

Banco Santander Chile

July 2015

Chile



Banco Santander Chile caution that this presentation contains forward looking statements within the meaning of the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward looking statements are found in various places throughout this presentation and include, without limitation, statements concerning our future business development and economic performance. While these forward looking statements represent our judgment and future expectations concerning the development of our business, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from our expectations. These factors include, but are not limited to: (1) general market, macro-economic, governmental and regulatory trends; (2) movements in local and international securities markets, currency exchange rates, and interest rates; (3) competitive pressures; (4) technological developments; and (5) changes in the financial position or credit worthiness of our customers, obligors and counterparties. The risk factors and other key factors that we have indicated in our past and future filings and reports, including those with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America, could adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Note: the information contained in this presentation is not audited and is presented in Chilean Bank GAAP which is similar to IFRS, but there are some differences. Please refer to our 2014 20-F filed with the SEC for an explanation of the differences between Chilean Bank GAAP and IFRS. Nevertheless, the consolidated accounts are prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles. All figures presented are in nominal terms. Historical figures are not adjusted by inflation. Please note that this information is provided for comparative purposes only and that this restatement may undergo further changes during the year and, therefore, historical figures, including financial ratios, presented in this report may not be entirely comparable to future figures presented by the Bank.

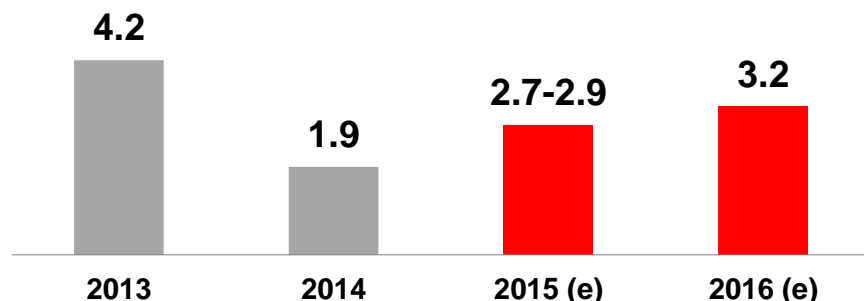
Agenda

- **Macroeconomic outlook**
- **Chile has a deep bond market in which Santander Chile is one of the largest private issuers**
- **Santander Chile: solid balance sheet structure**
- **Recent earning trends**

Economy is expected to grow close to 3% in 2015-2016

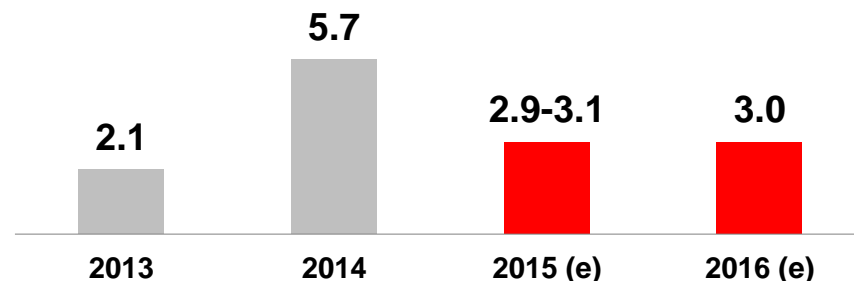
GDP

YoY real growth, %



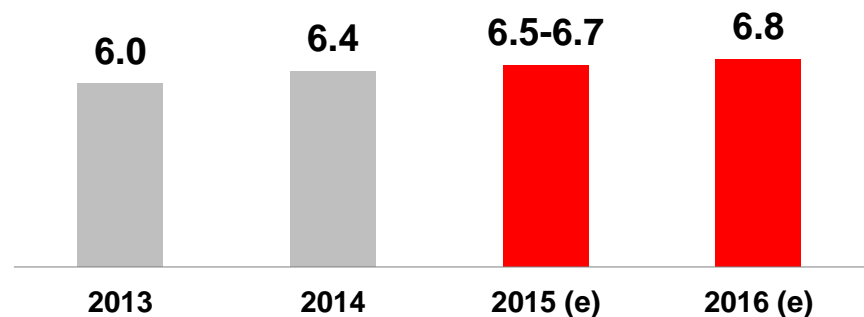
Inflation

Annual change in UF inflation, %



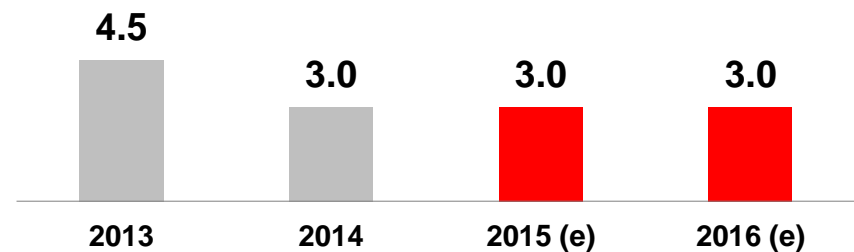
Unemployment

% of workforce, %



Central Bank ST Reference Rate

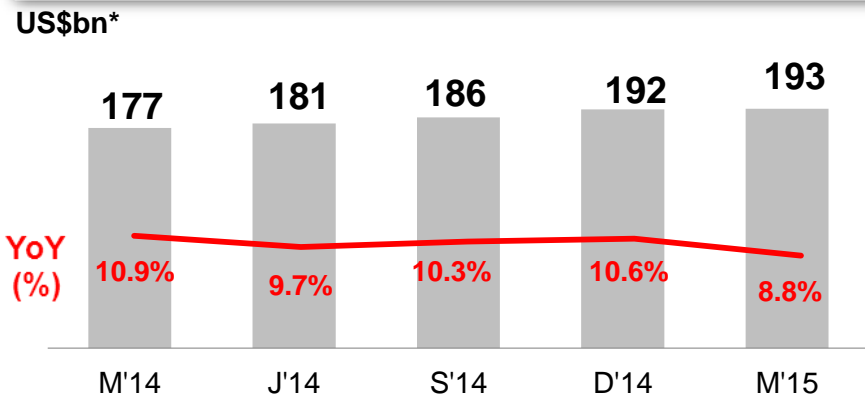
%



Source: Banco Central de Chile. (e): Estimates Santander Chile

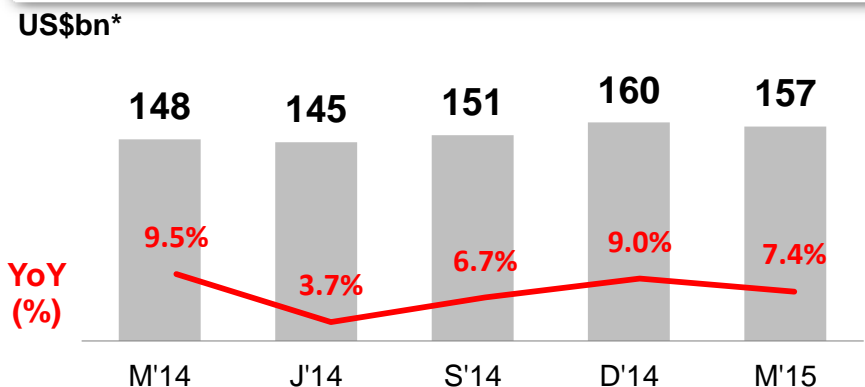
Financial system with stable growth trends

Total Loans



- Banks have little exposure to falling international commodity prices
- Stability of employment and wages has kept good momentum in the medium-high segment of banking

Total Deposits*



- Deposit growth in line with credit
- High liquidity in the system to fund business growth

* Demand and time deposits. Source: Superintendency of Banks of Chile. Excludes Corpbanca Colombia

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Diversification strategy into foreign markets

- During the past five years, our funding strategy has been focused on diversification through the internationalization of our investor base.
- Highlighted Events:
 - Global Bond Issue of CLP in 2010.
 - First Latin American issuer in China.
 - First Latin American private issuer in Australian «Kangaroo» market.
 - Consolidation as a frequent issuer in Switzerland with total issues of CHF 950 MM from 2010.



Santander Chile es primer banco latinoamericano en colocar deuda en Australia

ECONOMÍA

16 de enero de 2014 • 17:13

Santander emite histórico bono de US\$330 millones en Suiza

Desde 2009 Banco Santander Chile ha emitido más de US\$5.500MM en diversos mercados y monedas.

Empresa chilena realiza la mayor colocación de bonos en el extranjero

jueves, 16 de septiembre de 2010



Economía y Negocios

Además es la primera compañía que emite deuda en pesos en los mercados internacionales, después del Gobierno.

Tal como pronosticaron algunos analistas y agentes del mercado, la decisión del Gobierno de emitir nuevos bonos soberanos en los mercados internacionales (por primera vez desde 2004), dio un impulso a las empresas chilenas para encontrar financiamiento en el exterior.

Santander Chile Rolls out Dim Sum

Nov 19, 2012

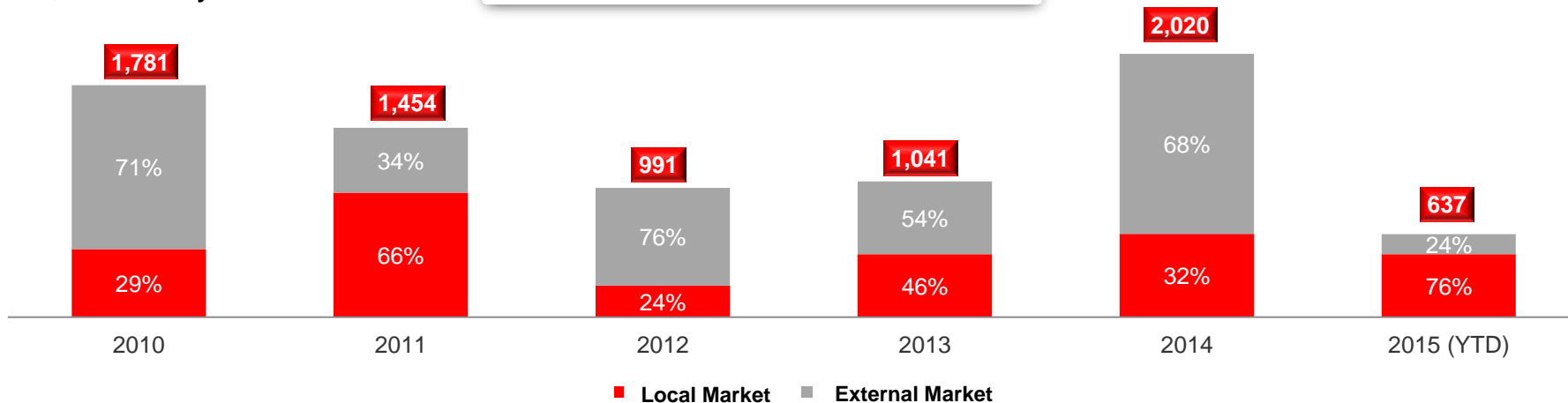


Santander Chile has become the first Latin American financial institution to issue a public transaction in the Dim Sum bond market, with a CNH500m (\$80m) sale....

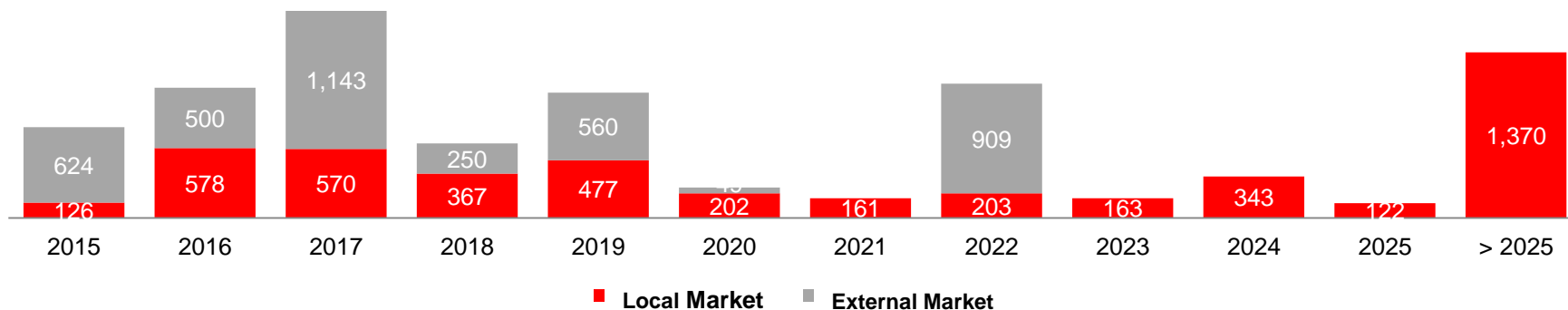
Issuances and maturity profile of our bonds

Bond Issuances

US\$m as of May 2015



Maturity Profile

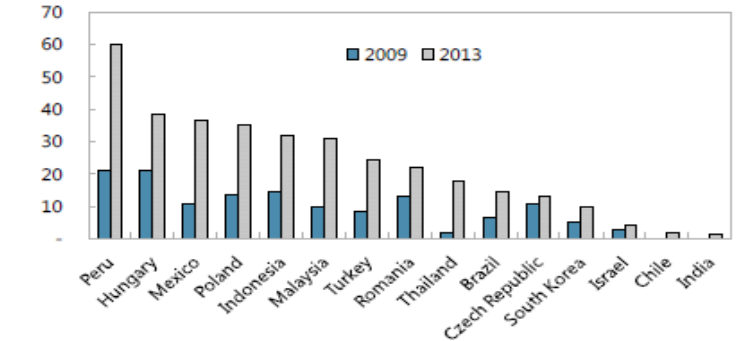


High growth potential

- Despite attractive rate levels, participation of foreign investors in the local bond bonds is still very low relative to other emerging markets.
- In 2013, foreign investment in government bonds was around 3% and currently estimated at around 5%. Investment in corporate bonds is almost zero.
- The government has implemented a series of initiatives to attract greater demand from foreign investors to the local market, some are as follows:
 - a) Amendment to Article 104 of the Law on Income Tax: In 2010 the 35% tax on capital gains was eliminated for all the upcoming issuances (4% Withholding Tax is maintained). In 2014 a new version of the article was released, since in practice the requirements included in the previous version hindered its effective implementation.
 - b) Change to T + 2 settlement.
 - c) Nominalization of the yield curve.

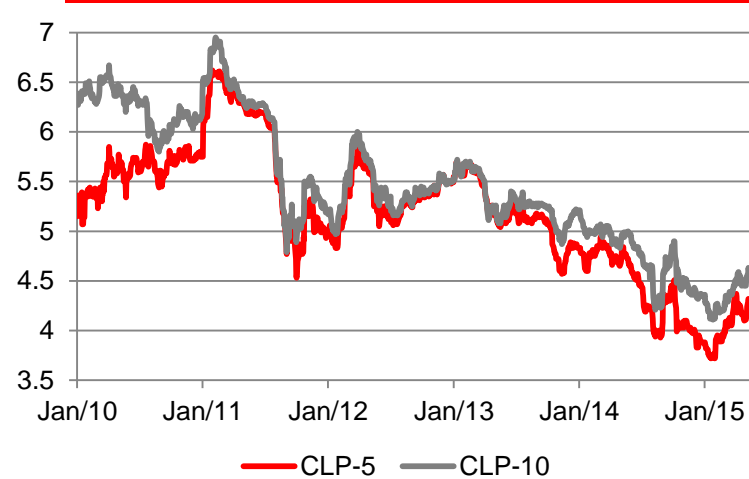
Foreign Investor Participation in Local Government Bond Markets

(Share of local government bond held by foreigners; percent of total outstanding)



Sources: IMF (2014) and Central Bank of Chile (2013).

Historical Performance Nominal sovereign bonds



Promoting the participation of foreign investors

Amendments to Article 104:

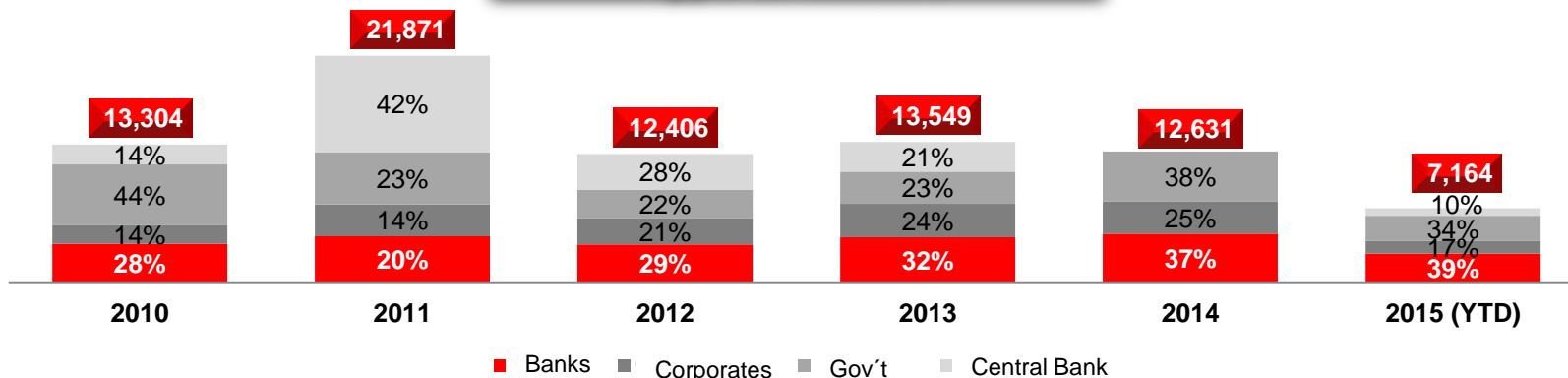
- a) Allows over the counter trading (OTC).**
- b) Eliminates the obligation for the issuer to retain the 4% of withholding tax, together with the tax burden for issuing below par.**
- c) Treasury and Central Bank instruments issued before 2010 were included in the regulation.**
- d) Corporate bonds are eligible regardless of the residence of the issuer.**

Banks account for 30-40% of local issuances

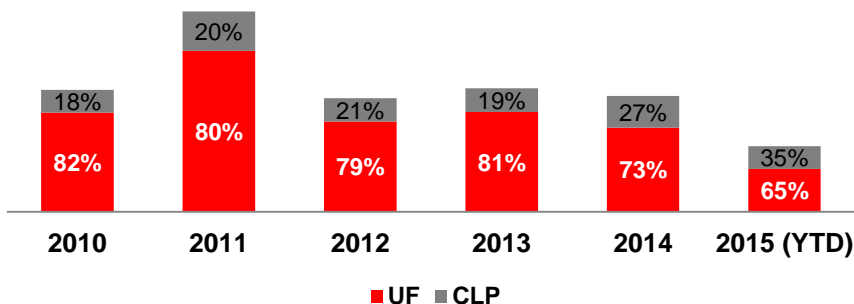
- Chilean sovereign bonds are issued by two institutions: the Central Bank and the Treasury.
- Market highly indexed to inflation, matching the appetite of local institutional investors.
- The Central Bank of Chile and the Treasury have been nominalizing their curves. In 2014, 50% of the amount issued in the local market was in CLP.

Figure in US\$m

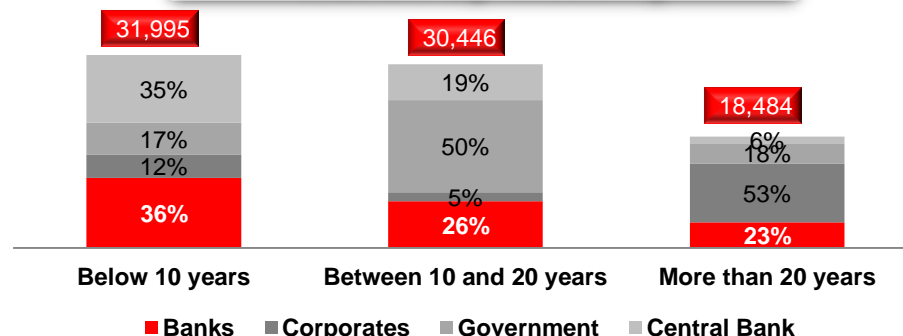
Type of issuers



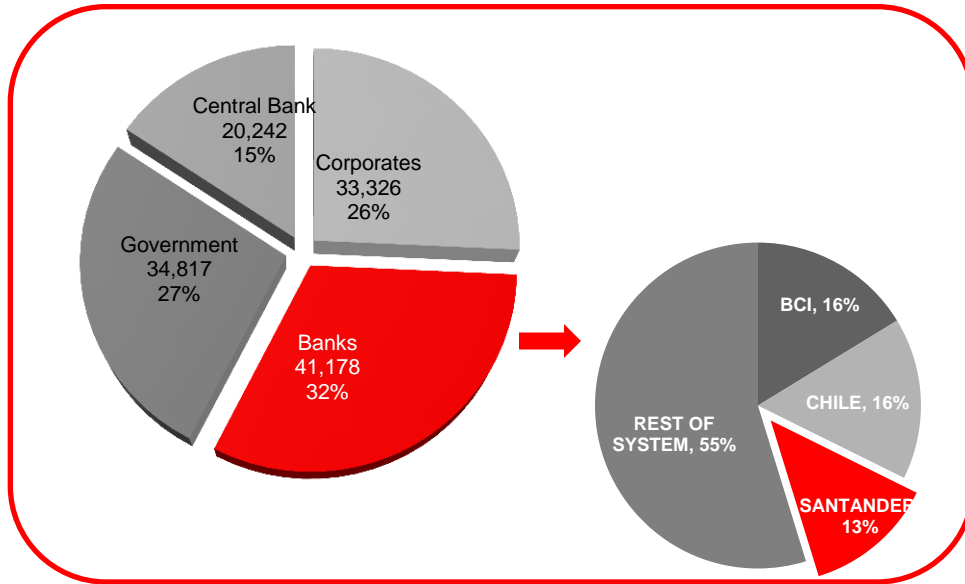
Type of instruments



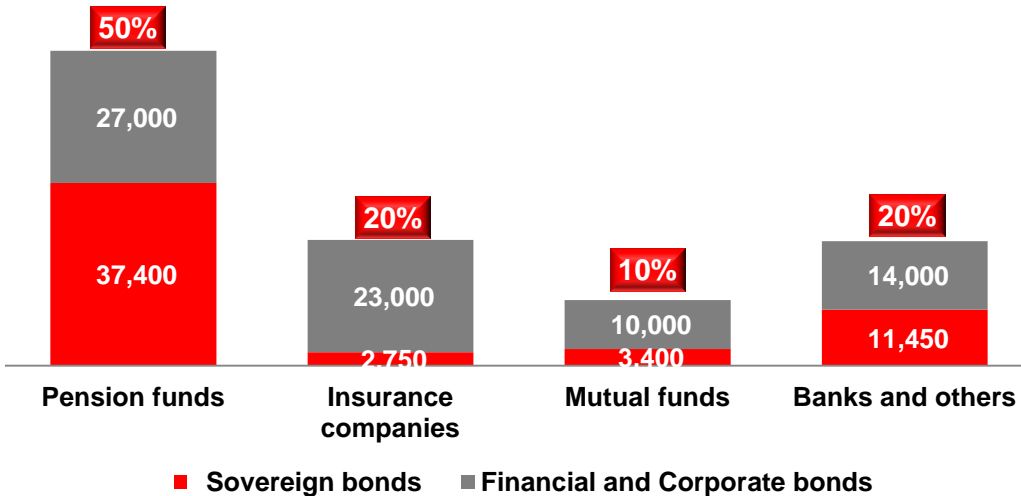
Issued by maturity



Santander Chile is the 3rd largest private issuer in the local market



Corporates + Banks		
Local rating	International rating	Outstanding (MM USD)
AAA	A+	20,539
AA+,AA,AA-	A-,BBB+,BBB	41,465
A+	BBB-	6,676
Investment grade		68,681
A,A-	BB+,BB	3,898
BBB+,BBB,BBB-	BB,BB-	1,293
BB+,BB,BB-	B	125
B,B-	B-	330
C	C	196
D	D	2
High Yield		5,842



- Banco Santander is the third largest issuer within the banking sector.
- Large concentration of instruments in pension funds.
- Given the regulatory requirements of institutional investors, virtually no high yield instruments.

Strong presence of institutional investors in the local market

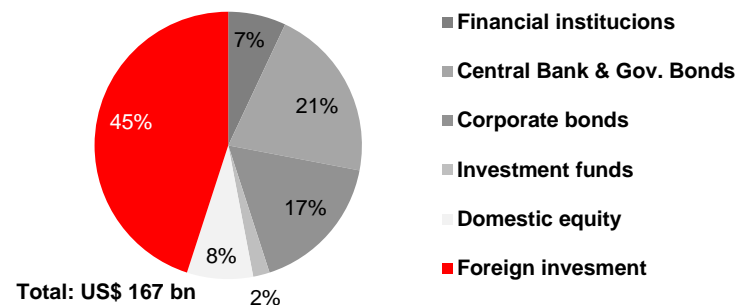
- **Pension Funds:**
 - Active participants along the entire curve.
 - Approximately 70% of GDP.
 - Internal policies require a local credit quality rating of investment grade.
 - Limits by issuer and instruments.

- **Insurance companies:**
 - Very predictable flows of financing long-term liabilities.
 - Approximately 18% of GDP.
 - Major investors when the term exceeds 10 years - focus on instruments with terms to 20 years or more.
 - No minimum rating required to invest.

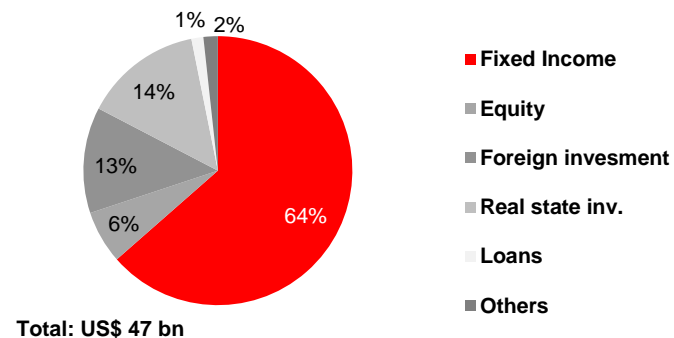
- **Mutual Funds:**
 - Mutual funds and individual investors focused primarily on short-term profitability and/or liquidity.
 - Approximately 17% of GDP.
 - Major investors when the terms of the instruments do not exceed five years.
 - Limits by issuer and instruments.

Source: Superintendencia de AFP's, SVS y Santander

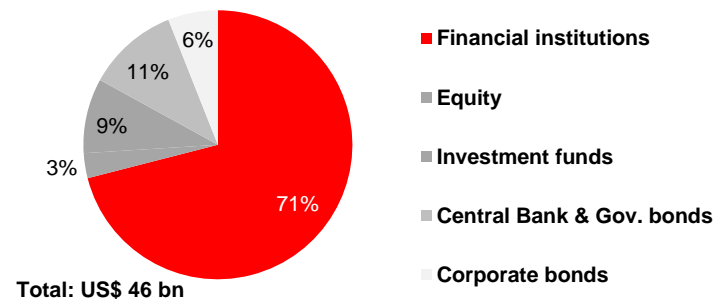
Pension funds allocation



Insurance companies allocation

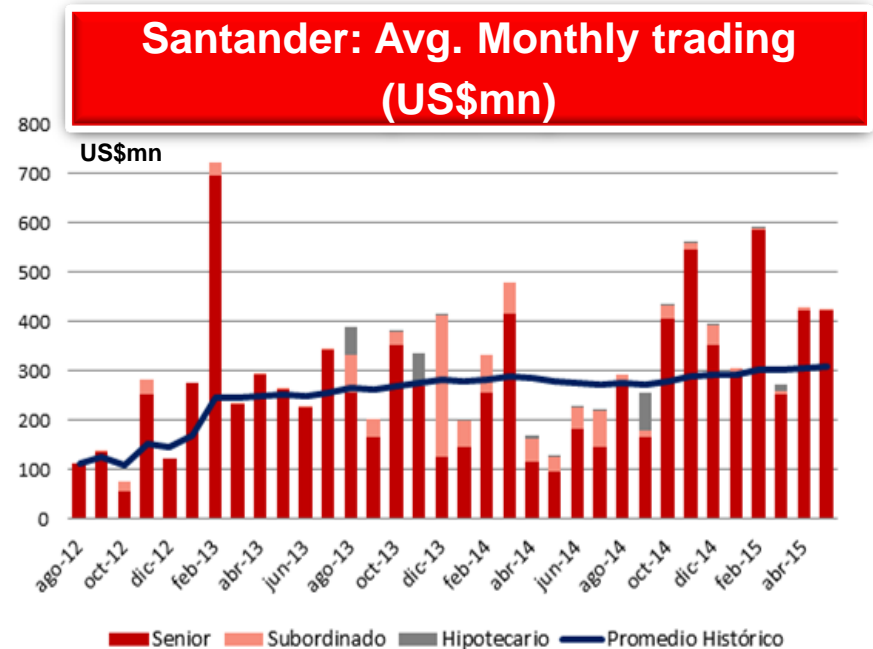
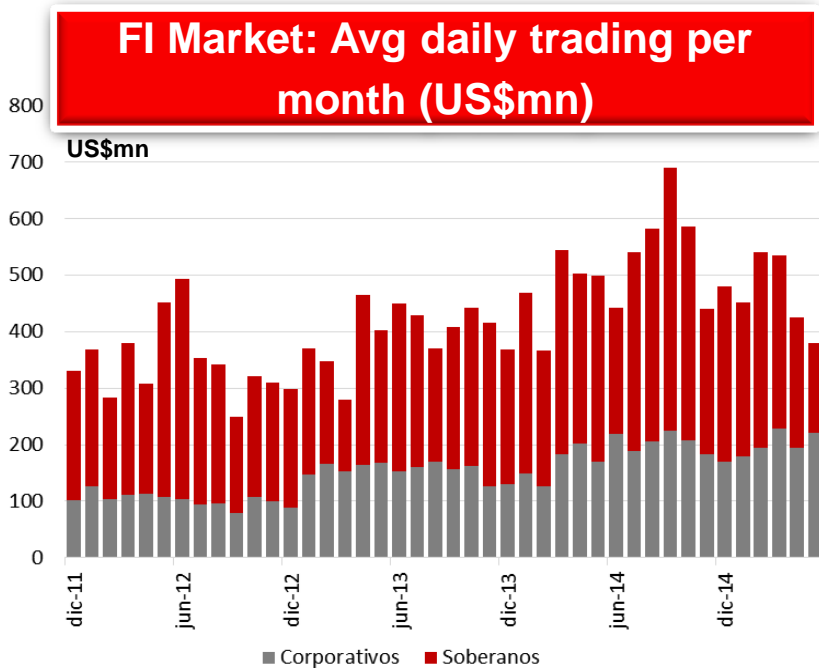


Mutual funds allocation



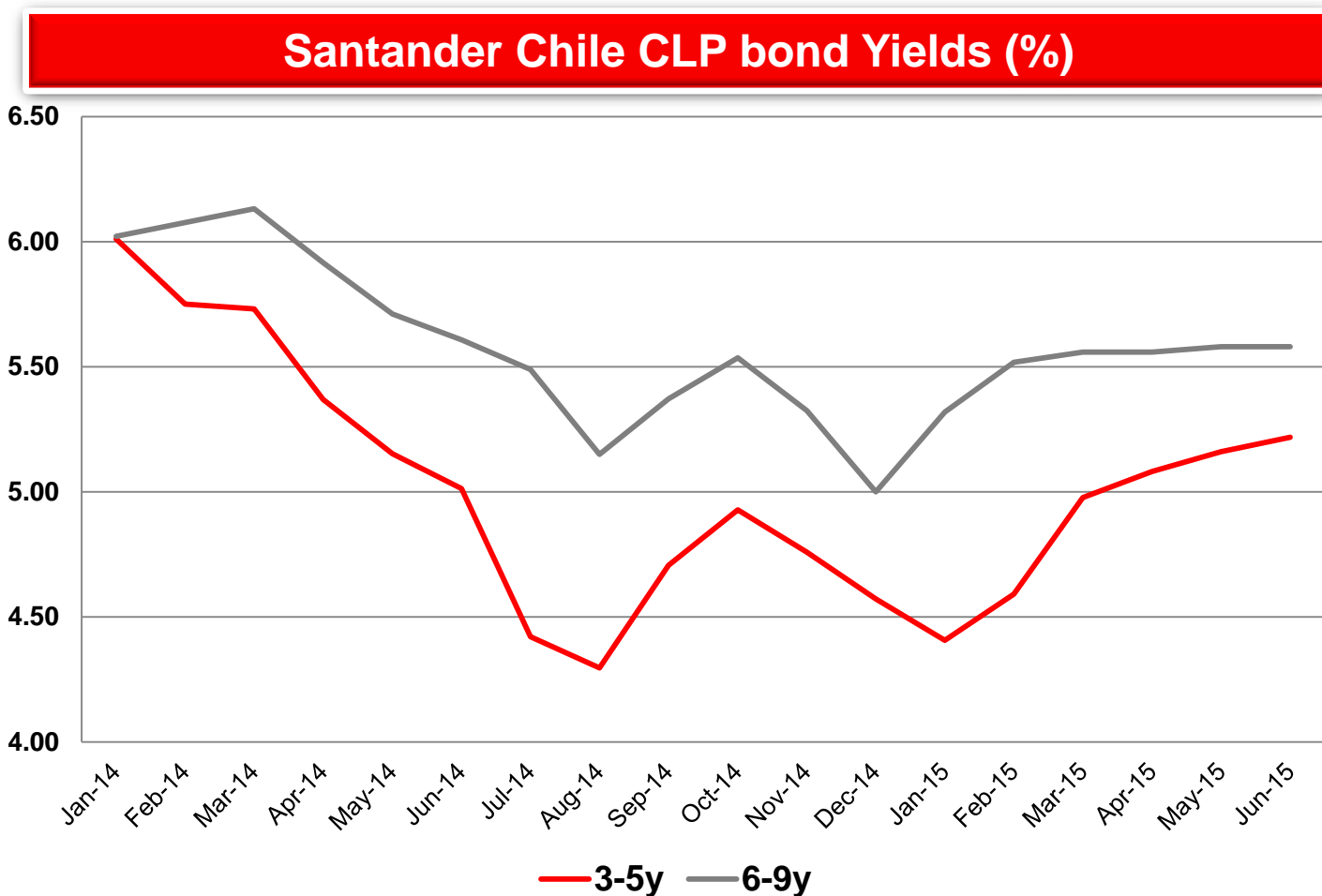
Deep secondary market

- Daily transactions of US\$ 290 million in the Santiago Stock Exchange in sovereign debt instruments and US\$ 180 million in bank and corporate bonds.
- Average daily transactions of US\$ 20 million during the past year in debt instruments of Banco Santander Chile.



Source: Risk America

Attractive investment relative to local currency sovereigns



- **Despite a strong and developed financial market, Chile has a very low participation of foreign investors in the local FI market and local investors are highly concentrated.**
- **Banco Santander Chile has reduced its dependence on the local market, developing a funding strategy focused on issuing abroad to diversify our investor base.**
- **In line with this strategy and given the growth potential of the Chilean debt market, the aim is to promote the entry of foreign investors to the local market.**
- **The Sovereign has already taken the first steps in this direction, simplifying the eligibility criteria for Article 104 and changing the structure of debt issuances, among others.**
- **Banco Santander Chile has two issuances registered under Article 104 in CLP for an equivalent of US\$320mn each.**

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Santander Chile is the nation's leading bank

Figures as of March 2015¹

Item	Amount	Mkt. share ¹	Rank
Loans	US\$ 37.7bn	19.3%	1
Loans to individuals	US\$ 19.6bn	22.2%	1
Consumer loans	US\$ 6.3bn	24.5%	1
Residential mortgage loans	US\$ 10.9bn	21.1%	1
Loans to companies	US\$ 20.4bn	17.4%	2
Deposits	US\$ 28.3bn	16.8%	2
Equity	UU\$ 4.3bn	18.2%	1
Net income	US\$ 158mn	21.3%	2
Clients	3.6mn		
Checking accounts		22.7%	1
Banking credit cards		27.4%	1
Branches	475	20.0%	1
ATMs	1,646	20.4%	2
Employees	11,469	17.9%	2

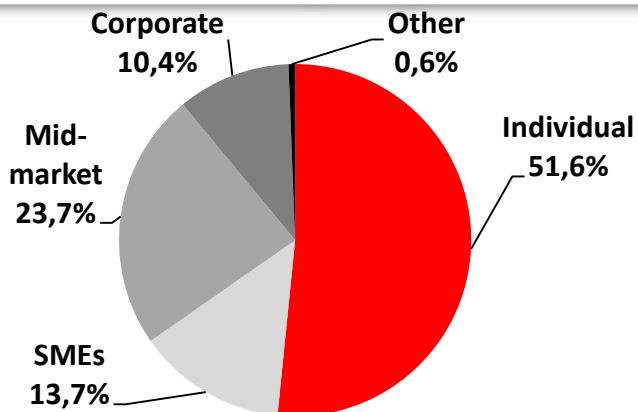


1. Or latest available figures. Excludes Corpbanca Colombia. Source: Superintendency of Banks of Chile

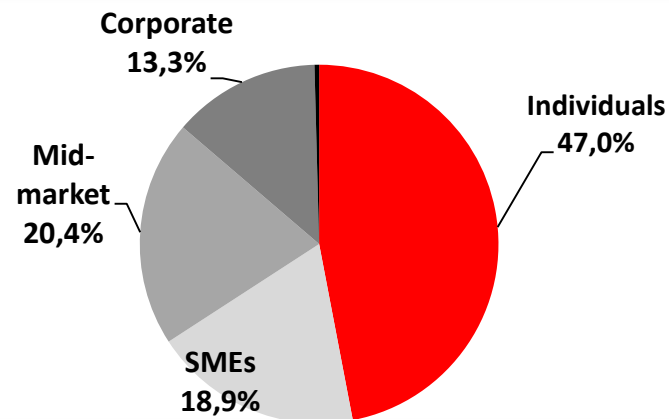
Diversified loan, deposit and income base

As of March 2015

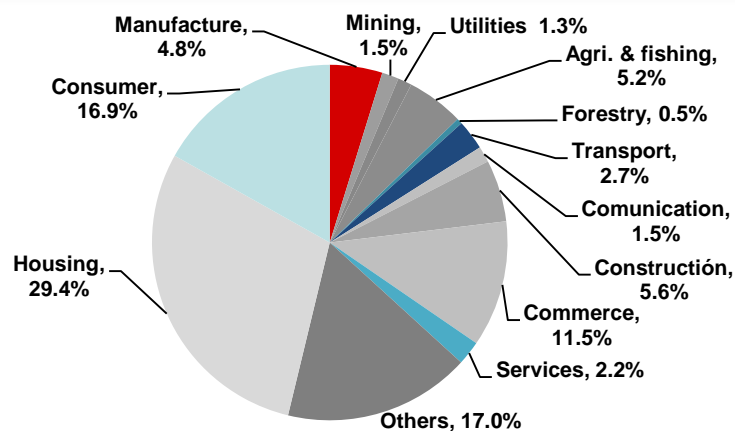
Loans by segment



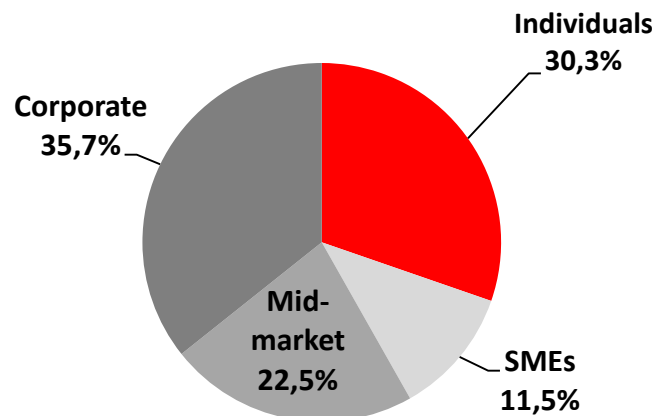
Net op. profit from segments*



Loans by sector



Deposits by segment

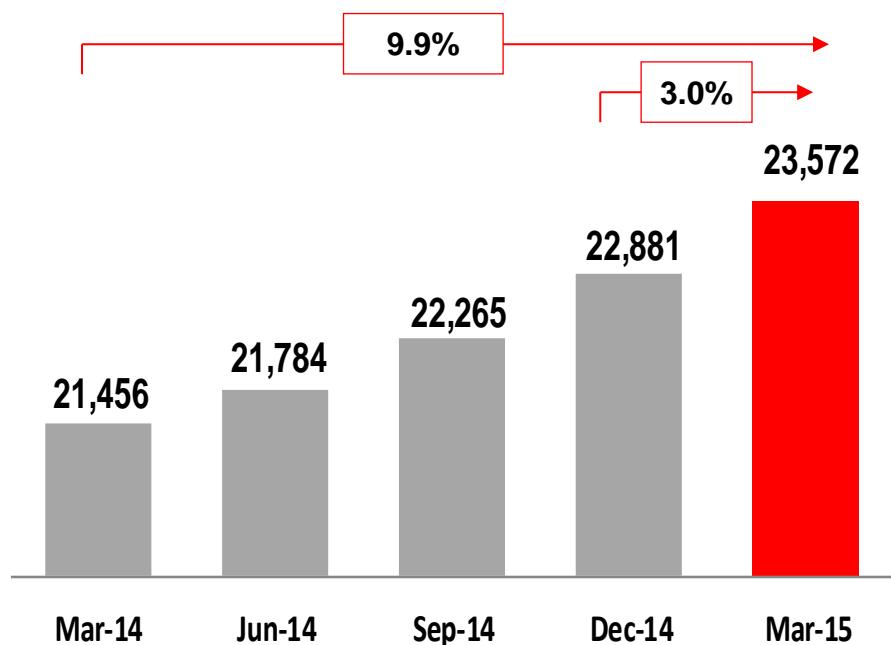


* Includes: Net interest income + fees + Client treasury minus loan loss provisions

Positive loan growth in segments with higher risk-adjusted profitability

Total Loans

Ch\$bn



Ch\$bn

	3M'15	YoY (%)	QoQ (%)
Individuals¹	12,226	12.9%	2.1%
Mortgage	6,842	17.1%	3.2%
Consumer credit	3,955	7.0%	0.9%
SMEs	3,253	-1.1%	1.1%
Middle Market	5,608	9.6%	3.0%
Corporates	2,456	13.2%	11.6%
Total²	23,572	9.9%	3.0%

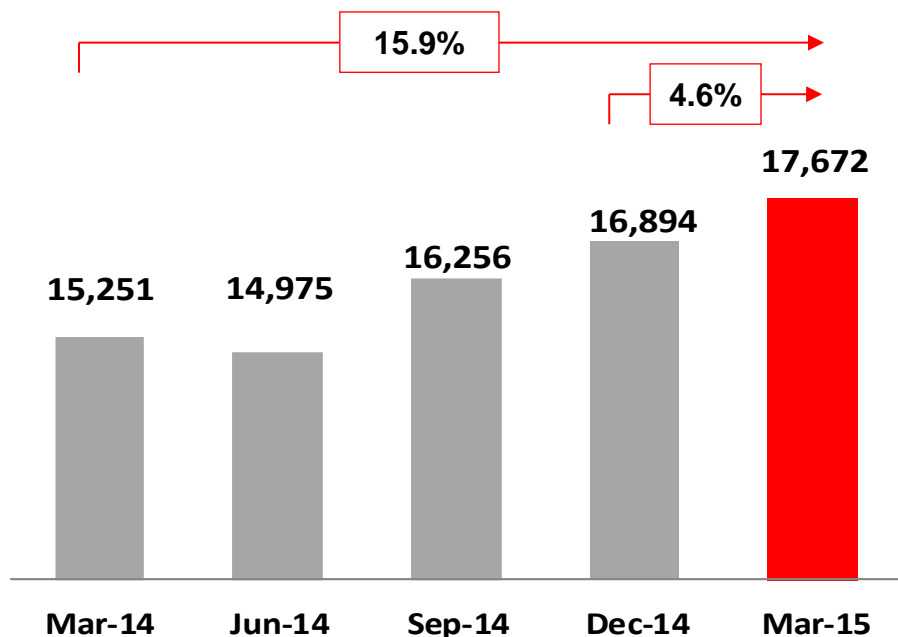
Mid to high income individuals loan growth: +13.9% YoY

1. Includes consumer, mortgage and commercial loans granted to individuals. 2. Includes other non-segmented loans

Total deposits increased 15.9% YoY

Total Deposits

Ch\$bn



Ch\$bn

	3M'15	YoY	QoQ
Demand	6,441	14.8%	-0.6%
Time	11,231	16.5%	7.8%
Total deposits	17,672	15.9%	4.6%

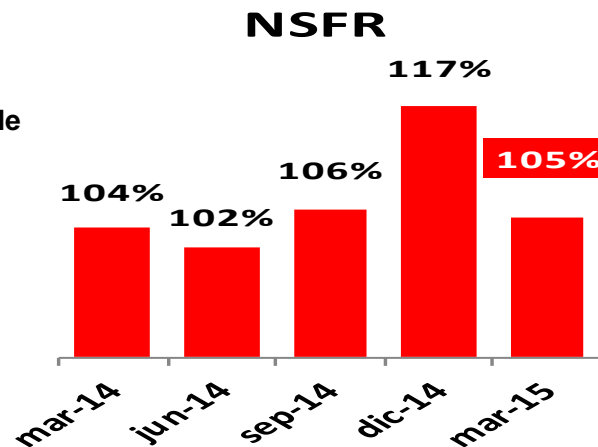
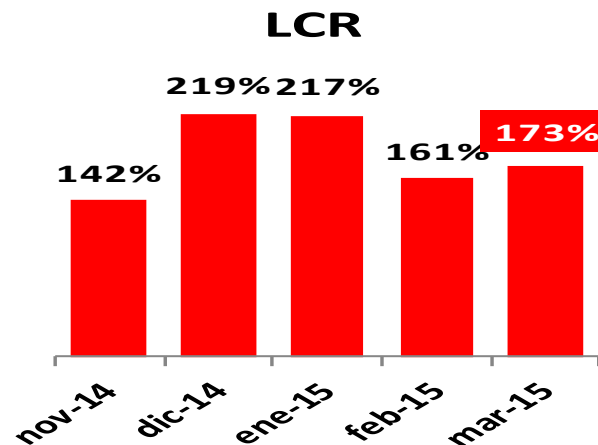
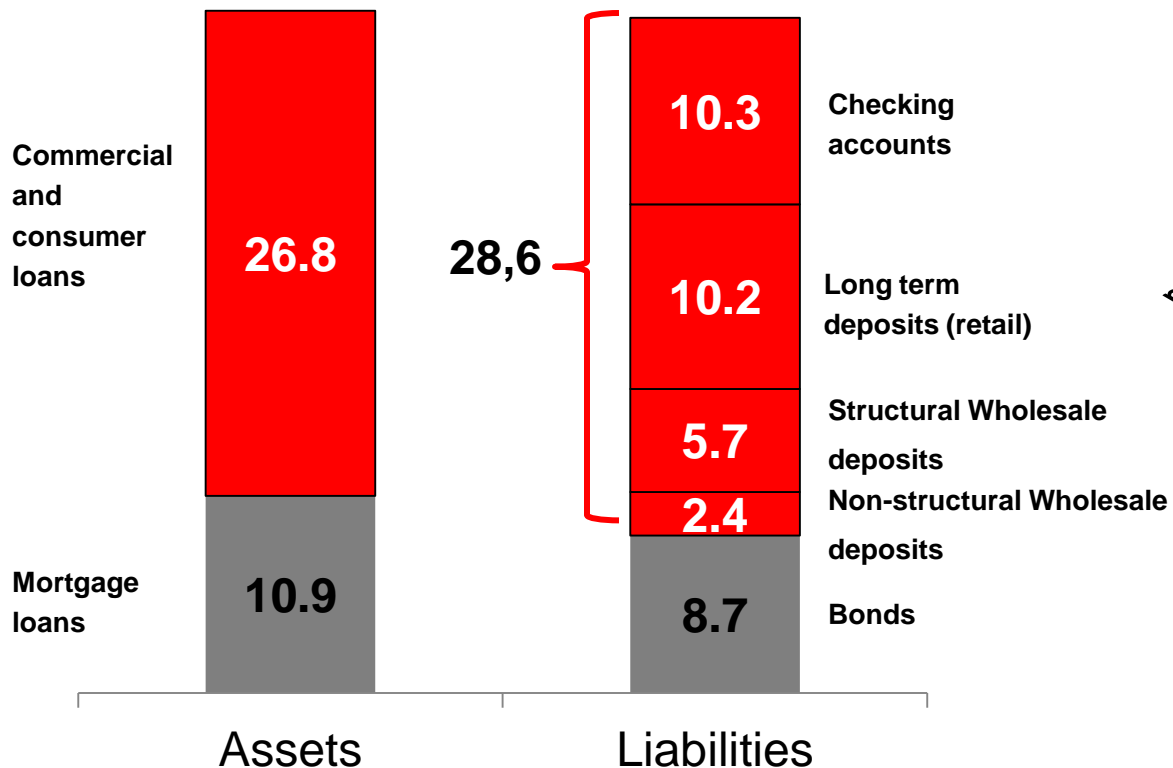
Core deposits¹ represent 72% of total deposits

1. Core deposits: all checking accounts plus non-Wholesale time deposits. Wholesale time deposits include deposits from: (i) banks and other financial institutions, (ii) economic groups with greater than 1% of short-term time deposits, (iii) economic groups with time deposits representing more than 2.5% of Core capital and, (iv) any other client defined as Wholesale

Solid balance sheet structure

As of March 2015*

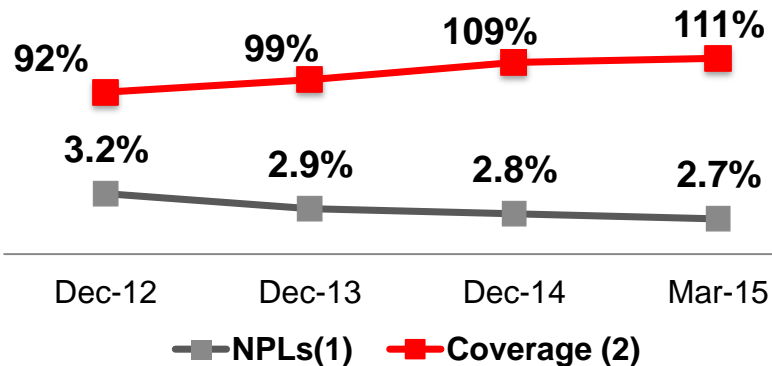
Commercial Balance Sheet (Mar. '15 US\$bn)



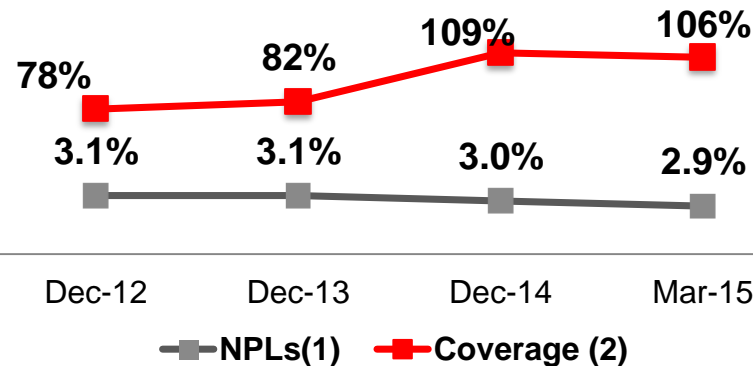
* LCR and NSFR figures are based on internal liquidity modes that will not necessarily be the same models finally defined by local regulators in 2H15

Sound asset quality

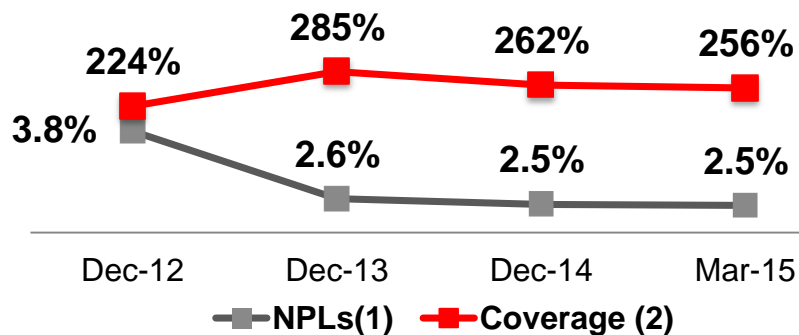
Total loans



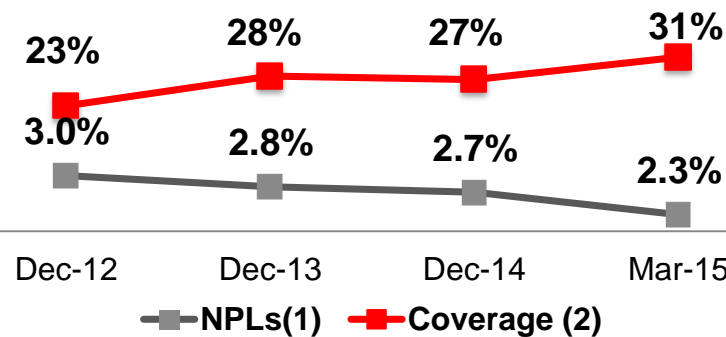
Commercial loans



Consumer loans



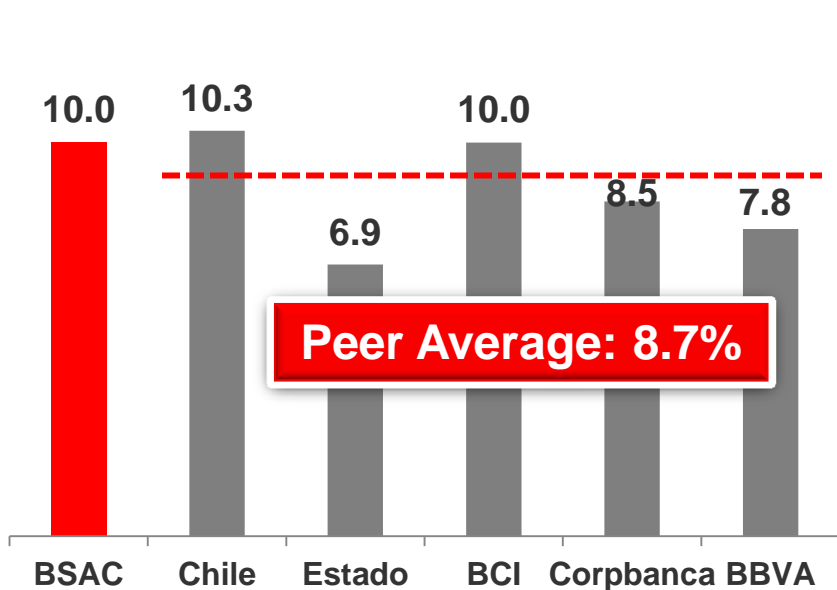
Mortgage loans



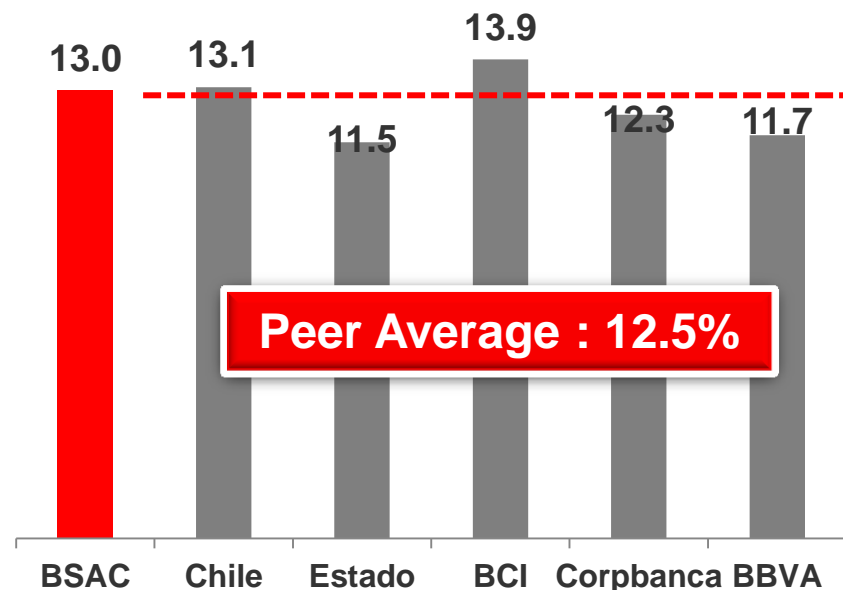
1. 90 days or more NPLs. 2. Loan loss reserves over NPLs

Solid capital levels

Core capital (%)¹



BIS ratio (%)²

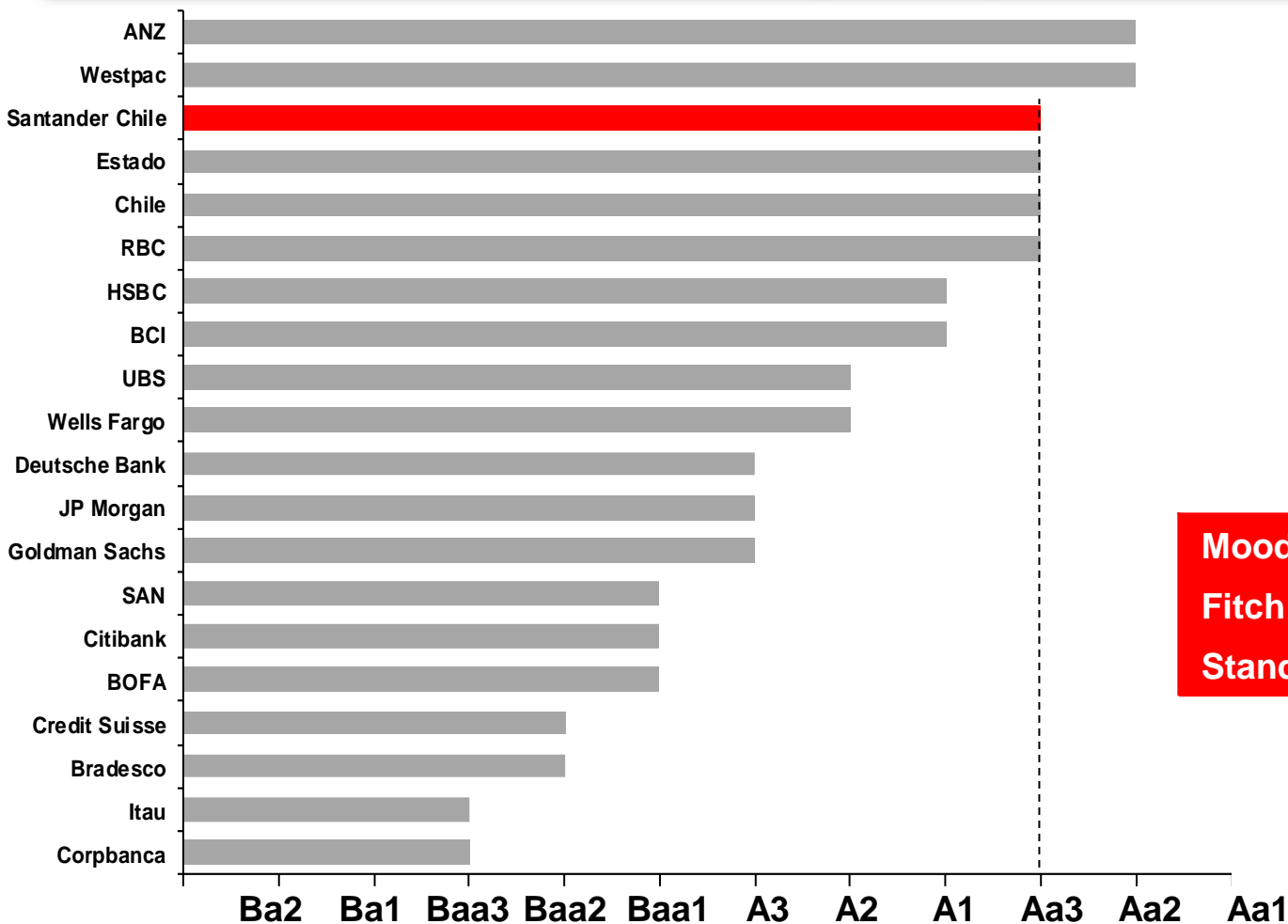


Advanced preparation for the transition into Basel III

1. According to SBIF BIS I definitions. Figures are as of April 2015, the latest date available.

Among banks with international best rating

Risk rating: Moody's scale



Moody's: Aa3
 Fitch: A+
 Standard & Poor's: A

Source: Moody's via Bloomberg

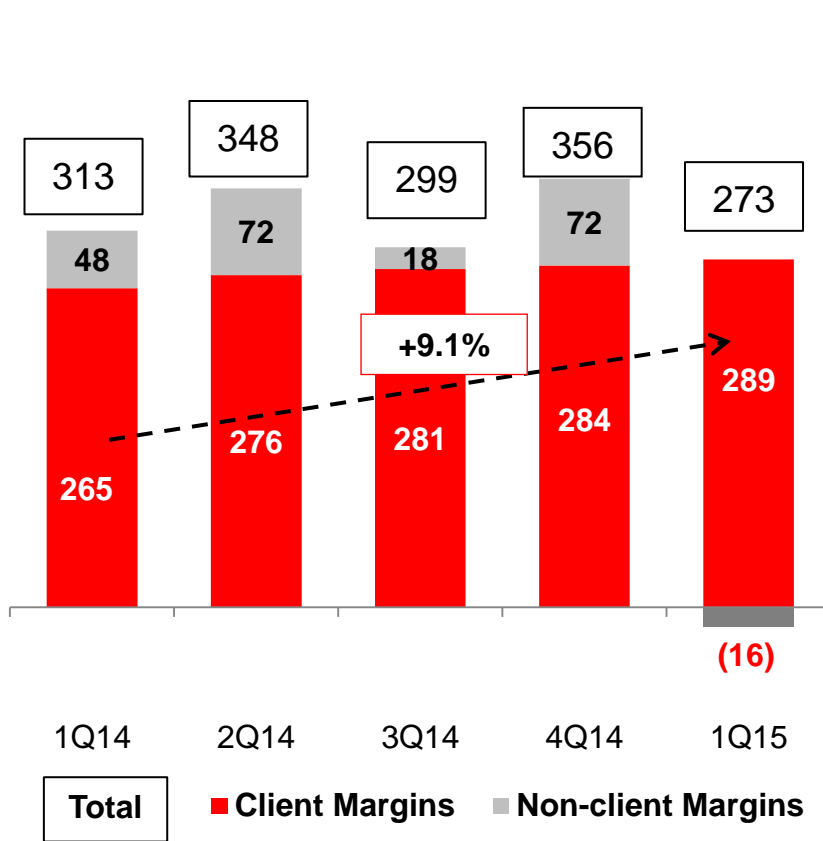
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Client net interest margin increases 9.1% YoY

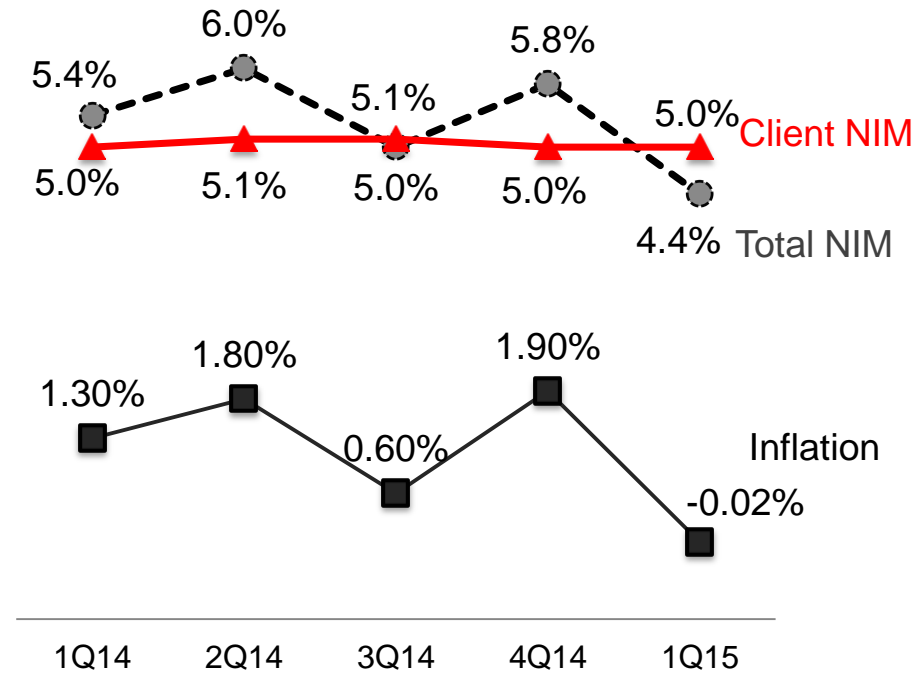
Client and total net interest income¹

Ch\$bn



NIM, client NIM and inflation

Net Interest Margin (NIM), %

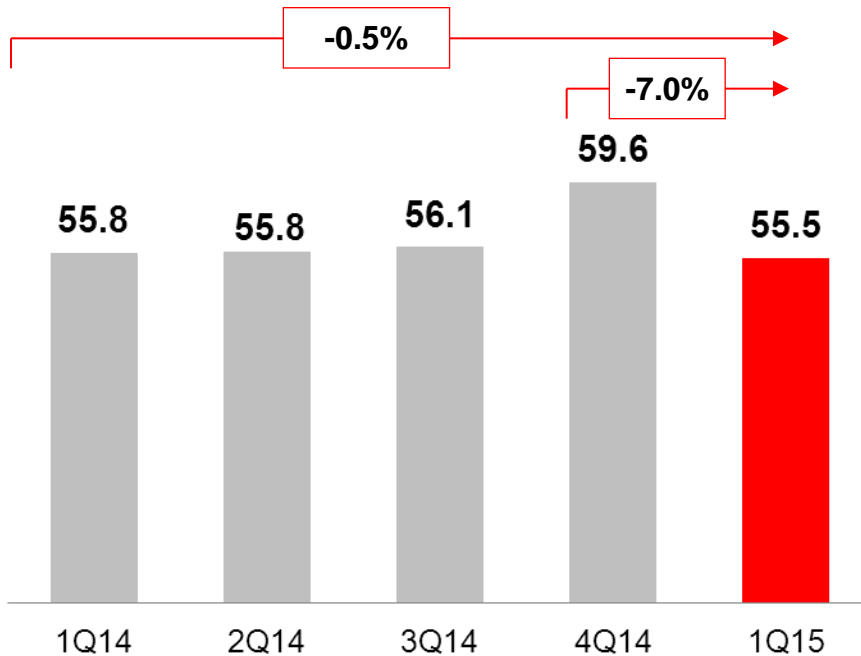


1. Client net interest income (NII) is mainly NII from the from all client activities such as loans and deposits minus the internal transfer rate. Non-client NII is NII mainly from the Bank's ALCO positions and includes the effects of inflation on the Bank's NII

Stronger retail fees offset by lower Corporate banking fees

Total net fee income

Ch\$bn



Net fee income from business segments¹

Ch\$bn

	3M'15	YoY (%)	QoQ (%)
Individuals	32.6	0.8	-16.9
SMEs	10.6	8.1	-15.6
Middle Market	6.9	0.1	-7.4
Corporates	4.3	-25.8	-38.7
Total fees²	55.5	-0.5	-7.0

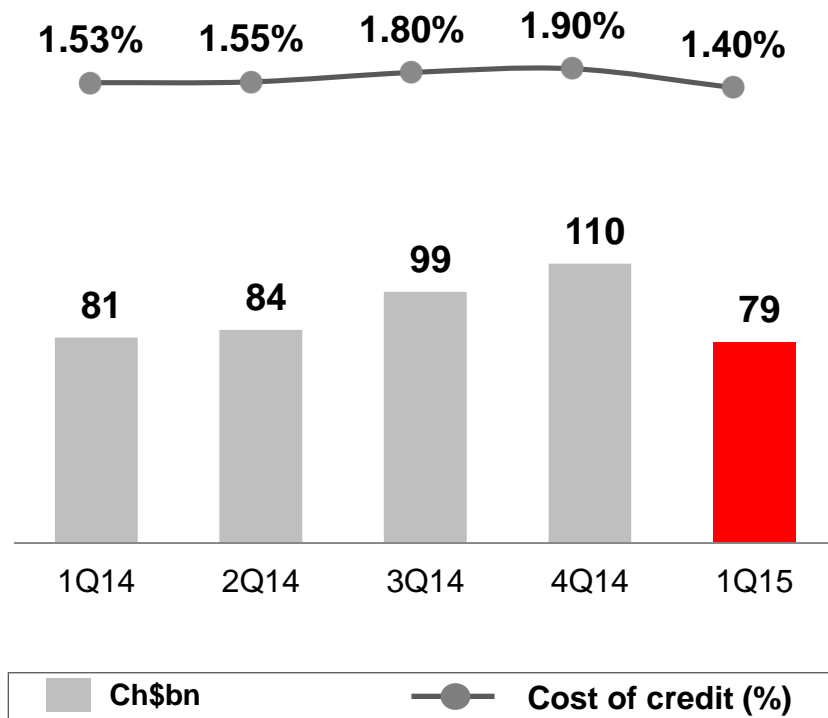
QoQ decline in fees is due to seasonal factors

1. Fee income from all business segments. Excludes the Corporate Center, Financial Management and the negative effects of change of regulations of mortgage related insurance in 2014 2. Total fees include other non-segmented fees.

Asset quality improves to 2.7%. Coverage ratio increases to 111%

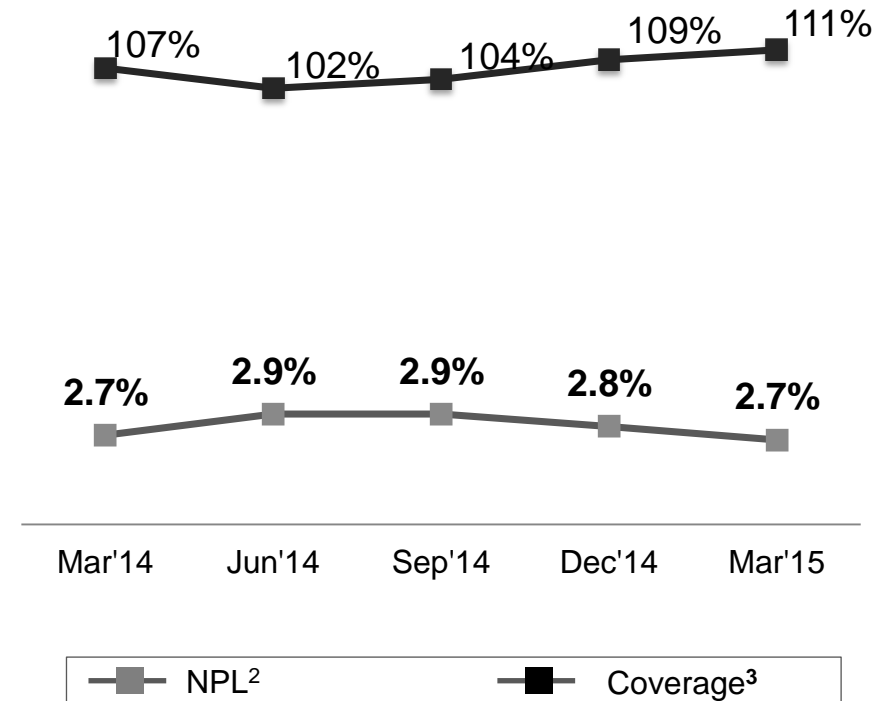
Provision expense & cost of credit ¹

Ch\$bn



NPL and coverage ratio

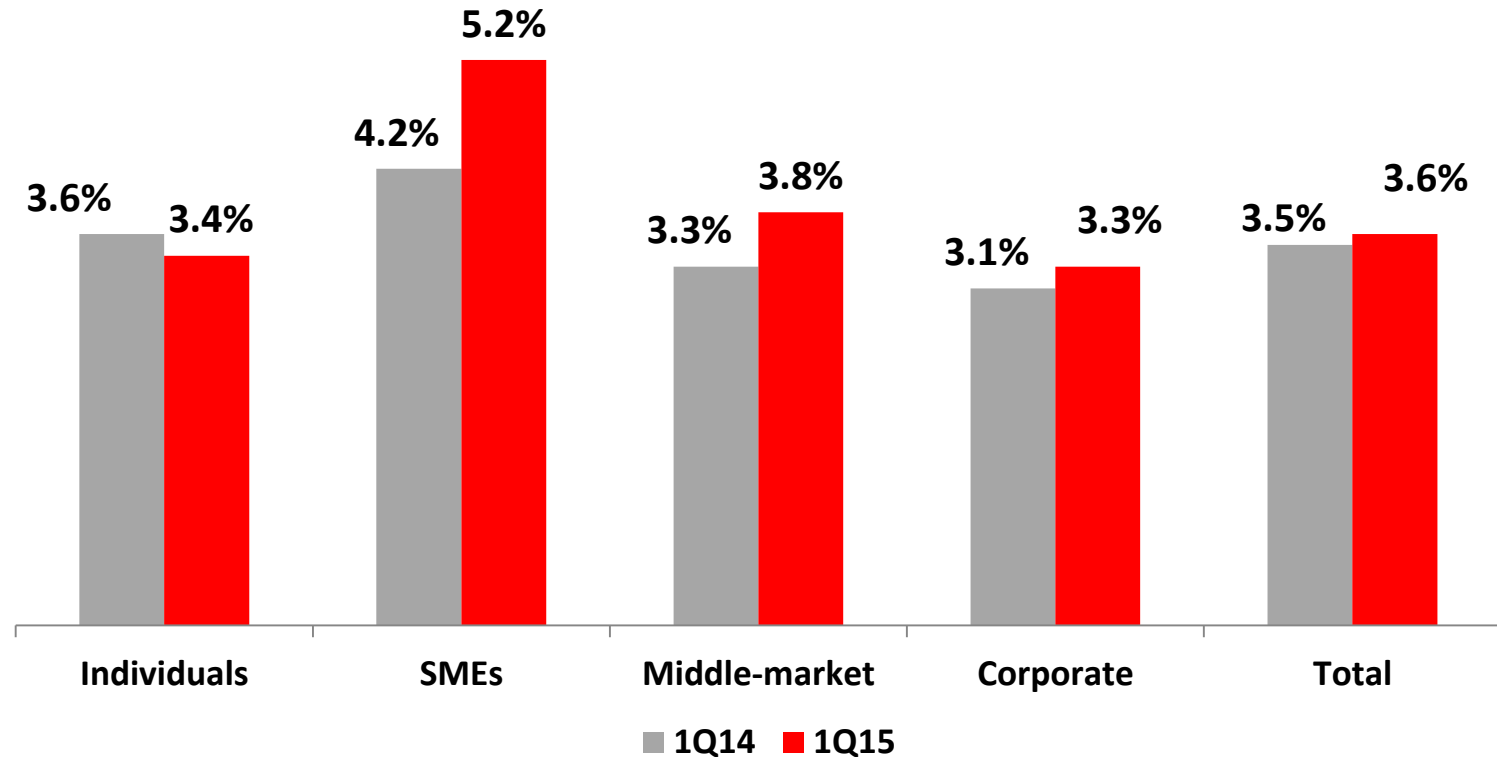
% of loans



1. Annualized quarterly provision expense / total loans. 2. 90 days or more NPLs. 3. Loan loss reserves over NPLs

Client NIMs, net of provisions increase to 3.6% in 1Q15

Client NIMs¹, net of provisions (%)



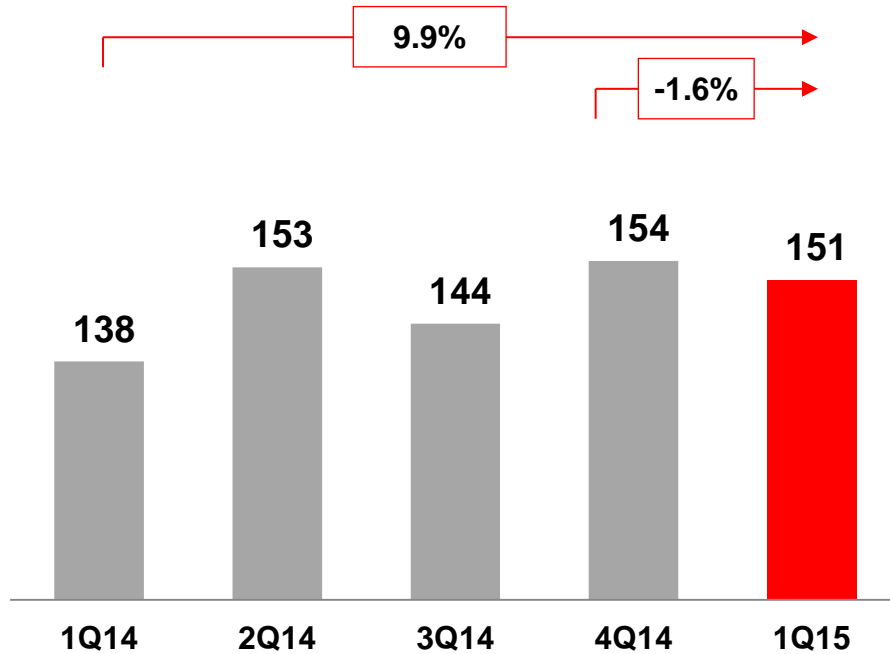
The Bank's focus is to maximize spreads net of provisions, gaining market share in segments with higher risk-adjusted contribution

1. Client NIMs = NI from our business segments (excludes the impacts of inflation) divided by average loans

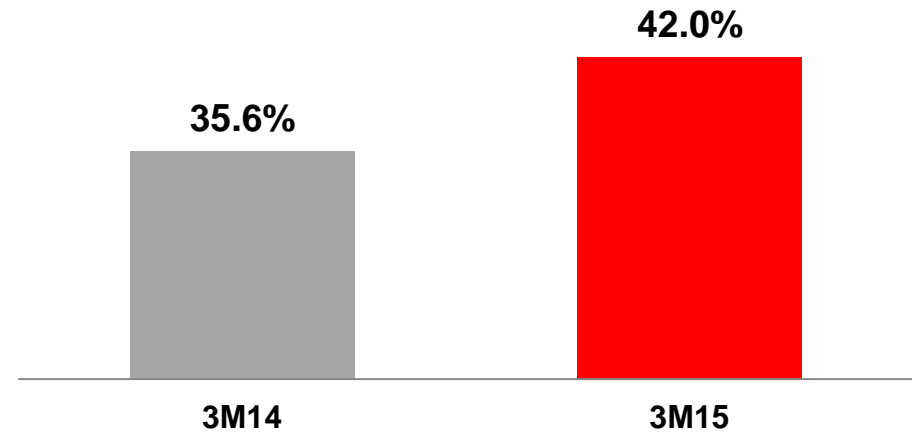
Efficiency ratio reaches 42.0% in 1Q15

Operating expenses

Ch\$bn



Efficiency ratio¹

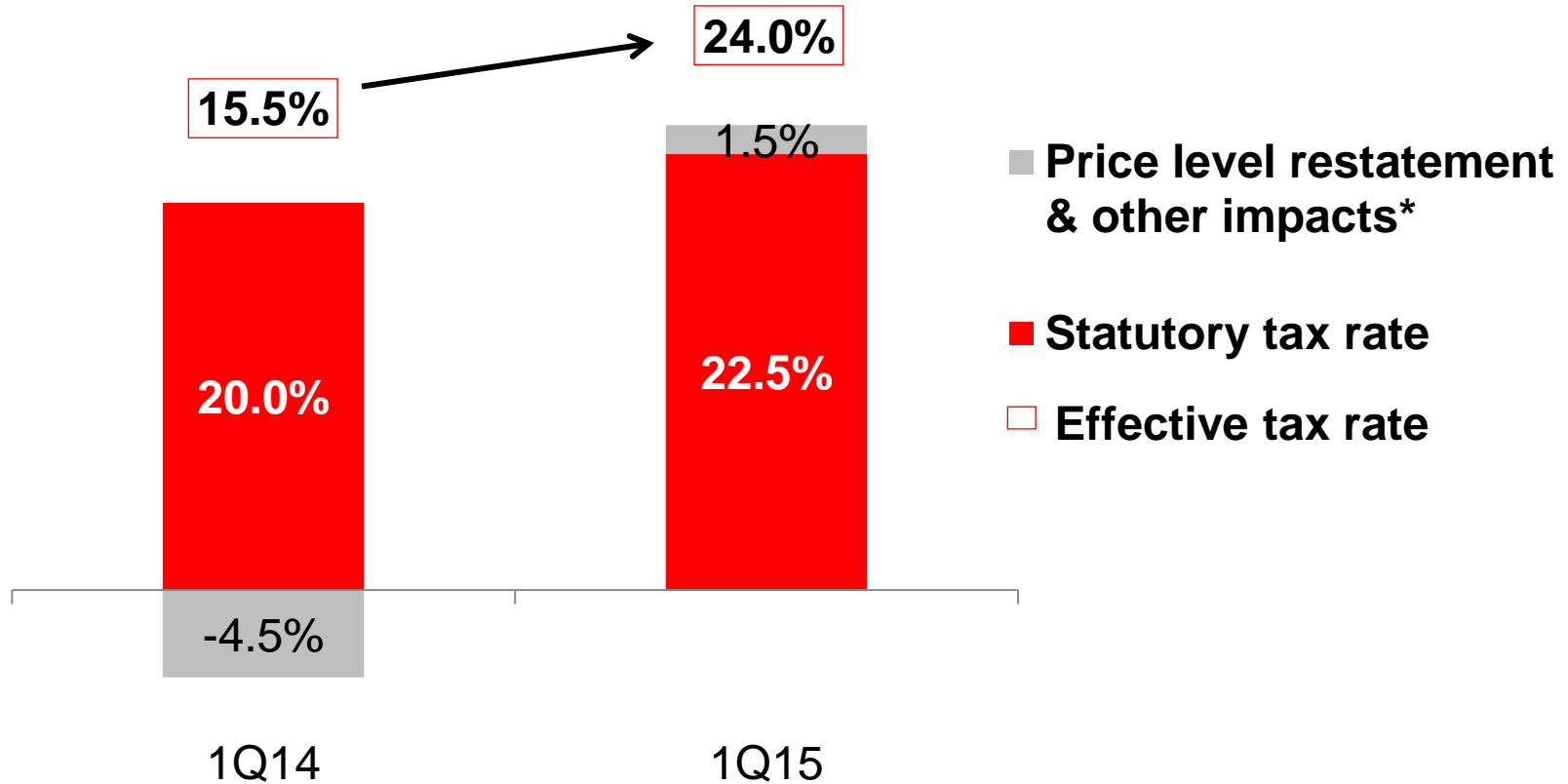


Cost growth will moderate as the year progresses

1. Efficiency ratio: oper. expenses excluding impairment / Net interest income + Fee income + Financial transactions, net and Other operating income, net

1Q15 effective tax rate was abnormally high due to higher statutory rate and lower inflation rate

Tax rates, %

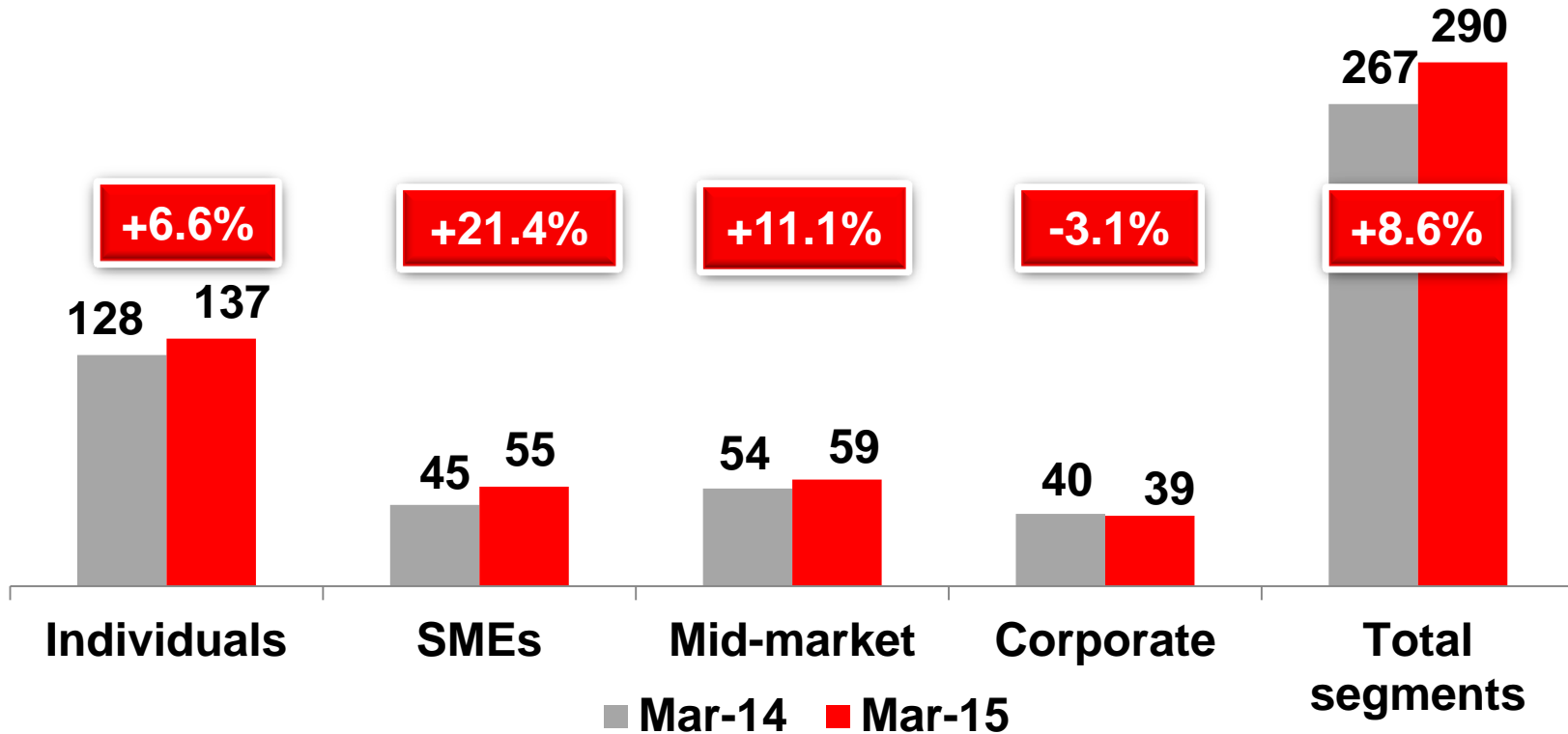


Our effective tax rate should be closer to 19-20% in the upcoming quarters

* For tax purposes, Capital is re-adjusted by CPI inflation. Also includes tax credits from property taxes paid on leased assets.

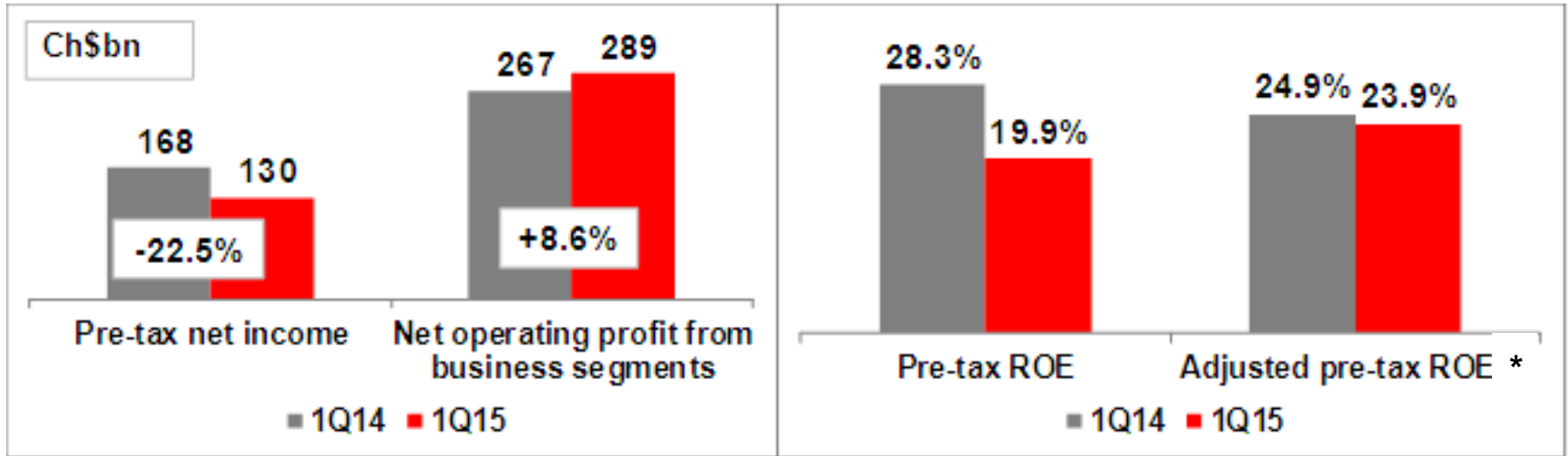
Net operating profit from business segments up 8.6% YoY

Net operating profit from business segments*, Ch\$bn.



* Net operating profits business segments: Net interest income + fee income + financial transactions, net + provision expense. These results exclude our Corporate Center and the results from Financial Management, which includes, among other items, the impact of the inflation on results.

Solid profitability levels



Stated profits impacted by higher taxes & lower inflation

*. Adjusted pre-tax ROAE = Annualized quarterly pre-tax net income adjusting net interest income by using a quarterly UF inflation rate of 0.75% for both periods being compared divided by average equity

In summary...

- **Chile: Economy is rebounding. Growth and inflation forecasts revised upward**
- **Financial system with stable growth trends**
- **Highly developed fixed income market**
- **Santander Chile: Solid results from business segments offset by negative impact of zero quarterly inflation and higher tax rate**
 - **Positive commercial and client profitability trends sustained in 1Q15**
 - **Net operating profit from business segments up 8.6% YoY / Client base and cross-selling ratios continues to expand**
 - **Loan growth up 9.9% YoY, especially in segments with higher risk-adjusted profitability**
 - **Asset quality improving and Client NIMs, net of risk are rising**
 - **Improving funding mix: 15.9% YoY growth of deposits**
 - **Core capital ratio at 10.6%. Dividend up 24.5% YoY**



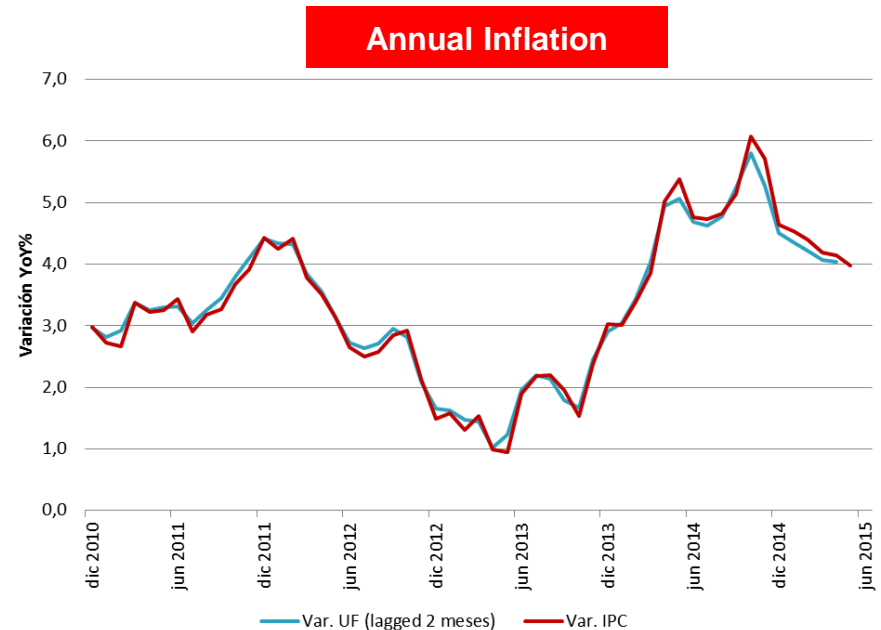
Positive medium-term outlook for Santander Chile



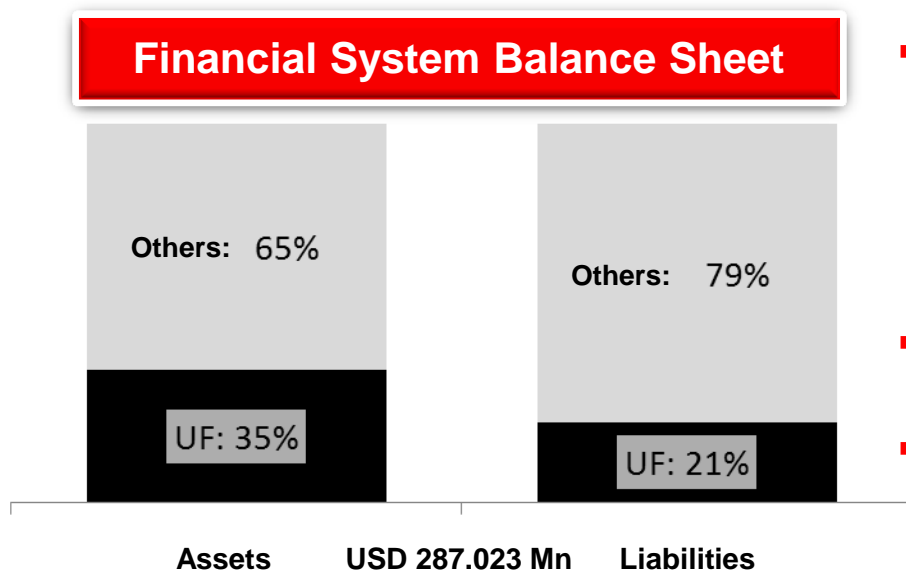
UF Description

- The Unidad de Fomento (UF) is a currency unit that is used in Chile since 1967, adjusted daily according to inflation.
- The National Statistics Institute (INE) publishes each 8th of the month the CPI of the previous month.
- With this, the UF is calculated linearly between the 10th of the month and on the 9th of next month.

$$\text{Daily UF} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{IPC}_{\text{mes anterior}}}{100} \right)^{1/d} - 1 \right] \times 100$$



Financial System Balance Sheet

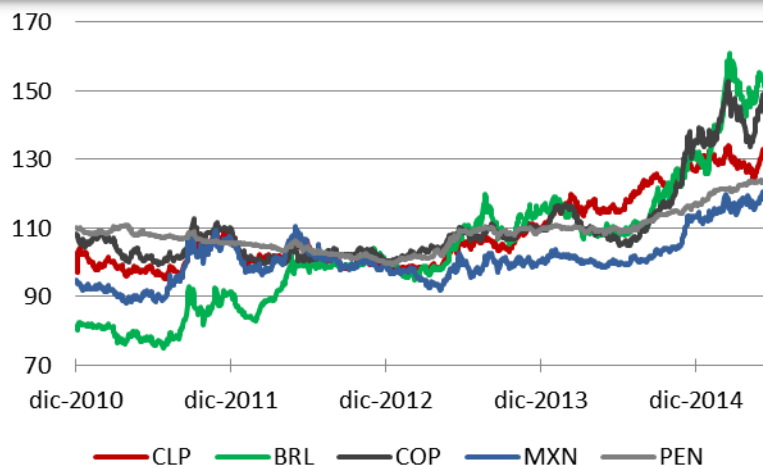


- Banks in Chile tend to have more assets than liabilities denominated in UF (99.7% of mortgages and 47% of total loans in Chile are denominated in UF).
- Currently, this mismatch is US \$ 40 bn.
- Additionally, most long-term debt issued in the Chilean financial system is denominated in UF.
- Pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies also have their obligations long-term indexed to the UF (pensions, annuities, etc.).

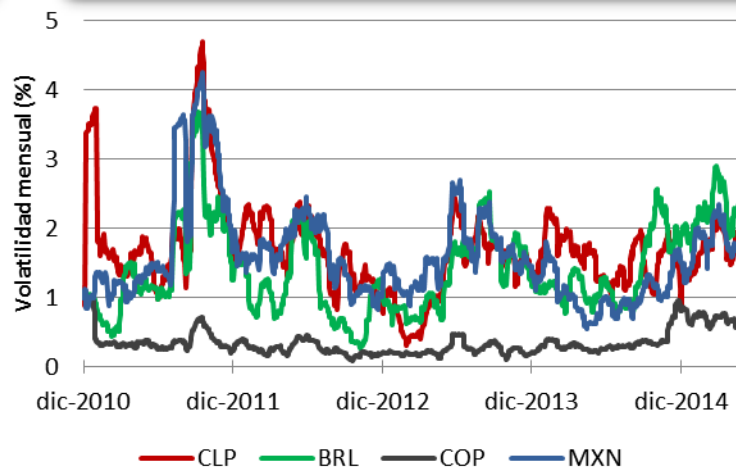
Chilean Peso

- Despite increased economic stability, CLP maintains a volatility in line with other currencies in the region.
- Banco Central de Chile is not very active in foreign exchange interventions, but has acted in the past during extraordinary events.
- Historically, we have seen little activity in speculative currency, but this has begun to change in recent years. The net position of foreign investors has been more active.

FX evolution Latam currencies



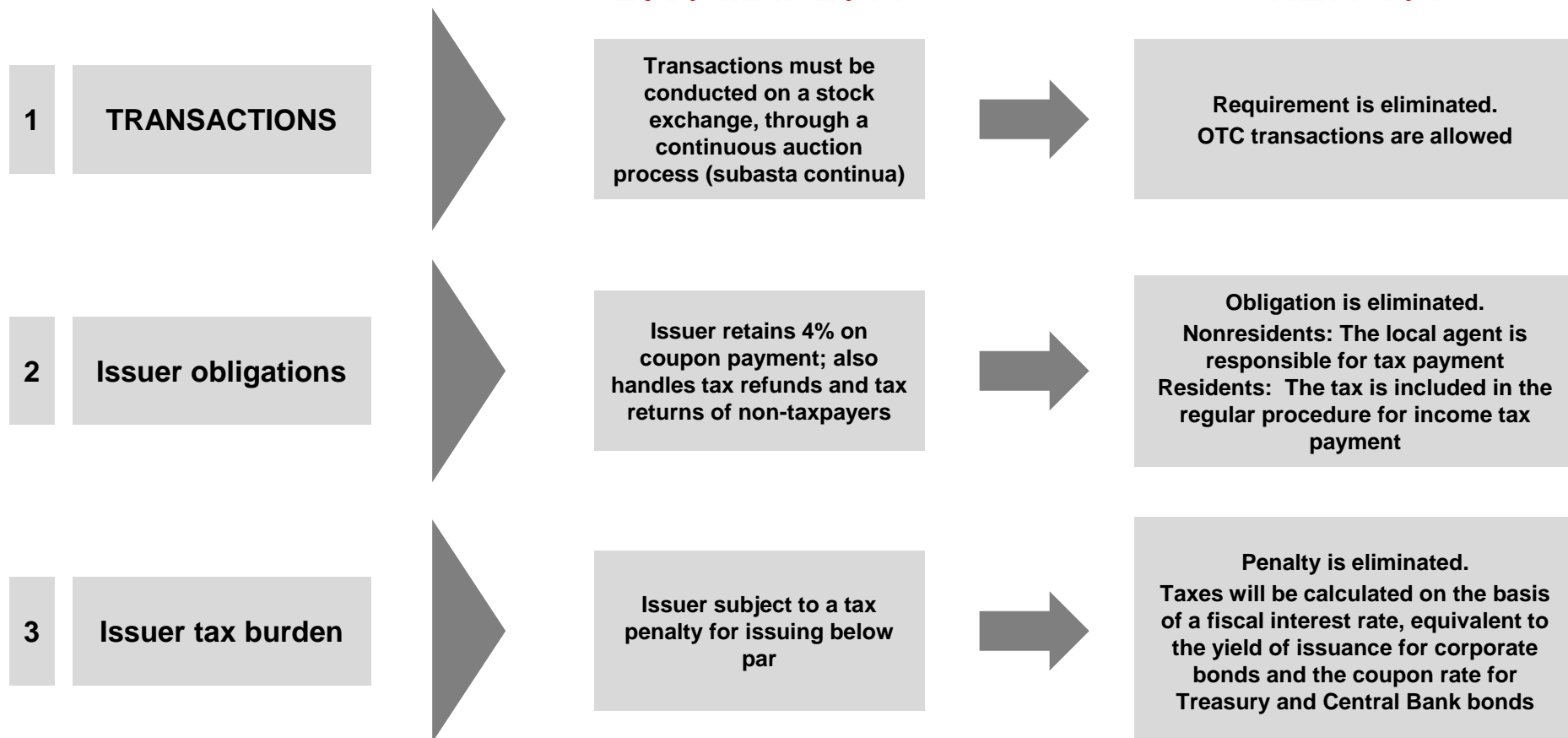
Monthly FX volatility Latam currencies



Article 104

2010-MAY 2014

NEW 104



Article 104

2010-MAY2014

NEW 104

4

Eligible Treasury
and Central Bank
instruments



Bonds issued since 2010



Treasury and Central Bank
instruments issued before 2010 will
be included in the tax treatment

5

HUASO BONDS



Instruments issued in Chile
by local taxpayers
(excluded Huaso Bonds)



All instruments issued in Chile are
covered, regardless of the residence
of the issuer, including Huaso bonds
(bonds issued in local market by non-
residents)

SOMA and Dutch Auction are the main issuance platforms

- Primary market sovereign bonds are issued via Dutch auction in an electronic system managed by the Central Bank (SOMA), where Banks, Pension Funds, Insurance Companies and Mutual Funds can place orders directly.
- Private bonds can be placed via Dutch Auction, Traditional Auction, Telerenta or OTC, where the first three methods are run by the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (BCS).
- Firm orders are entered directly into one of the BCS module or by delivering your order directly to a broker.
- In the Dutch auction, the Stock Exchange has two auctions to issue, each lasting 10 minutes. The issuer chooses which one to utilize.

REMATE HOLANDES: INGRESO OFERTAS													
Ingreso IRF	Ingreso IIF	Modifica	Elimina	Ver Ofe	Opera por : 88 SANTANDER								
Fecha	R	Of	Instr./Emisor	T	L	Cantidad/Rescate	Mon	ML	Corte	Plazo	Dur	TIR	Precio
19-06-2015	1	85	BBVKB0714	D	M	1.000.000	UF	\$	500,0000	10/01	8,46	3,00	104,16

REMATE HOLANDES: INGRESO POSTURAS													REMATE NRO: 1		DESDE LAS 10:45 A 10:55 Hrs.	
Postura	Detalle												Opera por : 88 SANTANDER			
REH	Nº	Of	Instr./Emisor	T	L	Cantidad/Rescate	Mon	ML	Corte	Plazo	Dur	TIR/Precio	Dda. Propia	Dda. Total		
1	1	85	BBVKB0714	D	M	1.000.000,0000	UF	\$	500,0000	10/01	8,46	3,00				

Telerenta and Traditional Auction

- BCS has two electronic markets. One is a constant price market (Telerenta). The second is based on 11 daily auctions lasting 10 minutes at 30 minutes intervals.
- Bids include mnemonic (local ISIN), amount and rate.
- Institutional investors are very active (mainly mutual funds and pension funds) in these markets due to regulations and price transparency.
- There is also an OTC market including transactions through brokers, Bloomberg and bid/ask between banks.

IRF	Limite	Memo/Generico	Cantidad	TIR/Precio	Visible
de negociacion	PM	Cy D	VC Diaria	Cliente	
Generico	Plazo	L	T	C	
BAGUA-N	00/10	PM	D	10,000.00	1,44
BBVJ31011	01/10	PM	D	28,000.00	1,95
BBVJ51113	03/11	PM	D	2,000.00	2,13
BBVJ51113	03/11	PM	D	2,000.00	2,32
BBVJ20212	06/08	PM	D	1,000.00	2,63
BBVJ21011	02/10	PM	D	1,000.00	2,07
BBVJ41113	04/11	PM	D	1,000.00	2,43
BBCE10811	01/02	PM	D	10,000.00	2,27
BBCE10812	02/02	PM	D	15,000.00	2,18
BBCEP-B	03/01	PM	D	100,000,000.00	4,56
BBMS-0812	02/02	PM	D	10,000.00	1,86
BBNS-R0613	03/00	PM	D	1,000.00	1,94
BBNS-T0214	01/08	PM	D	100,000,000.00	4,22
BCCA-C0912	02/03	PM	D	100,000,000.00	5,75
BCFA-A	02/10	PM	D	2,500.00	2,35
BCHIAG0213	02/02	PM	D	1,000.00	1,80
BCHIS-P17A	02/06	PM	D	2,000.00	4,10
BCHUR0609	04/00	PM	D	20,000.00	2,50
BCHUR0609	04/00	PM	D	5,000.00	2,45
BCHUI0611	03/00	PM	D	1,000.00	1,85
BCNO-L1114	02/11	PM	D	10,000.00	2,34
BCOAG-D	00/09	PM	D	4,000.00	5,30
BCORAE0710	01/01	PM	D	10,000.00	1,59
BCORAG0710	03/01	PM	D	1,500.00	2,26
BCOSJ-A	06/00	PM	D	4,000.00	2,31
BCSUDA	01/00	PM	D	500.00	9,80
BCTCH-Q	03/09	PM	D	10,000,000.00	5,05
BENGE-B	08/05	PM	D	2,000.00	2,35
BESTJ70112	01/07	PM	D	21,000.00	1,48

Nº	Cor	Ope	Cantidad	Re	Instrumento	Dur	Plazo	TIR	Precio L	Valor MS	R	M	T
R0085	20		1,000.00	UF	BICRES-B	7,18	10/11	3,38	98,63	25,204	\$	D	
R0086	20		9,000.00	UF	BECOP-G	8,29	09/04	2,67	00,22	226,183	\$	D	
R0087	35		500.00	UF	BECOP-A	1,14	02/02	1,73	01,43	7,990	\$	D	
R0088	35		500.00	UF	BECOP-A	1,14	02/02	1,73	01,43	7,990	\$	D	
R0089	35		500.00	UF	BECOP-A	1,14	02/02	1,73	01,43	7,990	\$	D	
R0090	35		500.00	UF	BECOP-A	1,14	02/02	1,73	01,43	7,990	\$	D	
R0091	35		500.00	UF	BECOP-A	1,14	02/02	1,73	01,43	7,990	\$	D	
R0092	82		1,000.00	UF	BENJO-A	0,01	00/00	2,40	00,02	6,362	\$	D	
R0093	82		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-A	0,01	00/00	2,40	00,02	6,362	\$	D	
R0094	82		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-A	0,01	00/00	2,40	00,02	6,362	\$	D	
R0095	82		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-A	0,01	00/00	2,40	00,02	6,362	\$	D	
R0096	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-E	4,97	09/00	5,00	96,47	24,576	\$	D	
R0097	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-E	4,97	09/00	5,00	96,47	24,576	\$	D	
R0098	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-E	4,97	09/00	5,00	96,47	24,576	\$	D	
R0099	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-C	4,92	09/00	5,00	98,82	25,234	\$	D	
R0100	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-C	4,92	09/00	5,00	98,82	25,234	\$	D	
R0101	76		1,000.00	UF	BERDO-C	4,92	09/00	5,00	98,82	25,234	\$	D	
R0102	35		1,000.00	UF	BEURO-B	2,65	01/44	2,65	01,44	25,669	\$	D	
R0103	76		1,000.00	UF	BITAS-P6C	5,36	12/07	5,00	94,93	14,566	\$	D	
R0104	76		1,000.00	UF	BITAS-P6C	5,36	12/07	5,00	94,93	14,566	\$	D	
R0105	76		1,000.00	UF	BITAS-P6C	5,36	12/07	5,00	94,93	14,566	\$	D	
R0106	76		1,000.00	UF	BITAS-P6C	5,36	12/07	5,00	94,93	14,566	\$	D	
R0107	76		1,000.00	UF	BITAS-P6C	5,36	12/07	5,00	94,93	14,566	\$	D	
R0108	86		3,000.00	UF	BMAST-E	4,80	11/04	6,10	93,94	40,774	\$	D	
R0109	82		500.00	UF	BMAST-E	4,80	11/04	6,10	93,94	6,795	\$	D	
R0110	82		2,000.00	UF	BMAST-E	4,80	11/04	6,10	93,94	27,182	\$	D	
R0111	58		5,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,31	12/11	5,50	93,23	116,805	\$	D	
R0112	58		5,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,31	12/11	5,50	93,23	116,805	\$	D	
R0113	58		5,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,31	12/11	5,50	93,23	116,805	\$	D	
R0114	58		5,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,31	12/11	5,50	93,23	116,805	\$	D	
R0115	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0116	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0117	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0118	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0119	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0120	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-H	6,34	12/11	5,20	94,92	23,784	\$	D	
R0121	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-N	9,35	18/02	5,30	99,98	25,440	\$	D	
R0122	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-N	9,35	18/02	5,30	99,98	25,440	\$	D	
R0123	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-N	9,35	18/02	5,30	99,98	25,440	\$	D	
R0124	76		1,000.00	UF	BMAST-N	9,35	18/02	5,30	99,98	25,440	\$	D	
R0125	20		1,000.00	UF	BPARC-L	4,46	04/09	2,13	00,73	25,313	\$	D	
R0126	20		1,000.00	UF	BPARC-L	4,46	04/09	2,13	00,73	25,313	\$	D	
R0127	20		1,000.00	UF	BPARC-L	4,46	04/09	2,13	00,73	25,313	\$	D	
R0128	20		1,000.00	UF	BPARC-L	4,46	04/09	2,13	00,73	25,313	\$	D	

Process to participate to Chilean fixed income market

- **Open a trading account with a Chilean broker or bank that will act as a representative (application form and a mandate or trading agency agreement)**
- **Open custody or cash account with the broker or bank (custody agreement)**
- **Sign a special power of attorney (usually drafted in English and Spanish)**
- **Obtain a tax identification number (RUT). It can be obtained using the simplified mechanism, and through one of the Chilean intermediaries appointed by the foreign investor, either as custodian or as stockbroker**