to be completed, but, in any case, as soon as negotiations regarding the change of control begin or as soon as confidential information and documents concerning the target are delivered to the potential acquirer such delivery can occur through a filing with the SVS, the stock exchanges where its securities are traded, companies controlled by and that control the target and through a notice published in two Chilean newspapers, which notice must disclose, among other information, the person or entity purchasing or selling, the price and the material conditions of any negotiations.

Prior to such publication, a written communication to such effect must be sent to the target corporation, to the controlling corporation, to the corporations controlled by the target corporation, to the SVS and to the Chilean stock exchanges. Title XV of the Securities Market Law provides the definition of a controlling power, direct holding and related party.

In addition to the foregoing, Article 54A of the Chilean Securities Market Law requires that within two business days of the completion of the transactions pursuant to which a person has acquired control of a publicly traded company, a notice shall be published in the same newspapers in which the notice referred to above was published and notices shall be sent to the same persons mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, as well as posted on their websites, if any.

Table of Contents

The provisions of the aforementioned articles do not apply when the acquisition is being made through a tender or exchange offer.

Title XXV of the Chilean Securities Market Law on tender offers and the regulations of the SVS provide that the following transactions must be carried out through a tender offer:

- an offer which allows a person to take control of a publicly traded company, unless (i) the shares are being sold by a controlling shareholder of such company at a price in cash which is not substantially higher than the market price and the shares of such company are actively traded on a stock exchange and (ii) those shares are acquired (a) through a capital increase, (b) as a consequence of a merger, (c) by inheritance or (d) through a forced sale;
- an offer for a controlling percentage of the shares of a listed company if such person intends to take control of the parent company (whether listed or not) of such listed company, to the extent that the listed company represents 75% or more of the consolidated net worth of the parent company; and
- whenever a controlling shareholder acquires two-thirds of the voting shares of a listed company, such controlling shareholder must offer to purchase the remaining shares from the minority shareholders in a tender offer, unless (i) the controlling shareholder has reached two thirds of the voting shares through a tender offer for all of the shares of the company, or (ii) it reaches such percentage as a result of a reduction of the capital of the company by operation of law.

Article 200 of the Chilean Securities Market Law prohibits any shareholder that has taken control of a publicly traded company from acquiring, for a period of 12 months from the date of the transaction in which it gained control of the publicly traded company, a number of shares equal to or greater than 3% of the outstanding issued shares of the target without making a tender offer at a price per share not lower than the price paid at the time of taking control. Should the acquisition from the other shareholders of the company be made on a stock exchange and on a pro rata basis, the controlling shareholder may purchase a higher percentage of shares, if so permitted by the regulations of the stock exchange.

Title XV of the Chilean Securities Market Law sets forth the basis to determine what constitutes a controlling power, a direct holding and a related party. The Chilean Securities Market Law defines control as the power of a person or group of persons acting (either directly or through other entities or persons) pursuant to a joint action agreement to direct the majority of the votes at the shareholders' meetings of the corporation and to elect the majority of members of its board of directors, or to influence the management of the corporation significantly. Significant influence is deemed to exist in respect of the person or group of persons with an agreement to act jointly that holds, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the voting share capital, unless:

- another person or group of persons acting pursuant to joint action agreement, directly or indirectly, controls a stake equal to or greater than the percentage controlled by such person;

- the person or group does not control, directly or indirectly, more than 40.0% of the voting share capital and the percentage controlled is lower than the sum of the shares held by other shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital (either directly or pursuant to a joint action agreement); or
- in cases where the SVS has ruled otherwise, based on the distribution or atomization of the overall shareholding.

According to the Chilean Securities Market Law, a joint action agreement is an agreement among two or more parties which, directly or indirectly, own shares in a corporation at the same time and whereby they agree to participate with the same interest in the management of the corporation or in taking control of the same. The law presumes that such an agreement exists between:

- a principal and its agents;
- spouses and relatives within certain degrees of kinship;

Table of Contents

- entities within the same business group; and
- an entity and its controller or any of the members of the controller.

Likewise, the SVS may determine that a joint action agreement exists between two or more entities considering, among other things, the number of companies in which they participate and the frequency with which they vote identically in the election of directors, appointment of managers and other resolutions passed at extraordinary shareholders meetings.

According to Article 96 of the Chilean Securities Market Law, a business group is a group of entities with such ties in their ownership, management or credit liabilities that it may be assumed that the economic and financial action of such members is directed by, or subordinated to, the joint interests of the group, or that there are common credit risks in the credits granted to, or in the acquisition of securities issued by, them. According to the Chilean Securities Market Law, the following entities are part of the same business group:

- a company and its controller;
- all the companies with a common controller together with that controller; and
- all the entities that the SVS declares to be part of the business group due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - a substantial part of the assets of the company is involved in the business group, whether as investments in securities, equity rights, loans or guaranties;
 - the company has a significant level of indebtedness and the business group has a material participation as a lender or guarantor of such indebtedness;
 - the company is a member of a controlling group of any company of those mentioned in the first two bullets above and there are reasons grounded in ties in the ownership, management or credit liabilities to include it in the business group; or

- the company is controlled by a member of the controller of any of the entities of the business group if the latter is formed by more than one entity and if there is more than one group of controlling entities and there are reasons grounded in ties in the ownership, management or credit liabilities to include it in the business group.

The General Banking Law provides that, as a matter of public policy, no person or company may acquire, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the shares of a bank without the prior authorization of the SBIF, which may not be unreasonably withheld. The prohibition also applies to beneficial owners of ADSs. In the absence of such authorization, any person or group of persons acting in concert would not be permitted to exercise voting rights with respect to the shares or ADSs acquired. In determining whether or not to issue such an authorization, the SBIF considers a number of factors enumerated in the General Banking Law, including the financial stability of the purchasing party.

The General Banking Law also requires the prior authorization of the SBIF for the following transactions:

- the merger of two or more banks;
- the acquisition of all or a substantial portion of a bank's assets and liabilities by another bank;
- the control by the same person or controlling group of two or more banks; or
- a substantial increase in the share ownership by a controlling shareholder of a bank.

This prior authorization is only required when the acquiring bank or the resulting group of banks would own a significant market share in loans, defined by the SBIF to be more than 15% of all loans in the Chilean

Table of Contents

banking system. The intended purchase, merger or expansion may be denied by the SBIF; or, if the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined to be more than 20% of all loans in the Chilean banking system, the purchase, merger or expansion may be conditioned on one or more of the following:

- the bank or banks maintaining regulatory capital higher than 8% and up to 14% of risk-weighted assets;
- the technical reserve established in Article 65 of the General Banking Law being applicable when deposits exceed one and a half times the resulting bank's paid-in capital and reserves; or
- the margin for interbank loans being reduced to 20% of the resulting bank's regulatory capital.

If the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined by the SBIF to be more than 15% but less than 20%, the authorization will be conditioned on the bank or banks maintaining a regulatory capital not lower than 10% of their risk-weighted assets for the period specified by the SBIF, which may not be less than one year. The calculation of the risk-weighted assets is based on a five category risk classification system applied to a bank's assets that is based on the Basel Committee recommendations.

According to the General Banking Law, a bank may not grant loans to related parties on terms more favorable than those generally offered to non-related parties. Article 84 No. 2 of the General Banking Law and the regulations issued by the SBIF creates the presumption that natural persons who are holders of shares and who beneficially own more than 1% of the shares are related to the bank and imposes certain restrictions on the amounts and terms of loans made by banks to related parties. This presumption would also apply to beneficial owners of ADSs representing more than 1% of the shares.

Article 16 of the General Banking Law provides that the individuals or legal entities that, individually or with other people, directly control a bank and who individually own more than 10% of its shares must send to the SBIF reliable information on their financial situation in the form and in the opportunity set forth in Resolution No. 3,156 of the SBIF.

There are no limitations for non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on the securities of a bank.

Preemptive Rights and Increases of Share Capital

The Chilean Corporations Law provides that whenever a Chilean company issues new shares for cash, it must offer its existing shareholders the right to purchase a number of shares sufficient to maintain their existing ownership percentages in the company. Pursuant to this requirement, preemptive rights in connection with any future issue of shares will be offered by us to the depositary as the registered owner of the shares underlying the ADSs. However, the depositary will not be able to make such preemptive rights available to holders of ADSs unless a

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registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to the underlying shares or an exemption from the registration requirements thereunder is available.

We intend to evaluate, at the time of any preemptive rights offering, the practicality under Chilean law and Central Bank regulations in effect at the time of making such rights available to our ADS holders, as well as the costs and potential liabilities associated with registration of such rights and the related shares of common stock under the Securities Act, and the indirect benefits to us of thereby enabling the exercise by all or certain holders of ADSs of their preemptive rights and any other factors we consider appropriate at the time, and then to make a decision as to whether to file such registration statement. There can be no assurance that any registration statement would be filed. If we do not file a registration statement and no exemption from the registration requirements under the Securities Act is available, the depositary will sell such holders preemptive rights and distribute the proceeds thereof if a premium can be recognized over the cost of such sale. In the event that the depositary is not able, or determines that it is not feasible, to sell such rights at a premium over the cost of any such sale, all or certain holders of ADSs may receive no value for such rights. Non-U.S. holders of ADSs may be able to exercise their preemptive rights regardless of whether a registration statement is filed. The inability of all or certain holders of ADSs to exercise preemptive rights in respect of shares of common stock underlying such ADSs could result in such holders not maintaining their percentage ownership of the common stock following such preemptive rights offering unless such holder made additional market purchases of ADSs or shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

Under Chilean law, preemptive rights are exercisable or freely transferable by shareholders during a period that cannot be less than 30 days following the grant of such rights. During such period, and for an additional 30-day period thereafter, a Chilean corporation is not permitted to offer any unsubscribed shares for sale to third parties on terms which are more favorable than those offered to its shareholders. At the end of such additional 30-day period, a Chilean open stock corporation is authorized to sell unsubscribed shares to third parties on any terms, provided they are sold on a Chilean stock exchange. Unsubscribed shares that are not sold on a Chilean stock exchange can be sold to third parties only on terms no more favorable for the purchaser than those offered to shareholders.

Shareholders Meetings and Voting Rights

An ordinary annual shareholders meeting is held within the first four months of each year. The ordinary annual shareholders meeting is the corporate body that approves the annual financial statements, approves all dividends in accordance with the dividend policy determined by our board of directors, elects the members of our board of directors and approves any other matter that does not require an extraordinary shareholders meeting. Extraordinary meetings may be called by our board of directors when deemed appropriate, and ordinary or extraordinary meetings must be called by our board of directors when requested by shareholders representing at least 10% of the issued voting shares or by the SBIF.

Notice to convene the ordinary annual meeting or an extraordinary meeting is given by means of three notices which must be published in a newspaper of our corporate domicile (currently Santiago, Chile) previously determined by our shareholders at the ordinary annual meeting or, in the event an agreement is not reached in the previous ordinary annual meeting or the newspaper ceases to exist or has its distribution suspended for whatever reason, in the *Official Gazette* in a prescribed manner, and the first notice must be published not less than 15 calendar days nor more than 20 calendar days in advance of the scheduled meeting. Notice must also be given to the SBIF, the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Valparaiso Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange. Currently, we publish our official notices in the *El Mercurio* newspaper of Santiago.

In the case of an ordinary annual shareholders meeting, shareholders holding a prescribed minimum ownership interest in us must be sent an annual report of our activities that includes audited consolidated financial statements. Shareholders who do not fall into this category but who request it must also be sent a copy of our annual report. In addition to these requirements, we regularly provide, and management currently intends to continue to provide, together with the notice of ordinary annual shareholders meeting, a proposal for the final annual dividend.

The quorum for a shareholders meeting is established by the presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders representing at least an absolute majority of the issued shares. If a quorum is not present at the first meeting on first call, the meeting can be reconvened (in accordance with the procedures described in the previous paragraphs) and, upon the meeting being reconvened, shareholders present at the reconvened meeting are deemed to constitute a quorum regardless of the percentage of the shares represented.

The shareholders meetings pass resolutions by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of those voting shares present or represented at the meeting. Approval by a two-thirds majority of the issued shares, however, is required at any shareholders meeting to approve any of the following actions:

- a change in corporate form, merger or spin-off;
- an amendment to our term of existence, if any, or our early dissolution;
- a change in corporate domicile;
- a decrease of corporate capital previously approved by the SBIF, provided it is not reduced below the minimum legal capital;
- the approval of capital contributions and appraisal of properties other than cash, in those cases where it is permitted by the General Banking Act;
- a modification of the powers of shareholders or limitations on the powers of our board of directors;

Table of Contents

- a reduction in the number of members of our board of directors;

- the transfer of 50% or more of the corporate assets or the implementation or amendment of any business plan that contemplates the transfer of more than 50% of our corporate assets or the transfer of 50% or more of the assets of a subsidiary if such subsidiary represents at least 20% of our total corporate assets, as well as transfer of shares of such subsidiary which would make it lose such status;

- any non-cash distribution in respect of the shares;

- a change in the manner of distribution of profits established in our bylaws;

- the granting of guarantees to secure third-party obligations in excess of 50% of our corporate assets, unless granted to a subsidiary;

- the repurchase of our shares under the conditions set forth in Articles 27A and 27B of the Chilean Corporations Law;

- the correction of nullity caused by formal defects of any amendments to our bylaws;

- approval or confirmation of transactions with related parties, as set forth in Articles 44 and 147 of the Chilean Corporations Law; or

- certain other matters set forth in our bylaws.

Shareholders may accumulate their votes for the election of directors and cast all of their votes in favor of one person.

In general, Chilean law does not require a Chilean open stock corporation to provide the level and type of information that U.S. securities laws require a reporting company to provide to its shareholders in connection with a solicitation of proxies. However, shareholders are entitled to examine the books of a company and its subsidiaries within the 15-day period before any ordinary annual shareholders meeting.

The Chilean Corporations Law provides that a Chilean company's annual report must include, in addition to the materials provided by the board of directors to shareholders, the comments and proposals made by the directors' committee, and, whenever shareholders representing 10% or more of the issued voting shares so request, such shareholders' comments and proposals in relation to the company's affairs. Similarly, the Chilean Corporations Law provides that whenever the board of directors of an open stock corporation convenes an ordinary annual shareholders meeting and solicits proxies for that meeting, or distributes information supporting its decisions or other similar material, it is obligated to include as an annex to its annual report any pertinent comments and proposals that may have been made by the directors' committee and shareholders owning 10% or more of the company's voting shares who have requested that such comments and proposals be so included.

Only shareholders registered as such with us on the fifth business day prior to the date of a meeting are entitled to attend and vote their shares. A shareholder may appoint another individual (who need not be a shareholder) as his proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. Every shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a shareholders' meeting has one vote for every share subscribed, as we do not have special classes of shares with different voting rights.

Our shareholders' meetings held in 2014 were:

- The ordinary annual shareholders' meeting held on March 27, 2014, where our shareholders agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 202, in the amount of Ch\$3.48356970828 per Banco de Chile common share, with a charge to 2013 net distributable income of Banco de Chile.
- The extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on March 27, 2014, where our shareholders agreed to issue a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2013 by means of the issuance of fully paid-in shares, without par value, with a value of

Table of Contents

Ch\$64.56 per share, which was distributed among the shareholders in the proportion of 0.02312513083 fully paid-in shares for each share held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law 19,396.

Our shareholders meetings held in 2015 were:

- The ordinary annual shareholders meeting held on March 26, 2015, where our shareholders agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 203, in the amount of Ch\$3.42915880220 per Banco de Chile common share, with a charge to 2014 net distributable income of Banco de Chile.
- The extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 26, 2015, where our shareholders agreed to issue a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2014 by means of the issuance of fully paid in shares, without par value, with a value of Ch\$65.31 per share, which was distributed among the shareholders in the proportion of 0.02250251855 fully paid in shares for each share held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396.

As of April 25, 2016, the following shareholders meetings had been held:

- The ordinary annual shareholders meeting held on March 24, 2016, where our shareholders agreed to the distribution and payment of dividend No. 204, in the amount of Ch\$3.37534954173 per Banco de Chile common share, with a charge to 2015 net distributable income of Banco de Chile.
- The extraordinary shareholders meeting held on March 24, 2014, where our shareholders agreed to issue a stock dividend in connection with the capitalization of 30% of our distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year 2015 by means of the issuance of fully paid in shares, without par value, with a value of Ch\$64.79 per share, which was distributed among the shareholders in the proportion of 0.02232718590 fully paid in shares for each share held, subject to the exercise of the options established in Article 31 of Law No. 19,396. This capitalization is currently subject to the SBIF's approval.

Dividend, Liquidation and Appraisal Rights

For a description of the provisions of our *estatutos* related to our dividends, see Item 8. Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends.

Under the Chilean Corporations Law, Chilean companies are generally required to distribute at least 30% of their earnings as dividends. Previously, the General Banking Law stated that banks were permitted to distribute less than such minimum amount in any given year with the approval of holders of at least two-thirds of the bank's common stock. In 2006, however, this possibility was eliminated by law. In the event of any loss of capital, no dividends can be distributed so long as such loss is not recovered. Also, a bank cannot distribute dividends above the legal minimum if doing so would result in the bank exceeding its ratio of risk-weighted assets to regulatory capital or total assets. See Item 8. Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends.

Dividends that are declared but not paid by the date set for payment at the time of declaration are adjusted from the date set for payment to the date such dividends are actually paid, and interest is accrued thereon. The right to receive a dividend lapses if it is not claimed within five years from the date the dividend is payable and the funds may be claimed by the Chilean treasury.

We may declare a dividend in cash or in shares. When a share dividend is declared above the legal minimum (which minimum must be paid in cash), our shareholders must be given the option to elect to receive cash. A holder of our ADSs may, in the absence of an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or an available exemption from the registration requirement thereunder, effectively be required to receive a dividend in cash. See Preemptive Rights and Increases of Share Capital.

In the event of our liquidation, the holders of our fully paid shares would participate equally and ratably, in proportion to the number of paid-in shares held by them, in our assets available after payment of all our creditors. The holders of fully paid shares would not be required to contribute additional capital to us in the event of our liquidation.

Table of Contents

In accordance with the General Banking Law, our shareholders do not have appraisal rights in the event of a business combination or otherwise.

Approval of Financial Statements

Our board of directors is required to submit our audited consolidated financial statements to the shareholders annually for their approval. The approval or rejection of the financial statements is entirely within our shareholders' discretion. If our shareholders reject our consolidated financial statements, our board of directors must submit new consolidated financial statements not later than 60 calendar days from the date of the rejection. If our shareholders reject our new consolidated financial statements, our entire board of directors is deemed removed from office and a new board of directors shall be elected at the same meeting. Directors who individually approved our consolidated financial statements are disqualified from running for re-election for the ensuing period.

Registrations and Transfers

We act as our own registrar and transfer agent, as is customary among Chilean companies. In the case of jointly owned shares, an attorney-in-fact must be appointed to represent the joint owners in dealings with us.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions.

Table of Contents

EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The Central Bank is responsible for maintaining the stability of the Chilean peso and the normal functioning of internal and external payments. The authority of the Central Bank for these purposes includes regulation of the amount of currency and credit in circulation, the performance of credit transactions and foreign exchange operations and the issuance of regulatory provisions regarding monetary, credit, financing and foreign exchange matters.

Under the Basic Constitutional Act of the Central Bank, Law No. 18,840, foreign exchange operations can be carried out in Chile by any person, subject to the limitations and restrictions established by the Central Bank. Foreign exchange transactions include buying and selling foreign currency and, in general, any act or agreement that may have the effect of creating, amending, or extinguishing an obligation payable in such currency, even if no transfer of funds or drafts to or from Chile is actually involved. Foreign exchange transactions also include transfers of or transactions with respect to gold or instruments representing gold.

The Central Bank can impose the following limitations on foreign exchange transactions:

- The Central Bank can require that the transaction of specified foreign exchange operations, such as foreign investments and foreign credits, be reported to it; and
- The Central Bank can require that the execution of certain foreign exchange operations, such as money transfers to and from Chile, be made only in the Formal Exchange Market. The Formal Exchange Market consists of banks and other entities authorized by the Central Bank.

Also, the Central Bank has the authority to establish certain restrictions on foreign exchange transactions with respect to the Formal Exchange Market. These restrictions may include the following: the obligation to return to Chile in Chilean pesos the value obtained in the export of goods, services, and other payments to foreign persons or entities that have a right of residency in Chile; that a reserve be maintained for credits, deposits and investments in foreign currency from or to a foreign country; and the obligation to obtain approval for payment or remittance of foreign exchange transactions, among others.

These restrictions may only be imposed by resolution adopted by the majority of board members of the Central Bank if required for the stability of the currency or the financing of the balance of payments of the country. Additionally, these restrictions may only be imposed for a predetermined period, which, at the most, may extend to a year. The resolution may be subject to veto by the Minister of Finance, in which case the restriction may only be adopted pursuant to a favorable vote of all the board members. The restriction, once the predetermined period has expired, may be renewed subject to the preceding rules.

On April 16, 2001, the Central Bank eliminated the prior foreign exchange restrictions, replaced the former Compendium of Foreign Exchange Regulations (Compendium) by a new one, and eliminated Chapter XXVI of the old Compendium, which regulated the establishment of an ADR

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facility by a Chilean company. Notwithstanding such replacement, the special regime of Chapter XXVI continued in force for Banco de Chile's ADS program until March 7, 2011, when the Central Bank of Chile, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., as depositary bank, and Banco de Chile executed an agreement that terminated the *Convención Cambiaria* (Exchange Convention). As a consequence of such termination, the special exchange regime established in the Exchange Convention is no longer applicable. Thus, the Deposit Agreement, as amended, and Banco de Chile's ADS program are subject to the exchange regulations of general applicability of Chapter XIV of the Compendium or such new regulations that may be issued in the future. A copy of the amendment to the deposit agreement, dated February 1, 2011, can be found as an Exhibit to this annual report.

The ADS facility is governed by Chapter XIV of the Compendium on Regulations applicable to Credits, Deposits, Investments and Capital Contributions from Abroad. According to Chapter XIV, the establishment of an ADS facility is regarded as an ordinary foreign investment, subject to the above mentioned limitations, and it is not necessary to seek the Central Bank's prior approval in order to establish an ADS facility. The establishment of an ADS facility only requires that the Central Bank be informed of the transaction, and that the transaction be conducted through the Formal Exchange Market.

Table of Contents

In Chile, until December 2015, foreign investments could also be made through the Foreign Investment Committee under Decree Law No. 600 of 1974, Foreign Investment Statute, which was an optional mechanism to invest capital in Chile that required, among other items, a foreign investment contract with the State of Chile. However, on September 29, 2014, Law No. 20,780 was published, which revoked Decree 600 effective January 1, 2016. But the revocation of Decree Law 600 does not apply retroactively. Therefore, foreign investment agreements entered into under Decree Law 600, before its revocation, will continue to be governed by Decree Law 600.

Investment in Our Shares and ADSs

Investments made in shares of our common stock are subject to the following requirements:

- any foreign investor acquiring shares of our common stock who brought funds into Chile for that purpose must bring those funds through an entity participating in the Formal Exchange Market;
- any foreign investor acquiring shares of our common stock to be converted into ADSs or deposited into an ADR facility who brought funds into Chile for that purpose must bring those funds through an entity participating in the Formal Exchange Market;
- in both cases, the entity of the Formal Exchange Market through which the funds are brought into Chile must report such investment to the Central Bank;
- all remittances of funds from Chile to the foreign investor upon the sale of the acquired shares of our common stock or from dividends or other distributions made in connection therewith must be made through the Formal Exchange Market;
- all remittances of funds from Chile to the foreign investor upon the sale of shares underlying ADSs or from dividends or other distributions made in connection therewith must be made through the Formal Exchange Market; and
- all remittances of funds made to the foreign investor must be reported to the Central Bank by the intervening entity of the Formal Exchange Market.

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When funds are brought into Chile for a purpose other than to acquire shares to convert them into ADSs or deposit them into an ADR facility and subsequently such funds are used to acquire shares to be converted into ADSs or deposited into an ADR facility, such investment must be reported to the Central Bank by the custodian within ten days following the end of each month within which the custodian is obligated to deliver periodic reports to the Central Bank.

When funds to acquire shares of our common stock or to acquire shares to convert them into ADSs or deposit them into an ADR facility are received by us abroad (i.e., outside of Chile), such investment must be reported to the Central Bank directly by the foreign investor or by an entity participating in the Formal Exchange Market within ten days following the end of the month in which the investment was made.

All payments in foreign currency in connection with our shares of common stock or ADSs made from Chile through the Formal Exchange Market must be reported to the Central Bank by the entity participating in the transaction. In the event there are payments made outside of Chile, the foreign investor must provide the relevant information to the Central Bank directly or through an entity of the Formal Exchange Market within the first ten calendar days of the month following the date on which the payment was made.

There can be no assurance that additional Chilean restrictions applicable to the holders of ADSs, the disposition of shares of our common shares underlying ADSs or the conversion or repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition will not be imposed in the future, nor can we assess the duration or impact of such restrictions if imposed.

This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to Chapter XIV of the Central Bank Foreign Exchange Regulations, a copy of which is available in Spanish at the Central Bank's website at www.bcentral.cl.

Table of Contents

TAXATION

Chilean Tax Considerations

The following discussion is based on income tax laws and other applicable regulations and rulings issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (Servicio de Impuestos Internos) that are currently in effect in Chile. The discussion summarizes the main Chilean income tax consequences for investments in ADSs or shares of common stock held by individuals without domicile or residence in Chile or legal entities that are neither incorporated under the laws of Chile nor permanently located in Chile. We refer to these investors as *foreign holders* hereafter.

For Chilean tax law purposes, an individual holder resides in Chile if he or she has resided in Chile for more than six months within a calendar year or within two consecutive tax years. The Chilean Internal Revenue Service has interpreted that the six month period must not be uninterrupted. On its turn, for Chilean tax law purposes an individual holder is domiciled in Chile if he or she resides in Chile with the real or supposed purpose of staying in the country. Accordingly, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service has interpreted that an individual without residence in Chile may, nonetheless, be considered as domiciled in Chile since the day of entry into the country if he or she intends to stay in Chile and such intention is evidenced, for example, by circumstances such as the acceptance of a job position in Chile or the relocation of his or her family to the country, among other considerations.

From a constitutional perspective, taxes in Chile are governed by the principle of legality, which precludes the creation, suppression, modification, reduction or waiving of taxes, its essential elements, their form of computation, their collection or their form, proportionality or progression by any means other than a law. Chilean tax authorities, however, have the power to interpret tax laws by issuing rulings and regulations of either general or specific application.

Chile and the United States have subscribed an income and capital tax treaty for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion, but its effectiveness is contingent upon its ratification by the United States Senate, which is still pending and whose approval date is uncertain.

In September 2014, the Chilean government enacted a law reforming the Chilean tax system. This tax reform (Law No. 20,780) gradually increases the first category tax or corporate tax rate between 2014 and 2018 while establishing two alternative tax regimes from 2017 onwards: (i) the Semi-Integrated Regime and (ii) the Attribution Regime. Nevertheless, following this reform in the Chilean taxation system, in February 2016, a new tax law was enacted (Law No. 20,899), which simplified the previously mentioned reform (Law No. 20,780) by limiting the possibility of choosing between the two alternative tax regimes. According to this new law, publicly-traded companies, like Banco de Chile, will only be subject to a Semi-Integrated Regime. Although these reforms are currently in place, some rulings associated with their implementation are still under review by the Chilean IRS. Accordingly, changes to or statements regarding the interpretation of new taxation guidelines could be introduced by the Chilean IRS in the future.

This discussion is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor. Such advice would require a complete understanding of an investor's particular tax situation.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

Cash dividends distributed by us to foreign holders of our ADSs or shares of common stock are subject to a 35.0% withholding tax, which is withheld, declared and paid to the Chilean Treasury by us (the Chilean Withholding Tax hereafter). A tax credit associated with the corporate income tax or the first category tax (the Corporate Tax hereafter) actually paid by the company on the taxable income from which dividends are distributed may be deducted from the Chilean Withholding Tax levied on cash dividends. Currently, up to 100% of Corporate Tax paid by the company, in the proportion corresponding to foreign holders, no matter the country of residence, may be used as tax credit for Chilean Withholding Tax calculation. However, in case of distribution of book income in excess of retained taxable income, those dividends will be subject to Chilean Withholding Tax and no tax credit is permitted as long as the related income has not paid the corporate tax before. Finally, distribution of non-taxable income or income subject to corporate tax applied as a sole tax (herein, the Sole Corporate Income Tax) are both relieved from Chilean Withholding Tax.

Table of Contents

For purposes of applying the Chilean Withholding Tax, cash dividends are grossed-up in the amount the Corporate Tax paid by the company, in the proportion corresponding to the ADS holder. Additionally, in order to determine the amount of the Corporate Tax credit to apply, cash dividends are assumed to have been paid out of the oldest retained taxable profits. Consequently, the effective Chilean Withholding Tax rate to be paid on dividends distributed by us will vary depending on the amount of the Corporate Tax paid on the taxable income from which dividends are distributed.

If on the dividend distribution date there are neither retained taxable profits on which Corporate Tax has been paid nor tax-exempted retained profits, a Chilean Withholding Tax of 35% with a provisional Corporate Tax credit will be applicable. This provisional Corporate Tax credit must be confirmed by the company's taxable income as of December 31 of the year in which the dividend was paid. If such provisional credit is determined to be totally or partially not applicable at the end of the year because retained taxable or exempt profits were not enough to cover the distribution, foreign holders shall reimburse to the Company the part of the provisional credit that was totally or partially granted over non-taxable or exempt profits determined at the end of the fiscal year.

Notwithstanding the above, starting January 1, 2017 Banco de Chile will be subject to a semi-integrated system by which personal or withholding taxes are only triggered upon distribution of taxable profits to the company's owners or shareholders, with a tax credit of only 65% of the paid Corporate Tax, unless the owner or shareholder is resident in a country holding Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with Chile, in which case a tax credit up to 100% of the corporate tax paid by the company can be used against withholding taxes. In case double tax Treaty has been only signed up to 2017, but not yet entered in force, the law established a temporary extension of the use of 100% of corporate tax credit up to 2019.

In our case, we are permitted to deduct dividends paid to SAOS from our taxable base. Accordingly, our actual income tax and, therefore, the amount of tax credit that can be used by the investor is lower than it would be in absence of this tax benefit.

Furthermore, given consecutive changes to the Chilean Tax System, the statutory corporate tax rate has gradually increased over the past years and will continue to increase until 2018, as follows:

- 20.0% in 2013;
- 21.0% in 2014;
- 22.5% in 2015;
- 24.0% in 2016;
- 25.0% under the attribution regime and 25.5% under the semi-integrated regime in 2017;
- 25.0% under the attribution regime and 27.0% under the semi-integrated regime from 2018 onwards.

The increase in the corporate tax rate had impact on our Deferred Taxes outstanding. For more information see Note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Capital Gains

Capital gains realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition by a foreign holder of ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs) will not be subject to Chilean taxation, provided that such disposition occurs outside Chile or that it is performed under the rules of Title XXIV of the Chilean Securities Market Law. The deposit and withdrawal of shares of common stock in exchange for ADRs will not be subject to any Chilean taxes.

Capital gains recognized on the sale or exchange of shares of common stock (as distinguished from sales or exchanges of ADSs representing such shares of common stock) by a foreign holder will be subject to both Corporate Tax and the Chilean Withholding Tax (Corporate Tax being creditable against the latter) if:

- The foreign holder has held such shares of common stock for less than one year from the exchange of ADSs for the shares of common stock, or
- The foreign holder acquired and disposed of the shares of common stock in the ordinary course of its business as a regular trader of stock, or

Table of Contents

- The sale is made to a company in which the foreign holder holds an interest (10.0% or more of the shares in the case of open stock corporations).

If at least one of these conditions is met, capital gains will be subject to general taxation, this is, both the first category tax and the Chilean withholding tax of 35.0% (being the former creditable against the latter).

If the transaction does not meet any of the three conditions mentioned above, capital gains will be taxed with sole Corporate Income Tax. However, this special regime will be repealed in 2017, moment from which capital gains will be subject to general tax regime, unless the special exemption described in the next paragraph applies.

Finally, an exemption regime is available for capital gains produced by the sale of actively traded stocks (under definitions established by the Chilean IRS) provided that the following requirements established by Article N° 107 of the Chilean Income Tax Law are met:

- a) The seller must have acquired the shares: (i) on a Chilean stock exchange authorized by the SVS; or (ii) pursuant to a regulated tender offer carried out according to Title XXV of the Chilean Securities Market Law; or (iii) at the time of incorporation of the corporation or pursuant to a capital increase; or (iv) pursuant to the exchange of public traded securities convertible in shares (in this case the acquisition cost of the shares corresponds to the exchange price); or (v) in a redemption of securities from mutual funds;

In regards to shares acquired in a capital increase process (as mentioned in (iii) above) before the company was publicly listed, only the greatest amount between the portion which exceeds the price of the offering on the stock exchange (closing price on the first day of transactions for the IRS) and the book value on the prior day will be exempted.

- b) The shares must be sold: (i) on a stock exchange authorized by the SVS; (ii) pursuant to a regulated tender offer; or (iii) in a contribution of securities on mutual funds; and

- c) The exemption under analysis also applies if the sale or transfer of shares is executed within 90 days following the day on which they were no longer considered as actively traded. In such case, the profits exempted from Chilean taxes will correspond to the average price of said shares within the last 90 days in which they were actively traded. Any profits above the average price will be subject to the general tax regime applicable to the transfer of shares.

Regarding ADSs, the acquisition value of the shares of common stock received in exchange for them will represent the tax basis of such shares. The acquisition value is determined by the parties in the relevant deposit agreement, and generally corresponds to the highest price at which they

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are traded on Chilean stock exchanges on the date when the exchange takes place. Consequently, the conversion of ADSs into shares of common stock and the sale of such shares of common stock for the value established under the deposit agreement will not generate a capital gain subject to taxation in Chile in case the sale of shares is made at the same tax basis as of the time of the conversion.

However, as the exchange is generally registered two days after it took place, if the price of the shares goes down, a gain would arise. In order to overcome this situation, on October 1, 1999, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service issued Ruling No. 3,708, allowing Chilean issuers of ADSs to amend the deposit agreements by including a clause stating that when exchanged shares are sold by the ADSs holders on a Chilean stock exchange, either on the same day in which the exchange is recorded in the shareholders registry of the issuer or within two business days prior to such date, the acquisition price of those exchanged shares will be the price recorded in the invoice issued by the stock broker that participated in the sale. Consequently, if this clause were included in the deposit agreement, the capital gain that may arise if the exchange date was different from the date in which the shares received in exchange for ADSs were sold will not be subject to taxation. Sale of shares at a higher value of the invoice of the broker will be subject to taxes in Chile.

The distribution and exercise of preemptive rights relating to the shares of common stock will not be subject to Chilean taxation. Amounts received in exchange for the shares or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the shares will be subject to both Corporate Tax and Chilean Withholding Tax (the former being creditable against the latter to the extent described above).

Table of Contents

Stock dividends

Stock dividends (distributions of fully paid-in shares) are free of tax.

Nevertheless, from 2017 onwards capital gains associated with the sale of shares obtained as stock dividends will be subject to the general tax regime. Therefore, foreign investors will be subject to Chilean Withholding Tax on capital gains arising as a consequence of the sale of shares received as stock dividends. However, if the stock complies with the requirements established by Article 107 of Chilean Income Tax Law (see Capital Gains), capital gains will be free of tax.

Mutual Funds and Investment Funds

Law No. 20,712, also known as the Unitary Funds Act , regulates all aspects related to mutual funds and investment funds, both public and private (creation, accepted investments, administration, forbidden activities, profit taxation, among others), as well as the activity of administrating third-party funds and individual portfolio management.

(1) The main aspects concerning taxation of foreign investments made in mutual and public funds are the following:

- a) In general, foreign investors are subject to a 10% Sole Tax over dividends and other forms of payment of taxable income originated from the Fund s investments which would generally be subject to Chilean Withholding Tax, except if they are attributed to non-taxable income or income exempted from Chilean Withholding Tax.
- b) The rescue of Fund quotas (capital investments) is not subject to Chilean taxes, only to the extent that the fund has been liquidated.
- c) The capital gains arising from the sale or redemption of Fund s quotas for reasons other than the Fund s termination is subject to a 10% Sole Tax.

(2) In the case of Funds that have at least 80% of their investment portfolio invested in certain foreign assets during at least 330 continuous or discontinuous days within the financial year, the foreign investments are taxed according to the following rules:(1)

- a) Dividends attributed to income proceeding from the Fund's investments in foreign assets (80% or more) are not subject to taxes in Chile. Dividends attributed to income proceeding from the Fund's investments in Chilean assets (20% or less) are subject to a 10% Sole Tax, except for those who correspond to non-taxable or exempted income.
- b) The capital gains produced by the sale or redemption of fund quotas for reasons other than the Fund's termination are exempted from Chilean taxes.
- c) Interests attributed to income proceeding from the Fund's investments in foreign assets (80% or more) are not subject to taxes in Chile. Interests attributed to income proceeding from the Fund's investments in certain Chilean assets (20% or less) and other specific kinds of investments are subject to a 4% Sole Tax, except for those who correspond to non-taxable or exempted income. No tax credits available.
- d) Whatever the percentage of the investment portfolio of the Fund is invested in foreign assets, dividends and interest payments will be subject to the general tax regime (Corporate Tax plus Chilean Withholding Tax with a credit for paid Corporate Tax) if any individual or entity with

(1) This special tax treatment also requires that the internal investment policy of the Fund: (a) be in line with such percentage being invested specific foreign assets during the referred period of time; and (b) mandate that all other income proceeding from the remaining percentage of their portfolio investment (local assets) and not exempted from Chilean Withholding Tax be completely distributed among its participants during that year of their perception or during the 180 day-period following said financial year's closing.

Table of Contents

domicile or residence in Chile holds an interest, or is entitled to benefits, of 5% or more in one of the foreign holders, excluding foreign individuals and institutional investors.

Fixed Income (in force according to the Unitary Funds Act)

There are special tax regulations for bonds issued in Chile in a public offering which fulfill specific conditions established in the Chilean Income Tax Law (104 Bonds).

The Chilean withholding tax of 4% shall be withheld by the local custodian that is acting as a local tax agent of the foreign investor.

Capital gain produced in the sale of 104 Bonds should be exempted from Chilean taxes provided that:

- i. They are traded in a continuous auction system; or
- ii. They are held for at least one hour.

The governmental bonds included in a list made by the Treasury Department qualify as 104 Bonds (even if some of the requirements mentioned above are not met) and are suitable for a tax exemption, regardless of its trading system, by virtue of Supreme Decree N° 471 of March 25, 2014.

According to the Chilean Income Tax Law, bonds and other debt instruments issued in Chile by Chilean companies are deemed to be located in Chile and therefore, sourced in Chile for income tax purposes. Therefore the capital gains arising from their sale is subject to Chilean taxes, even if the seller is a non- resident. Also, interests arising from debt securities issued through offshore permanent establishments are deemed to be sourced in Chile.

Capital Gains Tax Regime for Foreign Institutional Investors

The Unitary Funds Act contains an exemption rule for capital gains obtained by foreign institutional investors in the sale of debt securities and the sale of shares subject to Article 107 of the Chilean Income tax Law.

According to this rule, capital gains obtained by foreign institutional investors in the sale of debt securities (public offerings not covered by the regime established in the Article 104 of the Chilean Income Tax Law) are exempted from income tax provided they have been issued prior to

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May 1, 2014 by companies incorporated in Chile and that the investor meets requirements set by the law.

The exemption shall be applicable for securities purchased before the entry in force of Unitary Funds Act (May 1, 2014), provided that the seller complies with the requirements listed in the repealed article 106, even in the case where the transfer of shares has not been made under any of the modalities set out in Article 107 (as described above).

Other Chilean Taxes

There are no Chilean inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the transfer or disposition of the ADSs by a foreign holder; however, according to the Chilean Internal Revenue Service's criteria, such taxes will generally apply to the transfer at death or by a gift of shares of common stock by a foreign holder. No Chilean stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties apply to foreign holders of ADSs or shares of common stock.

Other Relevant Aspects

Aside from the changes that have been mentioned so far, personal tax for Chilean residents will be reduced in the higher-income bracket from 40% to 35% starting January 1, 2017.

Also, starting January 1, 2016, the Stamp Tax rate increased from 0.4% to 0.8% (this tax mainly affects loans and financing).

Table of Contents

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock, as well as the ownership and disposition of ADSs received pursuant to a deposit into the ADR facility of shares of our common stock, by a beneficial owner that is: (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust (or otherwise if the trust has a valid election in effect under current U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person). For purposes of this discussion, we refer to these owners of ADSs or shares of our common stock as U.S. Holders. If a partnership (or any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds ADSs or shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. A prospective investor that is a partnership or a partner in a partnership holding ADSs or shares of our common stock should consult its own tax advisors.

This summary is not a comprehensive discussion of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder's decision to acquire ADSs or shares of our common stock. In particular, this discussion is directed only to U.S. Holders that will hold ADSs or shares of our common stock as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) and it does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income or any special U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (U.S. Code), such as banks, brokers or dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities electing the mark-to-market method of accounting, financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships, holders that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of our voting shares of our common stock, persons holding ADSs or shares of our common stock as part of a hedging, conversion or other integrated transaction or a straddle, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax or U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. Prospective investors are advised to satisfy themselves as to the overall U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences of their ownership of ADSs or shares of our common stock by consulting their own tax advisors.

Except where specifically described below, this discussion assumes that we are not a passive foreign investment company (PFIC), for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please see the discussion under **Passive Foreign Investment Companies** below.

The statements of U.S. federal income tax laws set out below are based on the laws in force as of the date hereof and may be subject to changes in U.S. federal income tax law occurring after that date, including changes that may have retroactive effect.

ADRs

A U.S. Holder who deposits shares of our common stock into the ADR facility, receiving ADSs in return, will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares of our common stock represented by those ADSs and evidenced by ADRs. Deposits and withdrawals of shares of our common stock by U.S. Holders in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the discussion below under *Passive Foreign Investment Companies*, distributions of cash or property (other than shares of our common stock, if any, distributed pro rata to all of our shareholders, including holders of ADSs) paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) with respect to ADSs or shares of our common stock, including the net amount of the Chilean income tax withheld on the distribution (after taking into account the credit for the first category tax as described in *Taxation - Chilean Tax Considerations - Cash Dividends and Other Distributions*), will be includible in gross income as ordinary income on the date on which the U.S. Holder receives the distribution, in the case of shares of

Table of Contents

our common stock, or the date the depository receives the distribution, in the case of ADSs. To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such excess amounts will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the shares of our common stock and, thereafter, as capital gain. As used below, the term "dividend" means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid in Chilean pesos generally will be includible in gross income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the spot market exchange rate in effect on the date the U.S. Holder receives the dividends, in the case of shares of our common stock, or the date the depository receives the dividends, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of foreign currency gain or loss, if any, on any Chilean pesos received which are converted into U.S. dollars after they are received.

Dividends paid to corporate U.S. Holders with respect to ADSs or shares of our common stock will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the U.S. Code. Under current law, dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) with respect to ADSs will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at preferential rates if the dividends constitute "qualified dividend income" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividend income if:

- the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States; and
- we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a PFIC.

The ADSs are listed on the NYSE, and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. Moreover, as discussed below under "Passive Foreign Investment Companies," we believe that we will not be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2015 and current taxable year, and based on our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, relevant market and shareholder data and our current business plans, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC in the future. However, there can be no assurance in this regard because the PFIC determination is made annually and is based on the portion of our assets (including goodwill) and income that is characterized as passive under the PFIC rules and our continued qualification for an exception to the PFIC rules for certain foreign banks.

Based on existing guidance, we do not expect that dividends paid on shares of our common stock will be qualified as dividends because shares of our common stock are not readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and, although a comprehensive income tax treaty between Chile and the United States has been signed, such treaty is not currently in force.

Subject to generally applicable limitations and conditions under the U.S. Code (including a minimum holding period requirement), Chilean income tax withheld from dividends (after taking into account the credit for the first category tax, when it is available) may be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. If the amount of Chilean income tax initially withheld from a dividend is determined to be in excess of a U.S. Holder's Chilean tax liability, thereby permitting a U.S. Holder to obtain a refund in respect of such excess tax, such excess tax may not be creditable. Dividends paid on the ADSs or shares of our common stock generally will constitute foreign source income, and for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, as "passive category income," for most U.S. Holders. U.S. Holders are not allowed foreign tax credits for income taxes withheld in respect of certain short-term or hedged positions in

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securities and may not be allowed foreign tax credits in respect of arrangements in which their expected economic profit is insubstantial. Alternatively, a U.S. Holder may be able to deduct Chilean income taxes paid with respect to dividends on our shares of common stock against its taxable income, assuming such U.S. Holder does not take a credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. U.S. Holders should consult their own advisors concerning the implications of these rules in light of their particular circumstances.

Table of Contents

Taxation of Capital Gains or Losses

Subject to the discussion below under **Passive Foreign Investment Companies**, gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of ADSs or shares of our common stock generally will be capital gain or loss and generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares of our common stock have been held for more than one year. The amount of gain or loss realized will be the difference between (i) the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of ADSs or shares of our common stock over (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or shares of our common stock. Long-term capital gain realized by certain U.S. Holders (including individuals) generally is eligible for favorable rates of U.S. federal income tax. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations under the U.S. Code.

The initial tax basis of shares of our common stock purchased by a U.S. Holder generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the Chilean pesos denominated purchase price determined on the date of purchase. If shares of our common stock are treated as being traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder, or, if it elects, an accrual basis U.S. Holder, will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of such shares by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase. Such an election by an accrual basis U.S. Holder must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the U.S. IRS). If a U.S. Holder converts U.S. dollars to Chilean pesos and immediately uses the currency to purchase shares of our common stock, such conversion generally will not result in taxable gain or loss to the U.S. Holder.

With respect to the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our common stock, the amount realized by a U.S. Holder generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the payment received determined on (1) the date of receipt of payment in the case of a cash basis U.S. Holder or (2) the date of disposition in the case of an accrual basis U.S. Holder. If shares of our common stock are treated as being traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder, or, if it elects, an accrual basis U.S. Holder, will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale.

Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on such a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our common stock generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. If Chilean income tax is withheld on such sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (see **Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Chilean Tax Considerations Capital Gains**), a U.S. Holder generally would not be able to utilize foreign tax credits in respect of such Chilean income tax unless the U.S. Holder has other income from foreign sources, for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation rules. Alternatively, a U.S. Holder may be able to deduct Chilean income taxes paid with respect to a disposition of shares of our common stock against its taxable income, assuming such U.S. Holder does not take a credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit limitation rules to their investment in, and disposition of, the shares of our common stock.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Special U.S. federal income tax rules apply to U.S. persons owning ADSs or common shares of a PFIC. A foreign corporation generally will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying relevant look through rules with respect to the income and assets of subsidiaries, either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income ; or
- on average at least 50% of the gross value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, gains from the disposition of passive assets and gains from commodities and securities transactions. In determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC, a pro rata portion of the income and assets of each corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest (by value) is taken into account.

Table of Contents

Banks generally derive a substantial part of their income from assets that are interest bearing or that otherwise could be considered passive under the PFIC rules. An exception, however, is provided for income derived in the active conduct of a banking business (the Active Bank Exception). The application of the Active Bank Exception to banks is unclear under present U.S. federal income tax law. The U.S. IRS has issued a notice and has proposed U.S. Treasury regulations which have different requirements for qualifying as a foreign bank and for determining the banking income that may be excluded from passive income under the Active Bank Exception. Based on our current estimates of our gross income and gross assets, the nature of our business and our interpretation of the proposed U.S. Treasury regulations and notice relating to the Active Bank Exception, we do not expect to be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year (although the determination cannot be made until the end of such taxable year), and we intend to continue our operations in such a manner that we do not expect to be classified as a PFIC in the foreseeable future. There can be no assurances in this regard, however, because the application of the relevant rules is complex and involves some uncertainty. The PFIC determination is made annually and is based on the portion of our assets (including goodwill) and income that is characterized as passive under the PFIC rules. In addition, the relevant U.S. Treasury regulations addressing the Active Bank Exception may not be finalized in their current form, and our PFIC status may be impacted if and when these U.S. Treasury regulations are finalized. Moreover, our business plans may change, which may affect the PFIC determination in future years.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any year, U.S. Holders may be subject to adverse tax consequences upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or shares of our common stock, or upon the receipt of certain excess distributions (generally distributions in excess of 125% of the average distribution over the shorter of a three-year period or the U.S. Holder's holding period for shares of our common stock) from us. In this event, unless a U.S. Holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to ADSs or shares of our common stock, as described below, any gain realized on a sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs or shares of our common stock or excess distributions would be treated as realized ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for such ADSs or shares of our common stock, and amounts allocated to prior years during which we were a PFIC would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year. An additional interest charge may apply to the portion of the U.S. federal income tax liability on such gain or distribution treated under the PFIC rules as having been deferred by the U.S. Holder. Amounts allocated to the taxable year in which the sale or excess distribution occurs and to any year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income in the taxable year in which the sale or excess distribution occurs. If we were a PFIC, certain subsidiaries and other entities in which we have a direct or indirect interest may also be PFICs (Lower-tier PFICs). Under attribution rules, U.S. Holders would be deemed to own their proportionate shares of Lower-tier PFICs and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax according to the rules described above on (i) certain distributions by a Lower-tier PFIC and (ii) a disposition of shares of a Lower-tier PFIC, in each case as if the U.S. Holder held such shares directly, even though such U.S. Holder had not received the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions.

If we are treated as a PFIC, the rules described in the foregoing paragraph can be avoided by a U.S. Holder that makes a mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder may make a mark-to-market election for ADSs or shares of our common stock (but not for the shares of any Lower-tier PFIC) if such ADSs or shares of our common stock constitute marketable stock as defined in the U.S. Treasury regulations. ADSs and shares of our common stock will be marketable stock if they are regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market within the meaning of the U.S. Treasury regulations. The ADSs are listed on the NYSE, and will qualify as regularly traded on an established securities market so long as they are so listed. No assurance can be given, however, that our common stock will be considered regularly traded on an established securities market. In particular, it is unclear whether the Santiago Stock Exchange, the *Bolsa Electrónica de Chile* and the Valparaíso Stock Exchange would meet the requirements for a qualified exchange or other market. A U.S. Holder electing the mark-to-market regime generally would compute gain or loss at the end of each taxable year as if the ADSs or shares of our common stock had been sold at fair market value. Any gain recognized by the U.S. Holder under mark-to-market treatment, or on an actual sale, would be treated as ordinary income, and the U.S. Holder would be allowed an ordinary deduction for any decrease in the value of its ADSs or shares of our common stock as of the end of any taxable year, and for any loss recognized on an actual sale, but only to the extent, in each case, of previously included mark-to-market income not offset by previously deducted decreases in value. Any loss on an actual sale of ADSs or shares of our common stock would be a capital loss to the extent in excess of previously included mark-to-market income not offset by previously deducted decreases in value. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its ADSs or shares of our common stock will be increased by the amount of income inclusion and decreased by the amount of deductions under the

Table of Contents

mark-to-market rules. U.S. Holders should be aware, however, that if we are determined to be a PFIC, the interest charge regime described above could be applied to indirect distributions or gains deemed to be attributable to U.S. Holders in respect of any of our Lower-tier PFICs, and the mark-to-market election generally would not be effective for such Lower-tier PFICs.

The rules described in the second preceding paragraph can also be avoided by a U.S. Holder that elects to treat us as a qualified electing fund. However, this option generally will not be available to U.S. Holders because we do not intend to provide the information necessary for U.S. Holders to make such election.

A U.S. Holder that owns ADSs or shares of our common stock during any taxable year that we are treated as a PFIC generally would be required to file U.S. IRS Form 8621. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to ADSs or shares of our common stock, the availability and advisability of making an election to avoid the adverse tax consequences of the PFIC rules should we be considered a PFIC for any taxable year and the application of the reporting requirements on U.S. IRS Form 8621 to their particular situation.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Dividends paid on, and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, ADSs or shares of our common stock to a U.S. Holder generally will be subject to the information reporting requirements of the U.S. Code and may be subject to backup withholding unless the U.S. Holder provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the U.S. IRS.

In addition, U.S. Holders may be required to comply with certain reporting requirements, including filing a U.S. IRS Form 8938, Statement of Foreign Financial Assets, with respect to the holding of certain foreign financial assets, including stock of foreign issuers, either directly or through certain foreign financial institutions, if the aggregate value of all such assets exceeds U.S.\$50,000. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting rules to ADSs or shares of our common stock and the application of these reporting requirements to their particular situations.

HOLDERS OF ADSs OR SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE CHILEAN, U.S. FEDERAL INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs OR SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK, INCLUDING, IN PARTICULAR, THE EFFECT OF ANY NON-U.S., STATE OR LOCAL TAX LAWS.

WHERE TO FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The materials included in this annual report on Form 20-F, and exhibits thereto, may be inspected and copied at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. The SEC also maintains a

website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains the same reports and information about us. The reports and information about us can be downloaded from the SEC's website.

Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For quantitative and qualitative information related to market risk, see Note 42 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Item 12 Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities

Item 12A Debt Securities

Not Applicable.

Table of Contents**Item 12B Warrants and Rights**

Not Applicable.

Item 12C Other Securities

Not Applicable.

Item 12D American Depositary Shares

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the Depository) serves as the depository for our ADSs. ADS holders are required to pay various fees to the Depository, and the Depository may refuse to provide any service for which a fee is assessed until the applicable fee has been paid.

ADS holders are required to pay the Depository amounts in respect of expenses incurred by the Depository or its agents on behalf of ADS holders, including expenses arising from compliance with applicable law, taxes or other governmental charges, facsimile transmission or conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars.

ADS holders are also required to pay additional fees for certain services provided by the Depository, as set forth in the table below.

Depository service	Fee payable by ADS holders
(a) Issuance and delivery of ADRs against deposits of shares, including deposits in respect of share distributions, rights and other distributions	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)
(b) Distribution of dividends	U.S.\$0.02 or less per ADS
(c) Withdrawal of shares underlying ADSs	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)
(d) Transfer, combination and split-up of ADRs	U.S.\$1.50 per ADS

The Depository may sell (by public or private sale) sufficient securities and property received in respect of share distributions, rights and other distributions prior to the deposit of shares to pay the charges described in (a) and (c) of the table above. In addition, the Depository may deduct from any distributions on or in respect of deposited securities, or may sell by public or private sale for the account of a holder, any part or all of such deposited securities (after attempting by reasonable means to notify the holder prior to such sale), and may apply such deduction or the proceeds of any such sale in payment of any tax or other governmental charge that may become payable by or on behalf of a custodian or the Depository with respect to any ADR, any deposited securities represented by ADSs or any distribution thereon.

Payments by the Depositary

The Depositary has agreed to reimburse us for certain reasonable expenses related to the ADS program, subject to a cap agreed between the Depositary and us. These reimbursable expenses currently include, but are not limited to, legal fees, NYSE listing fees, investor relations servicing, investor related presentations, ADR-related advertising and public relations in those jurisdictions in which the ADRs may be listed or otherwise quoted for trading, and accountants' fees in relation to our regulatory filings. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we did not receive any reimbursements from the depositary, but the Depositary paid U.S.\$18,069.92 of broker expenses on our behalf.

Table of Contents

PART II

Item 13 Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14 Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 15 Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have evaluated, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon our evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and

procedures that:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013 framework) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment and those criteria, management believes that the company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

(c) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Controls

Ernst & Young Limitada (EY Limitada), the independent registered public accounting firm that has audited our financial statements, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. This attestation report appears on page F-3 of our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Jaime Estévez, a member of our directors/audit committee who satisfies the independence requirements of both Chilean law and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, qualifies as an audit committee financial expert pursuant to the Instruction to paragraph (a) of this Item 16A. Mr. Estévez possesses vast financial experience evidenced by the fact that for 5 years he was chairman of the board of directors of Banco del Estado de Chile, a Chilean government-owned bank, served as a director of AFP Provida and AFP Protección, two Chilean private investment pension funds, and from 2006 until 2012 was a director of Endesa Chile S.A. as well as a member of its directors/audit committee and a financial expert. Prior to such service, Mr. Estévez served as a Congressman for 8 years, a period in which he was a member of the Finance and Budget Committee of the Chilean Congress. Mr. Estévez holds a degree in economics from the Universidad de Chile.

Item 16B Code of Ethics

In 2008, we adopted a new Code of Ethics, as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F under the Exchange Act. The Code of Ethics applies to our Directors and Consultants of our Board, to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions, and to all other employees without exception. A current copy of the Code of Ethics is filed as Exhibit 11.1 to this annual report.

Item 16C Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

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The following table sets forth the fees billed to us by our independent auditors, EY Limitada, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

	2013	Year ended December 31,		2015
		2014	(in millions of Ch\$)	
Audit fees	Ch\$ 803	Ch\$ 776	Ch\$ 822	
Audit-related fees				
Tax fees	3	22	52	
Other fees		460	826	
Total fees	Ch\$ 806	Ch\$ 1,258	Ch\$ 1,700	

Audit fees in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by EY Limitada in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements. This line item includes: (i) audit of our statutory accounts, and audit of the consolidated financial statements required by Item 18 of Form 20-F and limited reviews of financial statements, (ii) reviews of forms and comment letters filed with the SEC and the issuance of comfort letters, and (iii) other local attestation reports required by local regulators.

Audit-related fees in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by EY Limitada for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Bank's financial statements and are not reported under audit fees. Services such as (i) attestation reports not required by statute or

Table of Contents

regulations and (ii) merger and acquisition due diligence are included on this line item. During 2013, 2014 and 2015, there were no such services rendered.

Tax fees in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by EY Limitada for permitted tax advisory and tax compliance services.

All Other fees incurred in 2014 and 2015 were related to certain consulting services such as: (i) operational risk assessment, and (ii) foreign regulations compliance. During 2013, there were no other services rendered.

Directors/Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Auditors are pre-approved by our directors/audit committee, whose main duties are disclosed in Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices. Furthermore, the selection of external auditors is subject to approval by our shareholders at the ordinary annual shareholders meeting. All proposed services carried out by our external auditors as well as corresponding fees related to audit and non-audit services, have been presented to our directors/audit committee, which has determined they are reasonable and consistent with our policies.

Item 16D Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Mr. Pino serves on our directors/audit committee in reliance upon the exemption from the independence requirements contained in Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv)(D). We do not believe that such reliance would materially adversely affect the ability of the directors/audit committee to act independently and to satisfy the other requirements of Rule 10A-3.

Item 16E Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

We did not make any purchases of our previously issued shares during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Item 16F Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not Applicable.

Table of Contents**Item 16G Corporate Governance**

Pursuant to Section 303A.11 of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE, we are required to provide a summary of the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those required for U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards. We are a Chilean bank with shares listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Valparaiso Stock Exchange, the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange, the LSE and the Latibex and ADSs listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Our corporate governance practices are governed by our bylaws, the General Banking Law, the Chilean Corporations Law, the Securities Market Law, and the regulations issued by the SBIF. Therefore, you may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

The table below discloses the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the NYSE standards.

NYSE Standards	Our Corporate Governance Practice
<p><i>Director Independence. Majority of board of directors must be independent. Controlled companies, which would include our company if it were a U.S. issuer, are exempt from this requirement. §303A.01</i></p>	<p>Pursuant to the General Banking Law, we are not required to make a determination as to the independence of our directors. However, pursuant to the Chilean Corporations Law, under certain circumstances provided in Article 50b is of such law, we are required to appoint at least one independent director. The definition of independence applicable to us pursuant to the Chilean Corporations Law differs in certain aspects from the definition applicable to U.S. issuers under the NYSE rules. Under the Chilean Corporations Law, as recently amended, there are several factors that must be observed in order to determine whether a director is deemed to be independent. These factors are included in Article 50bis of the Chilean Corporations Law. In addition, under the regulations of the SBIF, members of the directors/audit committee must satisfy international independence criteria set forth by our board of directors.</p>
<p><i>Executive Sessions. Non-management directors must meet regularly in executive sessions without management. Independent directors should meet alone in an executive session at least once a year. §303A.03</i></p>	<p>There is no similar requirement under our bylaws or under applicable Chilean law.</p>
<p><i>Audit committee. Audit committee must satisfy the independence and other requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, and the more stringent requirements under the NYSE standards is required. §§303A.06, 303A.07.</i></p>	<p>We are in compliance with Rule 10A-3. The members of our directors/audit committee are not required to satisfy the NYSE independence and other audit committee standards that are not prescribed by Rule 10A-3.</p>
<p><i>Nominating/corporate governance committee. Nominating/corporate governance committee of independent directors is required. The committee must have a charter specifying the purpose, duties and evaluation procedures of the committee. Controlled companies, which would include our company if it were</i></p>	<p>We are not required to have, and do not have, a nominating/corporate governance committee.</p>

a U.S. issuer, are exempt from these requirements.
§303A.04

NYSE Standards

Compensation committee. Compensation committee of independent directors is required, which must approve executive officer compensation. The committee must have a charter specifying the purpose, duties and

Our Corporate Governance Practice

We are not required to have a compensation committee. Pursuant to the Chilean Corporations Law, our directors/audit committee must approve compensation plans.

Table of Contents

NYSE Standards

evaluation procedures of the committee. Controlled companies, which would include our company if it were a U.S. issuer, are exempt from this requirement. §303A.05

Our Corporate Governance Practice

Equity compensation plans. Equity compensation plans require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions.

Equity compensation plans require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions.

Code of Ethics. Corporate governance guidelines and a code of business conduct and ethics is required, with disclosure of any waiver for directors or executive officers. §303A.10

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to all of our executive officers, employees, directors and advisors to our board of directors, a version of which is filed as an exhibit to this Form 20-F. We are required by Item 16B of Form 20-F to disclose any waivers granted to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions. Our Code of Ethics sets forth the principles and values that govern personnel conduct as well as other issues such as conflicts of interests, usage of privileged information, internal controls for fraud prevention and labor responsibility.

Item 16H Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART III

Item 17 Financial Statements

Not applicable.

Item 18 Financial Statements

Our audited consolidated financial statements are included in this annual report beginning at page F-1. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Item 19 Exhibits

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
1.1	Estatutos de Banco de Chile, which serve as our articles of incorporation and bylaws (English translation).*
2.1	Form of Deposit agreement among Banco de Chile, JPMorgan Chase Bank as depositary, and the holders from time to time of ADSs (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-4 (File No. 333-14020) filed on October 18, 2001).
2.2	Amendment No. 1, dated February 1, 2011, to the Deposit Agreement among Banco de Chile, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as depositary and holders from time to time of ADSs (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-6 (Registration No. 333-171999) filed on February 1, 2011).
4.1	Master Joint Venture Agreement between Quiñenco S.A., Citigroup, Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, dated July 19, 2007 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Shareholders Agreement between Quiñenco, S.A., Citigroup Chile S.A. and the minority shareholders of LQIF, dated December 27, 2007 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Amendment to the Master Joint Venture Agreement between Quiñenco S.A., Citigroup, Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, dated December 19, 2008 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.4	

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Amendment to the Master Joint Venture Agreement between Quiñenco S.A., Citigroup, Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, dated December 19, 2008 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).

- 4.5 Amendment to the Shareholders Agreement between Quiñenco, S.A., Citigroup Chile S.A. and the minority shareholders of LQIF, dated January 9, 2014 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our current report on Form 6-K dated January 14, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).

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Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
4.6	Amendment to the Master Joint Venture Agreement between Quiñenco S.A., Citigroup, Inc. and Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, dated January 9, 2014 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our current report on Form 6-K dated January 14, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.7	Merger Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citibank Chile, dated December 26, 2007 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.8	Cooperation Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citigroup Inc., dated October 22, 2015 (English translation).*
4.9	Global Connectivity Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citigroup Inc., dated October 22, 2015 (English translation).*
4.10	Asset Purchase Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citibank, N.A., dated December 31, 2007 (English translation) (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.11	Trademark License Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citigroup Inc., dated October 22, 2015 .*
4.12	Master Services Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citigroup, Inc., dated September 25, 2009 (filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-15266) for the year ended December 31, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.13	Extension No. 1 to Master Services Agreement between Banco de Chile and Citigroup Inc., dated October 22, 2015.*
8.1	List of subsidiaries.*
11.1	Code of Professional Ethics (English translation).*
12.1	Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
12.2	Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
13.1	Certification under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

* Filed herewith.

Omitted from the exhibits filed with this annual report are certain instruments and agreements with respect to our long-term debt, none of which authorizes securities in a total amount that exceeds 10% of our total assets. We hereby agree to furnish to the SEC copies of any such omitted instruments or agreements as the SEC requests.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2014 and 2015

Ch\$ or CLP	=	Chilean pesos
MCh\$	=	Millions of Chilean pesos
US\$ or USD	=	U.S. dollars
ThUS\$	=	Thousands of U.S. dollars
JPY	=	Japanese yen
EUR	=	Euro
HKD	=	Hong Kong dollars
PEN	=	Peruvian nuevo sol
CHF	=	Swiss franc
UF or CLF	=	Unidad de fomento

(The unidad de fomento is an inflation-indexed, Chilean peso denominated monetary unit set daily in advance on the basis of the previous month's inflation rate).

Table of Contents**Index**

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	F-8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-9
<u>1. Company Information</u>	F-10
<u>2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles</u>	F-10
<u>3. New and Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	F-35
<u>4. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures</u>	F-36
<u>5. Segment Reporting</u>	F-37
<u>6. Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	F-45
<u>7. Financial Assets Held-for-trading</u>	F-46
<u>8. Cash Collateral on Securities and Reverse Repurchase Agreements</u>	F-47
<u>9. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges</u>	F-49
<u>10. Loans and advances to Banks</u>	F-56
<u>11. Loans to Customers, net</u>	F-57
<u>12. Financial Assets Available-for-sale</u>	F-64
<u>13. Investments in Other Companies</u>	F-66
<u>14. Intangible Assets</u>	F-70
<u>15. Property and equipment</u>	F-73
<u>16. Investment Properties</u>	F-75
<u>17. Current and Deferred Taxes</u>	F-75
<u>18. Other Assets</u>	F-79
<u>19. Current accounts and Other Demand Deposits</u>	F-80
<u>20. Savings accounts and Time Deposits</u>	F-80
<u>21. Borrowings from Financial Institutions</u>	F-81
<u>22. Debt Issued</u>	F-82
<u>23. Other Financial Obligations</u>	F-87
<u>24. Provisions</u>	F-88
<u>25. Employee Benefits</u>	F-89
<u>26. Other Liabilities</u>	F-91
<u>27. Contingencies and Commitments</u>	F-92
<u>28. Equity</u>	F-97
<u>29. Interest Revenue and Expenses</u>	F-101
<u>30. Income and Expenses from Fees and Commissions</u>	F-103
<u>31. Net Financial Operating Income</u>	F-104
<u>32. Foreign Exchange Transactions, net</u>	F-104
<u>33. Provisions for Loan Losses</u>	F-105
<u>34. Personnel Expenses</u>	F-108
<u>35. Administrative Expenses</u>	F-108
<u>36. Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment</u>	F-109
<u>37. Other Operating Income</u>	F-110
<u>38. Other Operating Expenses</u>	F-110
<u>39. Related Party Transactions</u>	F-111
<u>40. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities</u>	F-115
<u>41. Maturity of Assets and Liabilities</u>	F-129
<u>42. Risk Management</u>	F-131
<u>43. New accounting pronouncements</u>	F-163
<u>44. Subsequent Events</u>	F-168

Table of Contents

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Banco de Chile:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Banco de Chile and subsidiaries (the Bank) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco de Chile and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated April 28, 2016, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

EY Ltda.

Santiago, Chile

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April 28, 2016

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F-3

Table of Contents

EY Chile Tel: +56 (2) 2676 1000
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Banco de Chile:

We have audited Banco de Chile and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Banco de Chile and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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In our opinion, Banco de Chile and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of Banco de Chile and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and our report dated April 28, 2016, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

EY Ltda.

Santiago, Chile

April 28, 2016

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F-4

Table of Contents**BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As of December 31, 2014 and 2015

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	2014 MCh\$	2015 MCh\$	2015 ThUS\$
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	6	915,133	1,361,222	1,921,978
Transactions in the course of collection	6	356,185	319,679	451,371
Financial assets held-for-trading	7	293,458	843,574	1,191,085
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	8	27,661	46,164	65,181
Derivative instruments	9	832,267	1,127,122	1,591,441
Loans and advance to banks	10	1,155,365	1,395,544	1,970,439
Loans to customers, net	11	21,400,775	24,022,983	33,919,269
Financial assets available-for-sale	12	1,608,796	1,007,263	1,422,206
Investments in other companies	13	23,043	25,849	36,498
Intangible assets	14	66,859	64,700	91,353
Property and equipment	15	205,403	215,671	304,517
Investments properties	16	15,936	15,042	21,239
Current tax assets	17			
Deferred tax assets, net	17	94,240	129,192	182,413
Other assets	18	586,555	483,591	682,806
TOTAL ASSETS		27,581,676	31,057,596	43,851,796
LIABILITIES				
Current accounts and other demand deposits	19	6,934,373	8,327,048	11,757,382
Transactions in the course of payments	6	53,049	35,475	50,089
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	8	249,482	184,131	259,984
Saving accounts and time deposits	20	9,721,246	9,907,692	13,989,173
Derivate instruments	9	827,123	1,079,342	1,523,978
Borrowings from financial institutions	21	1,098,716	1,529,627	2,159,758
Debt issued	22	5,057,956	6,102,208	8,616,017
Other financial obligations	23	186,573	173,081	244,382
Current tax liabilities	17	19,030	24,714	34,895
Provisions	24	185,643	182,832	258,150
Employee benefits	25	81,515	74,791	105,601
Other liabilities	26	255,995	261,330	368,985
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,670,701	27,882,271	39,368,394
EQUITY				
Attributable to equity holders of the parent:				
Capital		1,944,920	2,041,173	2,882,036
Reserves		431,476	563,271	795,311
Other Comprehensive income		51,072	63,688	89,924
Retained earnings:				
Retained earnings from previous periods		65,311	64,986	91,757
Income for the year		595,518	609,903	861,153
Less:				
Provisions for minimum dividend		(177,324)	(167,699)	(236,783)
Non-controlling interest		2	3	4
TOTAL EQUITY	28	2,910,975	3,175,325	4,483,402

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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	27,581,676	31,057,596	43,851,796
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The accompanying notes 1 to 44 are an
integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-5

Table of Contents**BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

As of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	2013 MCh\$	2014 MCh\$	2015 MCh\$	2015 ThUS\$
A. STATEMENT OF INCOME					
Interest revenue	29	1,765,942	2,045,604	1,908,457	2,694,647
Interest expense	29	(704,371)	(788,788)	(680,169)	(960,365)
Net interest income		1,061,571	1,256,816	1,228,288	1,734,282
Income from fees and commissions	30	386,732	387,452	436,076	615,718
Expense from fees and commissions	30	(99,639)	(115,264)	(130,097)	(183,691)
Net fees and commissions income		287,093	272,188	305,979	432,027
Net financial operating income	31	32,672	35,204	44,412	62,708
Foreign exchange transactions, net	32	71,457	70,225	57,318	80,930
Other operating income	37	25,884	27,211	25,486	35,985
Total operating revenues		1,478,677	1,661,644	1,661,483	2,345,932
Provision for loan losses	33	(221,653)	(261,566)	(246,222)	(347,653)
OPERATING REVENUES, NET OF PROVISIONS FOR LOAN LOSSES		1,257,024	1,400,078	1,415,261	1,998,279
Personnel expenses	34	(323,236)	(384,512)	(381,388)	(538,501)
Administrative expenses	35	(252,502)	(270,537)	(289,974)	(409,429)
Depreciation and amortization	36	(27,677)	(32,787)	(31,822)	(44,931)
Impairments	36	(2,247)	(2,085)	(263)	(371)
Other operating expenses	38	(13,868)	(37,439)	(22,831)	(32,237)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(619,530)	(727,360)	(726,278)	(1,025,469)
NET OPERATING INCOME		637,494	672,718	688,983	972,810
Income attributable to associates	13	1,780	2,486	3,243	4,579
Income before income taxes		639,274	675,204	692,226	977,389
Income taxes	17	(89,085)	(79,685)	(82,321)	(116,233)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		550,189	595,519	609,905	861,156
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		550,188	595,518	609,903	861,153
Non-controlling interest		1	1	2	3
Net income per share from continued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent:	28	\$	\$	\$	US\$
Basic net income per share		5.73	6.19	6.34	0.009
Diluted net income per share		5.73	6.19	6.34	0.009

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The accompanying notes 1 to 44 are an
integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-6

Table of Contents**BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

As of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	2013 MCh\$	2014 MCh\$	2015 MCh\$	2015 ThUS\$
B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		550,189	595,519	609,905	861,156
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net unrealized gains (losses):					
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale instruments	12	14,518	7,531	7,243	10,227
Gains and losses on derivatives held as cash flow hedges	9	(18,069)	29,756	9,971	14,079
Cumulative translation adjustment		71	80	2	3
Subtotal Other comprehensive income before income taxes		(3,480)	37,367	17,216	24,309
Income tax		710	(9,294)	(4,600)	(6,495)
Total other comprehensive income items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(2,770)	28,073	12,616	17,814
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Expense in defined benefit plans		(166)	(399)	(33)	(47)
Subtotal other comprehensive income before income taxes		(166)	(399)	(33)	(47)
Income taxes		33	103	9	13
Total other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(133)	(296)	(24)	(34)
Subtotal other comprehensive income		(2,903)	27,777	12,592	17,780
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		547,286	623,296	622,497	878,936

Attributable to:

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Equity holders of the parent	547,285	623,295	622,495	878,933
Non-controlling interest	1	1	2	3
Comprehensive net income per share from continued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent:				
	\$	\$	\$	US\$
Basic net income per share	5.70	6.48	6.48	0.01
Diluted net income per share	5.70	6.48	6.48	0.01

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 are an
integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-7

Table of Contents**BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	Reserves		Other comprehensive income			Retained earnings		Provision for minimum dividends MCh\$	
		Paid-in capital MCh\$	Other reserves MCh\$	Reserves from earnings MCh\$	Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale instruments MCh\$	Cumulative translation adjustment MCh\$	Cash flow hedge adjustment MCh\$	Retained earnings from previous periods MCh\$		Income for the year MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2013		1,629,078	97,533	197,644	24,829	(94)	1,034	65,311	479,880	(139,755)
Capitalization of retained earnings	28	86,202							(86,202)	
Retention (release) earnings				48,463					(48,463)	
Income distribution			1,760						(1,760)	
Defined benefit plans adjustment			(133)							
Equity adjustment investment in other companies			2							
Dividends distributions and paid									(343,455)	139,755
Cumulative translation adjustment						71				
Valuation adjustment on available-for-sale instruments (net)					11,614					
Cash flow hedge adjustment, net							(14,455)			
Subscription and payment of shares	28	134,071								
Income for the year									550,188	
Provision for minimum dividends										(154,081)
Balances as of December 31, 2013		1,849,351	99,162	246,107	36,443	(23)	(13,421)	65,311	550,188	(154,081)
Balances as of January 1, 2014		1,849,351	99,162	246,107	36,443	(23)	(13,421)	65,311	550,188	(154,081)
Capitalization of retained earnings	28	95,569							(95,569)	
Retention (release) earnings				86,499					(86,499)	
Defined benefit plans adjustment			(296)							
			4							

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Equity adjustment investment in other companies										
Dividends distributions and paid									(368,120)	154,081
Cumulative translation adjustment					80					
Valuation adjustment on available-for-sale instruments (net)				4,486						
Cash flow hedge adjustment, net								23,507		
Income for the year									595,518	
Provision for minimum dividends										(177,324)
Balances as of December 31, 2014	1,944,920	98,870	332,606	40,929	57	10,086	65,311	595,518		(177,324)
Balances as of January 1, 2015	1,944,920	98,870	332,606	40,929	57	10,086	65,311	595,518		(177,324)
Capitalization of retained earnings	28	96,253								(96,253)
Retention (release) earnings			131,820							(131,820)
Defined benefit plans adjustment			(24)							
Capital increase investment in other companies			(1)							
Dividends distributions and paid									(367,445)	177,324
Cumulative translation adjustment							7,728			
Valuation adjustment on available-for-sale instruments (net)				4,886						
Cash flow hedge adjustment, net								2		
Income for the year									609,903	
Equity adjustment investment in other companies									(325)	
Provision for minimum dividends										(167,699)
Balances as of December 31, 2015	2,041,173	98,845	464,426	45,815	59	17,814	64,986	609,903		(167,699)

* As of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 total other comprehensive income is MCh\$22,999, MCh\$51,072 and MCh\$63,688, respectively.

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	2013 MCh\$	2014 MCh\$	2015 MCh\$	2015 ThUS\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net income for the year		550,189	595,519	609,905	861,156
Items that do not represent cash flows:					
Depreciation and amortization	36	27,677	32,787	31,822	44,931
Impairment property and equipment	36	2,247	2,085	263	371
Provision for loan losses	33	260,919	306,126	306,339	432,536
Provision financial guarantees	33	(3,689)	(1,749)	(7,168)	(10,121)
Fair value adjustment of financial assets held-for-trading		(1,612)	1,764	1,273	1,797
Income attributable to associates	13	(1,780)	(2,486)	(3,243)	(4,579)
Net gain on sales of assets received in lieu of payment	37	(6,126)	(1,223)	(1,569)	(2,215)
Net gain loss on sales of property and equipment		(219)	(156)	(204)	(288)
Other charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash flows		(2,670)	(2,657)	(2,868)	(4,049)
(Gain) loss from foreign exchange transactions of other assets and other liabilities		(148,118)			