Quarterly Earnings Report

First Quarter 2010

March 2010

Investor Relations Area
Investor_Relations_Bci@Bci.cl

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FIRST QUARTER 2010
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All reference to future events, projections or trends made by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (hereinafter "the Bank") involve risks and are subject to the uncertainty of events that may occur and are not under the control of the Bank, there being a chance their performance and financial results might be altered. The Bank does not commit to updating its references to these events, projections or trends even if it is evident that such stated or implied projections will not be fulfilled by the Bank based on either past experience or indicative events.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bci's accumulated Net Income totaled Ch$45,724 million at 1Q10, compared positively with the Ch$26,828 million accumulated YoY, with an increase of 70.43%. This is explained mainly by the strong increase in the Financial Margin due to an important increase in commercial margin and fees and a 37% growth in the subsidiaries' results.

The accumulated return at 1Q10, measured as ROE, was 19.98%, in line with the 20.24% return obtained by the Financial System. The accumulated Efficiency Ratio at March 2010 was 44.94%, representing an improvement compared with the 48.56% for the same period of the last year, but falling behind the System's Cost-to-Icome ratio of 41.73%. It is important to mention that both the ROE and Efficiency indicators may present distortions during the first periods of the year, due to the seasonal effects and calculation methodology, which annualizes the results accumulated to date.

Total Loans totaled $9,072,255 million, with a 3.13% growth compared with 4Q09, obtaining a 13.09% market share, compared positively with the 12.76% obtained in 4Q09. This improvement is explained by the partial normalization of the conditions in the banking industry, after a 2009 marked by the global financial crisis, in which Bci's profitable growth and levels of limited risk strategies meant a momentary fall in the market share. Bci has maintained fourth place within the banking sector and third place among private banks.

In terms of risk, the Loan Loss Provisions over Total Loans index reached 2.30% at 1Q10, representing a slight increase compared to the previous quarter but compared favorably with the 3.04% shown by the Financial System for the same period.

Table 1:
Main Indicators
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

	2008	2009	1Q10	Change 1Q10/ 4Q09
Operational Indicators				
Headcount	9,185	8,848	8,888	0.45%
Commercial Contact Points	326	332	339	2.11%
Nº of ATMs	988	1,013	1,038	2.47%
Financial Indicators				
ROE (New calculation method)	25.06%	17.94%	19.98%	11.35%
ROA	1.13%	1.22%	1.44%	17.84%
Efficiency Ratio	48.25%	44.71%	44.94%	0.52%
LLPs/Total Loans	1.43%	2.18%	2.30%	5.80%
Basic Capital/Total Assets (Tier I)	5.81%	6.41%	6.48%	7 bps
Tangible Common Equity/RWAs (Tier II)	11.11%	12.12%	11.85%	-27 bps

Table 2:
Consolidated Financial Statement
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones *

Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10	Change 1Q10/Q09
FINANCIAL STATEMENT				
Financial Margin	83,178	118,826	116,437	-2.01%
Net Fees	27,562	38,496	34,046	-11.56%
Change Result	70,598	93,267	-39,431	-142.28%
Financial Operating Result	-50,508	-79,736	64,075	-180.36%
Other Net Operating Income	7,993	-10,743	-11,912	-68.88%
Gross Margin	**138,823**	**160,110**	**163,215**	**1.94%**
Operating Expenses	-69,601	-77,239	-76,119	-1.45%
Allowances and Write-offs	-34,136	-25,940	-35,327	36.19%
Operating Result	**35,086**	**56,931**	**51,769**	**-9.07%**
Investment in Subsidiaries	-84	3,168	2,012	-36.49%
Income Before Tax	**35,002**	**60,099**	**53,781**	**-10.51%**
Tax	-8,174	-8,543	-8,057	-5.69%
Net Income	**26,828**	**51,556**	**45,724**	**-11.31%**

* Financial Statement audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Table 3:
Consolidated Financial Situation Statements
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones **

Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10
Cash and due from Banks	870,374	1,037,783	414,064
Interbank Currency Clearing Accounts	428,472	439,661	367,406
Trading Instruments	589,797	844,146	848,075
Repurchase agreements & Securities Loans	33,384	100,001	136,890
Derivative Instruments	376,444	333,395	358,103
Due from Banks	147,370	140,781	114,738
Loans and Accounts Receivable	8,735,159	8,602,991	8,860,883
Investment Instruments Available for Sale	732,626	1,107,152	1,027,141
Investment Instruments held to Maturity	-	-	-
Investments in Companies	40,609	57,085	63,016
Intangibles	75,512	78,923	78,661
Fixed Assets	194,916	202,640	203,092
Tax Receivable	27,110	4,837	-
Deferred Tax	79,963	23,963	28,642
Other Assets	180,207	148,164	156,699
TOTAL ASSETS	**12,511,943**	**13,121,522**	**12,657,410**
Deposits and other Obligations	2,016,963	2,400,959	2,423,449
Interbank Currency Clearing Accounts	200,014	292,983	242,729
Repurchase agreements & Securities Loans	234,245	333,566	188,907
Time Deposits and other Borrowings	5,809,556	5,491,152	5,217,750
Derivative Instruments	481,375	358,490	397,297
Borrowings from Financial Institutions	1,412,963	2,021,957	2,028,165
Bonds Payable	1,113,507	996,602	912,277
Other Borrowings	123,736	96,136	83,720
Current tax	0	0	1,402
Deferred Tax	39,844	31,150	32,218
Allowances	49,112	93,023	66,089
Other Liabilities	242,596	109,351	147,861
Total Liabilities	**11,723,911**	**12,225,369**	**11,741,864**
Capital	807,143	807,143	882,273
Reserves	-25,523	61,293	0
Equity Accounts	-12,369	11,415	-3,642
Retained Earnings	18,780	16,299	36,913
Minority Interest	1	3	2
Total Shareholder Equity	**788,032**	**896,153**	**915,546**
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER EQUITY	**12,511,943**	**13,121,522**	**12,657,410**

** Statements audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Economic Summary

The vision of a worldwide return to growth has consolidated during the first semester of 2010, increasing the contrast between developing and developed economies. Countries such as India, China and Brazil have the lead in terms of growth, they show pressure on prices, and have already started removing the monetary incentives, initiating a normalization process to their monetary policy rates. Economies with higher development rates have not yet shown a recovery of said characteristics. The United States started showing signs of improvement in the employment indicators, as well as a recovery in the production and confidence indexes, but it is still too soon to begin with the withdrawal of the expansive measures. The Euro Zone appears to be the most exhausted when facing the return to growth, with an heterogeneous process, in which Germany and France show a dynamic recovery and increasing levels of confidence of people and companies, against Spain, where the contraction of the activity remains, while the unemployment rises above 20%. This has forced the European Central Bank to ensure the maintenance of a relaxed monetary policy, which has been interpreted by the agents as the maintenance of a historically low rate until 3Q11. On the other hand, the tax situations of Greece, Spain and Portugal have deteriorated, being subject to reductions to their sovereign ratings, which has become a source of concern. The financial cost of issuing a new debt for said countries has increased, in what appears to be the source of a debt crisis. A historical contingency plan has been necessary to put an end to the generation of a new global financial shock.

In this context, the Chilean recovery seemed to be on the right track at the beginning of the year. The growth prospects of the agents predicted a growth above 5%, while it was expected that the Central Bank would start early with the rise to the TPM (Monetary Policy Rate – MPR) in order to contain the inflation. Unfortunately, by the end of February, the country was struck by a terrible natural disaster that took hundreds of lives, altered the operation of the productive system and shook the domestic economic recovery process. That way, Chile went from showing an Imacec growing above 4% in January, to a falling 2.8% in March. In addition to the loss in labor force, the destruction of work capital, and the subsequent problems caused by the earthquake, such as the intermittency of the electricity, or the difficulties to restore the communications, the disaster generated an important shock in the confidence level of the population. Therefore, the prospects for the first semester of the year, which were auspicious at first, recovering from the economic crisis, were focused towards a rebuilding and reorganizing process of the economic system, especially in the zones near the epicenter.

This is how the rebuilding process led by the government takes a central role in the prospects for the economy during the year. The increase in tax expenses, given the urgent life conditions and needs of the affected population, will give a boost to the internal demand, which will be accompanied by new vigor in the private investment. The strength of this demand will be such, that it is expected that Chile will end the year with a marginal deficit of its trading balance. After this boost, the growth prospects remain in a centered range in 4.5% in the last Survey of Economic Expectations, a slight decrease from the original projections, considering the magnitude of the disaster.

On the other hand, the unemployment figures of the last quarters have kept showing sustained improvements, with no evidence of a major shock after the catastrophe. The unemployment rate was 9% during 1Q10, which was superior to the one of previous periods, due only to certain methodology changes. Once the methodology change is under control, the index shows a fall of 10 bps regarding the previous quarter.

This decrease in the unemployment rate finds its parallel in a gradual reduction of capacity breaches, which should continue to empower the growth indicator and slowly increase the underlying price indexes of the economy.

As a result, the risk balance for the Chilean Central Bank keeps aiming towards a start in the increase of the monetary policy rates process during the first semester. The monetary and tax incentive imposed by the authorities during the crisis stands out as one of the main factors that support the economic recovery. The Central Bank, after its historical reductions to the monetary policy rate during the first quarter of 2009, has maintained the MPR (Monetary Policy Rate) stabilized at 0.5% since the Monetary Policy Meeting of last July. In addition, the example of foreign Central Banks has been followed by empowering the purchase of instruments in the fixed income market and implementing non-conventional Term Liquidity programs (FLAPs) to assure an adequate and fast transfer of the MPR to the market rates. The Central Bank has decided to keep this measure in effect until the Monetary Policy Meeting of May.

Unlike previous quarters, inflation has begun to show improvements, even in its underlying measures. In accumulated terms, the CPI reached 0.9% during 1Q10, while the Core CPI accumulated 0.7%. Most part of this rise comes from the restoration of the Stamp tax at the beginning of the year. However, many of the inflationary effects expected after the earthquake have not been reflected in national figures, due to the fast recovery in the flow of goods and services and the absence of measures during the month after the disaster. Regardless of that, the inflationary projections of the agents for 2010 have kept improving thanks to the expectations of rises in the price of food, as well as the deepening in the reduction of capacity breaches. This is why the Survey of Economic Expectations of the Central Bank has kept increasing its projection for the year’s inflation from a 2.7% during the last quarter to a 3.5% during the last SEE.

Financial Industry

Although the economic recession has been overcome in most part of the world, the international financial sector has maintained a strong volatility. The responsibilities of the American banking sector in the financial crisis, as well as the recent concern outbreak regarding the tax situation of Dubai, Greece and other European countries, in addition to the initiatives that seek to toughen the financial regulation, have kept the international markets quite worried.

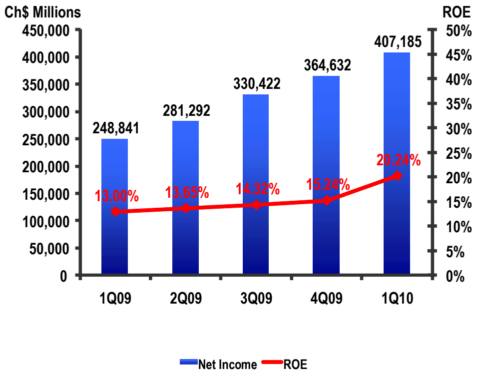
The Chilean banking industry has managed to stay away from those questionings. That is why since May of the last year, the income levels have kept an upward trend, which is also reflected in higher return on equity. This way, the industry accumulates an improvement of over 600 bps in ROE during the last 12 months.

Regarding the income, the System's accumulated Net Income at 1Q10 totaled Ch$407,185 million with an 11.67% growth over last quarter's results.

At the end of the period, the total loans of the system reached Ch$69,318,466 million, staying relatively stable during the period, given the shock caused by the earthquake. In quarterly terms, a slowdown in the growth is observed, with a moderate 0.55% from the 2.39% shown in the last quarter.

A total loans breakdown by components shows a generalized increase, maintaining the dynamics of the last quarter, with a sustained improvement in mortgage loans, which keeps showing an important upward trend. On the other hand, the increase in commercial and consumer loans is still quite limited compared with the mortgage loans growth, both in relative and absolute terms.

Graph 1:
Quarterly Net Income and ROE of the System



Graph 2:
Total Loans of the Financial System

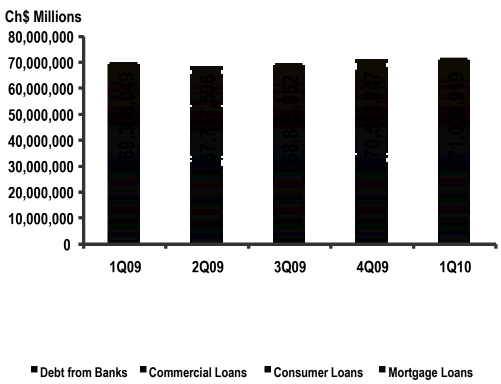


Table 4:
Main Figures of the Financial System

Ch$ Millions	2008	2009	1Q10	1Q10 / 4Q09
Total Loans	**71,791,686**	**70,553,247**	**71,039,919**	**0.69%**
Due from Banks	1,540,547	1,615,202	1,721,453	6.58%
Client Loans	70,251,139	68,938,045	69,318,466	0.55%
Commercial Loans	45,291,926	42,689,372	42,724,674	0.08%
Consumer Loans	8,589,040	8,700,975	8,773,015	0.83%
Mortgage Loans	16,370,173	17,547,698	17,820,777	1.56%
Total Assets	**103,101,321**	**101,907,507**	**101,836,562**	**-0.07%**
NIBDs	13,497,276	16,250,659	16,436,707	1.14%
Time Deposits	47,607,116	42,319,301	42,668,644	0.83%
Capital and Reserves	6,522,873	6,811,846	8,045,861	0.11%
Net Income	**993,130**	**1,225,187**	**407,185**	

Bci Highlights

On March 30, 2010, the Ordinary and Special Bci Shareholders' Meetings were held. In the first one, the payment of a dividend of Ch$500 per share was approved, corresponding to 31.53% of the 2009 income, destining the surplus to the fund of reserves from the income. In the Special Meeting, the capitalization of Ch$75,130 million was approved under two schemes. Ch$45,438 million were capitalized without shares issuance, while Ch$29,691 million were capitalized by the issue of paid-up shares. The new paid-up capital of the Bank was constituted by Ch$882,273 million with 103,106,155 shares issued of the same series and with no nominal value.

During the Regular Shareholders' Meeting the Board of Directors of Bci was renewed, being comprised by Luis Enrique Yarur Rey, Andrés Bianchi Larre, Alberto López-Hermida Hermida, Juan Manuel Casanueva Préndez, Daniel Yarur Elsaca, Dionisio Romero Paoletti, Ignacio Yarur Arrasate, Francisco Rosende Ramírez and Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel. The Board thanked especially the contribution made by the outgoing directors, Jorge Cauas Lama, Pedro Corona Bozzo, Sergio de Amesti Hausser and Dionisio Romero Seminario.

Facing the earthquake that struck the country, Bci has maintained and reinforced its "being always with its clients" commitment, developing an important contingency plan, both for its clients and its team members. The direct benefits delivered by Bci to the affected areas exceed the Ch$1,800 million, being complemented with facilities granted to the clients, among which we can find the adjournment of credit term payments, interest-free cash advances and the creation of a solidarity fund of Ch$30,000 million to offer financial products in special conditions.

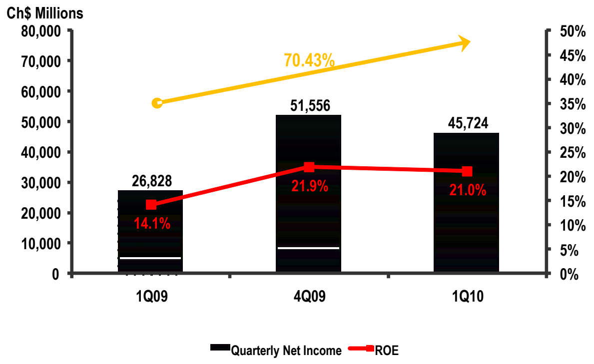
Bci developed the first services and ATM search engine for cell phones, which operates through the Google Maps application, in order to facilitate the access of its clients to the stores associated to the benefit program of their credit cards and to offer them the possibility of identifying the closest ATMs along the country. This tool is unique in the industry and it is one of the most downloaded applications by iPhone users.

Bci Nova and Rabie Distribution Company subscribed an alliance to grant the shopkeepers along the country a Complete Financial Plan. This will allow them to supply their businesses by accessing financing quotas according to the purchases of their stores, obtaining also discounts, training and benefits. This alliance is part of the innovation programs of the Bank to support our clients and provide them with a better service.

On January 19, Bci subscribed an alliance with Fundación Enseña Chile, thus renewing its support and contribution commitment with the Chilean education, especially in the most vulnerable areas of the country. This alliance implies the Bank to participate in the Advisory Committee of the Foundation, contributing with ideas and experience, in addition to its contribution in the exchange of experiences and leadership, which Bci promotes thanks to the work of the Academia Líder Bci.

Earnings Analysis

Graph 3:
Net Income



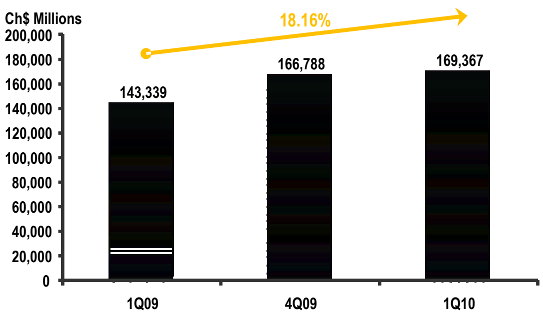
Net Income

Bci's Net Income during the first quarter of 2010 totaled Ch$45,724 million. This result shows an 11.31% fall with respect to the previous quarter, but an increase of 70.43% compared with the first quarter of 2009. It is important to highlight Bci's good results during the last year, consistent and growing, recovering and surpassing the pre-crisis results.

The Net Income fall with respect to the previous quarter is mainly due to larger expenses in allowances, totaling Ch$41,479 million, which represents a 27.17% increase with respect to the last quarter.

Concerning profitability, the annualized ROE at 1Q10 was 19.98%, way over the 13.00% reached at 1Q09. This result confirms the good performance of the Bank since the second semester of the last year, when the effects of the crisis began to decrease.

Graph 4:
Gross Margin



Gross Margin

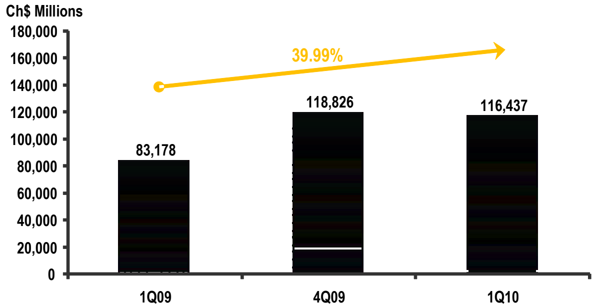
Bci's Gross Margin* reached Ch$169,367 million during 1Q10, representing a QoQ increase of 1.55%. This increase is mainly due to better net results in Financial Operations.

There was an 18.16% YoY improvement and, despite the world financial crisis and its unstable consequences, Bci has managed to maintain its level of Gross Margin. This is mainly due to a good pricing strategy among the different products and always supporting the clientele.

* Note: Gross Margin calculated according to SBIF definition, including income recovery.

Financial Margin

Graph 5: Financial Margin



During 1Q10, the Financial Margin comprised of interests and readjustments, totaled Ch$116,437 million, representing a fall of 2.01% QoQ. This result is largely due to the stability in the income from interests, standing out the high participation of commercial loans (52.99%), as well as the fall of interests from mortgage loans (-14.62%). On the other hand, expenses from interests experienced a 12.55% fall with respect to the previous quarter, explained by the decrease of interests paid by total deposits and bonds payable of 32.49% and 30.89% respectively.

However, the Financial Margin presented an increase of 39.99% YoY, mainly due to a general recovery of the banking loans, especially the consumer and mortgage loans, and a correct balance strategy to optimize the financing structure of the Bank's assets.

Table 5: Financial Margin

Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10	Change 1Q10 / 1Q09
Interests and Readjustments	117,190	179,210	169,242	44.42%
Interests and Readjustments Paid	-34,012	-60,384	-52,805	55.25%
Total Financial Margin	**83,178**	**118,826**	**116,437**	**40.0%**

Commissions

Bci and their subsidiaries' Net Fees totaled Ch$34,046 million during 1Q10 representing a fall of 11.56% QoQ. Net income from fees showed high stability with respect to the previous quarter. Fees generated from accounts administration, collections, billings and payments and cards services stand out, which altogether represent almost 45% of the earned commissions.

Net Fees saw a raise of 23.53% YoY which represents an excellent result when considering that the SBIF introduced changes to the collection of bank fees in January of 2009.

Table 6: Net Fees

Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10	Change 1Q10 / 1Q09
Commissions Earned	35,955	47,609	43,294	20.41%
Commissions Paid	-8,393	-9,113	-9,248	10.19%
Net Commissions	**27,562**	**38,496**	**34,046**	**23.53%**

Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income

Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income results totaled Ch$24,644 million representing an important increase of 82.13% with respect to 4Q09. The result from Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income accounts is mainly explained by the rate fall from fixed-income positions (BCU and DAP UF), generating rises in market prices with the consequent better result during the period.

The results from these accounts are also explained by worse results derived from swaps curves, especially the UF/CLP swaps portfolio due to the rate differential between the active fixed rate and the passive variable rate.

In turn, the negative results in the Exchange Rate Income account are practically covered in their entirety by Foreign Exchange Forwards that are reflected in the Financial Operating account.

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses totaled Ch$76,119 million during 1Q10, which represents a fall of 1.45% QoQ. This fall is due to lower expenses in new technology projects not adjusted to the IFRS standards and to the stability in the operating expenses of the Bank.

In terms of efficiency, Bci reached an accumulated index of 44.94% at March 2010, which represents a slight increase QoQ. Compared to last year, efficiency has greatly improved along the year. Compared to the efficiency of the financial system, which reached 41.73%, we note a relative worsening. The improvement in efficiency during 2009 reflects the constant preoccupation in Bci to control costs, an objective that has been pushed through corporate savings campaigns, processes optimization ("Bci 2010") and higher productivity.

Graph 6:
Operating Expenses and Efficiency

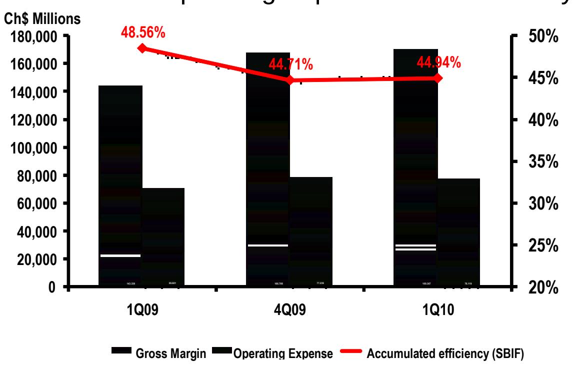


Table 7:
Operating Expenses Detail

Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10	Change 1Q10 / 1Q09
Personnel and BOD	38,564	39,247	41,113	6.61%
Management	30,772	26,671	26,393	-14.23%
Dep., Amort. & Write-Offs & Others	7,167	6,948	8,613	20.18%
Operating Expenses	**76,503**	**72,866**	**76,119**	**-0.50%**

Stocks and Products

Total Loans

Bci's Total Loans portfolio reached Ch$9,186,993 million at the end of March 2010, showing an increase of 2.78% QoQ. Clients' Loans totaled Ch$9,072,255 million, increasing in 3.13% QoQ as well. This increase in clients' loans translated into an increase in the market share, reaching 13.09% from the 12.76% obtained at the end of 2009. These results support the historical participation of Bci in the national banking industry, which experienced a small fall during the worldwide global crisis, due to its profitable growth and levels of limited risk strategies. Within the framework of economic recovery and normalization, the most significant variations with respect to the previous quarter were located in commercial loans (3.78%) and mortgage loans (2.04%).

Bci maintains fourth place in loans among the banking system and third place among private banks.

An increase in Total Loans is observed YoY, as well as an important increase in consumer and mortgage loans, in line with the financial system, which is explained mainly by the economic recovery.

Graph 7:
Total Loans

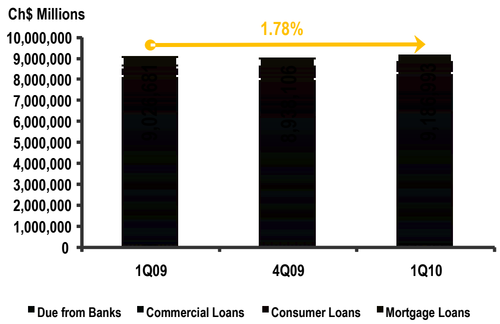


Table 8:
Total Loans Detail

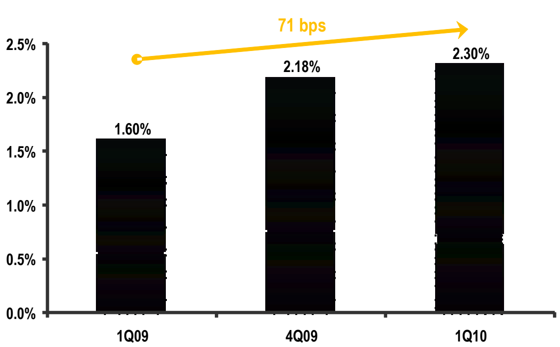
Ch$ Millions	1Q09	4Q09	1Q10	Change 1Q10 / 4Q09
Due from Banks	**147,370**	**140,781**	**114,738**	**-22.14%**
Clients Loans	**8,879,311**	**8,797,325**	**9,072,255**	**2.17%**
Commercial Loans	4,820,726	4,943,358	5,059,528	4.95%
Foreign Trade	929,101	624,456	704,413	-24.18%
Leasing	447,386	451,840	483,212	8.01%
Mortgage Loans	1,671,411	1,736,465	1,771,934	6.01%
Consumer Loans	1,010,687	1,041,206	1,053,168	4.20%
Total Loans	**9,026,681**	**8,938,106**	**9,186,993**	**1.78%**

Risk Portfolio

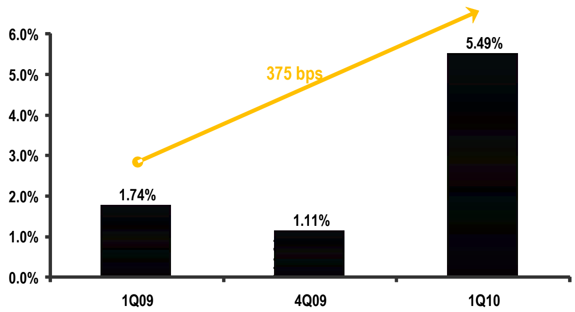
During 2009 the credit risk provisions increased due to the economic situation, remaining stable at the beginning of 2010. This situation changed after the earthquake that struck the center of the country at the end of February, causing Bci, as well as the financial system, to increase their credit risk provisions.

The Allowances to Total Loans Index accumulated to March 2010 reached 2.30% representing a slight increase compared to the QoQ figure of 2.18%. The increase is due to the fact that the regions which were most affected by the earthquake (VI, VII, VIII) do not represent an important percentage of the total loans of Bci.

Graph 8:
Allowances/Total Loans



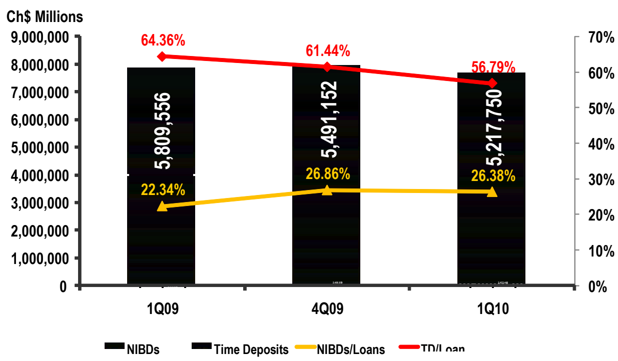
Graph 9:
Allowances and Write-offs



As for Allowances and Write-offs, they posted Ch$41,479 million during 1Q10, which represents an increase of 27.17% QoQ. The annualized Allowances and Write-offs index for 1Q10 reached 5.49%, which represents a strong QoQ increase of 375 bps with respect to the 1.74% shown at 1Q09.

The increase in Allowances and Write-offs is mainly due to the increase in allowances in the salmon and retail areas. This increase is given mainly in allowances over commercial loans, which increased from a 2.18% 4Q09 to a 2.34% during 1Q10.

Graph 10:
NIBDs and Time Deposits



NIBDs and Time Deposits

By the end of March 2010, NIBDs reached Ch$2,423,449 million, representing a 0.94% increase QoQ. The NIBDs over Total Loans index at March 2010 reached 26.38%.

Time Deposits at 1Q10 reached Ch$5,217,750 million, which reflects a fall of 4.98% QoQ. The Time Deposits over Total Loans index at March 2010 was 56.79%.

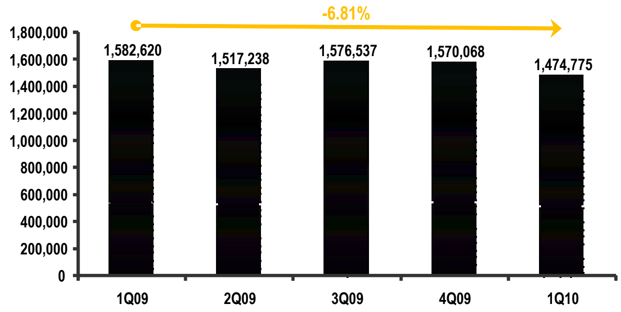
Capital Base

With regards to capital resources, the Basic Capital over Total Assets ratio (Tier I) is 6.48%, whereas the Tangible Common Equity over Risk Weighted Assets (Tier II) is 11.85%. These indicators comply with the requirements of the General Banking Law and also ensure the solvency of the Bank.

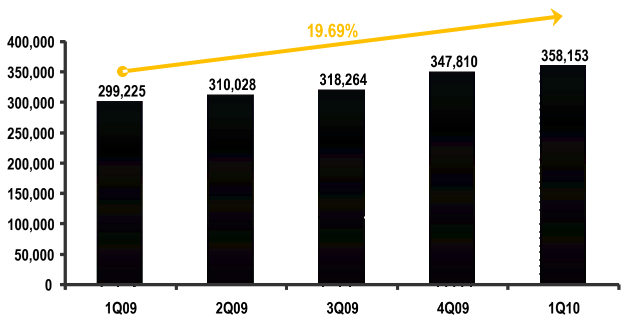
Product Stock

Next are the main figures on products and the number of Bci's debtors. It is noteworthy that both the number of current accounts and that of credit cards have been constantly increasing, and also a strong decrease in the number of debtors. The fall in the number of debit cards during the period is explained by the closing of dormant cards.

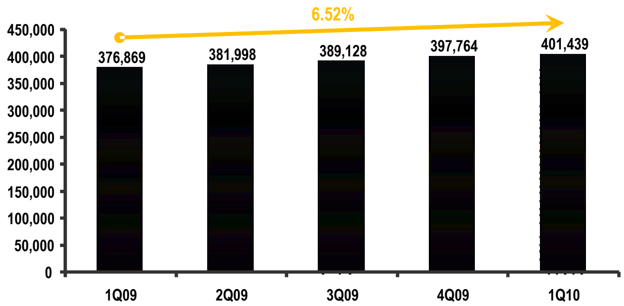
Graph 11:
Number of Debit Cards



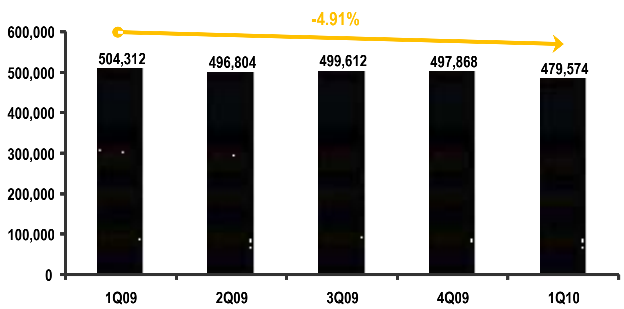
Graph 12:
Number of Credit Cards



Graph 13
Number of Current Accounts



Graph 14:
Number of Debtors



Stock Performance

During 1Q10 the market incorporated better prospects for the performance of the banking industry, which were reflected in a better performance of Bci's stock versus the market's stock. That way, the share return of Bci, adjusted by dividends, bordered 25%, while the domestic index return only reached 3.9% during the same period.

This way, the Market Price over Book Value ratio of the company retakes its upward trend, showing the best implicit prospects in the stock market price.

Graph 15
BCI vs IPSA

Table 9:
Bci's Stock Performance

	1Q09	2Q09	3Q09	4Q09	1Q10
Closing Price	10,443	13,071	15,566	16,178	20,397
Minimum Price	10,089	10,345	12,785	14,737	16,211
Maximum Price	12,051	14,835	15,615	16,591	20,990
Average Price	11,242	12,830	14,657	15,601	19,031
EPS	1,447	1,468	1,526	--	--
Market/Book Value	1.3 x	1.6 x	1.9 x	1.9 x	2.4 x
Equity Capital (Ch$ MM)	1,057,805	1,357,917	1,617,070	1,680,642	2,068,053
Shareholder's Equity	788,031	825,672	863,355	896,153	915,546

Figures and data provided by Economática and SBIF (adjusted by last given dividends).