Quarterly Earnings Report

Third Quarter 2010

September 2010

Investor Relations Area
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Quarterly Earnings
Report

THIRD QUARTER 2010
September 2010

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 was Ch$80,184 million at 3Q10. This compared positively to the Ch$45,348 million accumulated YoY. Percentage-wise, this was a large increase of 72.82% which can mainly be explained by the increase in the Financial Margin, increasing some $33,177 million, and by a decrease in Allowances and Write-offs of $16,557 million. At the same time, Operating Expenses increased $11,268 million YoY which counteracts the improvement in the previous tally.

The accumulated return at 3Q10, measured as ROE, was 23.63%, superior to that of the Financial System at 20.26%.

The accumulated Efficiency Ratio at September 2010 was 43.09% representing an improvement over the 44.16% YoY number and staying in line with the System's 44.17%.

Bci's Total Loans totaled CH$9,301,926 million increasing 1.33% QoQ. With respect to market share, this was 12.76% for 3Q10, slightly lower than the 12.80% QoQ number, but in line with the Bci's historical market share. In comparison with 2009, the market share has held steady. This can be explained by the normalization of the banking industry and due to Bci's profitable growth and levels of limited risk strategies. Comparing this to previous years, it has meant a momentary decrease in market share. Still, Bci has maintained fourth place within the banking sector and third place among private banks.

In terms of risk, the Loan Loss Provisions Index stood at 2.51% at 3Q10, representing a 7 basis point QoQ increase. The Financial System showed 2.54% for the same period.

Table 1:
Main Indicators
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q10
Operational Indicators				
Headcount	8,789	9,022	9,069	0.52%
Commercial Contact Points	327	366	363	-0.82%
N° of ATMs	1,021	1,023	1,068	4.40%
Financial Indicators				
ROE	19.37%	20.55%	23.63%	15.00%
ROA	1.19%	1.52%	1.85%	21.69%
Efficiency Ratio	44.16%	42.79%	43.09%	0.70%
LLPs/Total Loans	2.16%	2.58%	2.51%	-2.77%
Basic Capital/Total Assets (Teir I)	6.64%	6.58%	7.01%	6.53%
Tangible Common Equity/RWAs (Teir II)	12.5%	12.91%	13.64%	5.65%

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

Ch$ Millions	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q10
FINANCIAL STATEMENT				
Financial Margin	109,922	131,047	143,039	9.15%
Net Fees	38,090	36,104	39,160	8.46%
Change Result	-11,460	61,335	121,209	97.62%
Financial Operating Results	27,270	-45,420	-108,540	-138.97%
Other Net Operating Income	-7,964	2,992	-10,747	-459.19%
Gross Margin	**155,858**	**186,058**	**184,121**	-1.04%
Allowances and Write-offs	-72,866	-45,012	-8,584	-80.93%
Operating Expenses	-27,973	-79,097	-84,134	6.37%
Operating Result	**55,019**	**61,949**	**91,403**	47.55%
Investment in Subsidiaries	-326	566	2.417	327.03%
Income Before Tax	**54,693**	**62,515**	**93,820**	50.08%
Tax	-9,345	-9,997	-13,636	36.40%
Net Income	**45,348**	**52,518**	**80,184**	52.68%

* Results in www.bci.cl/accionistas/estadosfinancieros2010

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

Ch$ Millions	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10
Cash and due from Banks	542,671	695,910	626,903
Interbank Currency Clearing Accounts	417,643	380,320	373,071
Trading Instruments	706,404	899,778	930,433
Repurchase agreements & Securities Loans	37,107	59,567	96,886
Derivative Instruments	311,810	348,421	434,634
Due from Banks	138,244	121,923	136,110
Loans and Accounts Receivable	8,479,976	8,939,300	9,067,460
Investment Instruments Available for Sale	1,041,207	909,470	643,576
Investment Instruments held to Maturity	0	0	0
Investments in Companies	50,018	61,846	58,193
Intangibles	68,532	77,237	75,213
Fixed Assets	205,672	206,616	208,791
Tax Receivable	0	0	0
Deferred Tax	36,354	30,223	24,520
Other Assets	156,021	187,673	167,769
TOTAL ASSETS	**12,191,659**	**12,918,284**	**12,843,559**
Deposits and other Obligations	2,115,324	2,594,578	2,661,730
Interbank Currency Clearing Accounts	330,043	260,326	282,779
Repurchase agreements & Securities Loans	255,508	313,636	202,438
Time Deposits and other Borrowings	5,430,961	5,017,513	5,307,136
Derivative Instruments	301,780	355,819	482,672
Borrowings from Financial Institutions	1,490,248	1,984,388	1,372,115
Bonds Payable	1,086,154	1,068,565	1,086,331
Other Borrowings	92,688	97,055	102,334
Current tax	2,789	4,489	17,846
Deferred Tax	27,507	31,365	37,375
Allowances	64,335	82989	118,963
Other Liabilities	130,964	151,312	165,173
Total Liabilities	**11,328,301**	**11,962,035**	**11,836,892**
Capital	807,143	882,273	882,273
Reserves	61,294	10,095	0
Equity Accounts	16,147	298	4,682
Retained Earnings	-21,229	63,580	119,709
Minority Interest	3	3	3
Total Shareholder Equity	**863,358**	**956,249**	**1,006,667**
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**12,191,659**	**12,918,284**	**12,843,559**

Economic Summary

In recent months, the difference in the economic recovery between developed and developing economies has been noteworthy. The latter are clearly ahead in the process after several months of solid activity indicators and monetary adjustment policies that have moved away from the historically low interest rates. The other side of the coin can be seen in industrialized countries in which reasonable doubts as to the speed at which structural growth will return. The strong deceleration suffered by some of these economies in the manufacturing indices, the mixed results in labor markets and confidence, among others, has forced the postponement toward monetary normalization for the United States, Japan, and to a certain extent the Euro Zone. It is thus, with more certainty, that we will see that in these countries quantitative easing and asset acquisition programs will come back, aiming to strengthen the weak economic recovery. In practice, the rise in the reference interest rate has been pushed back to at least the beginning of 2012 in the US, while a slow beginning to rate hikes is foreseen for 2011 in Europe.

The weakness in the economic positions in these areas, and the public finance weakness for a number of its participants – PIIGS: Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Spain – carried them to a sovereigns crisis during the second quarter this year in which these countries faced a high cost for refinancing and the lowering of their risk ratings. This ushered in strong rescue plans by the European community and international organizations. This sovereign crisis has appeared to be successfully contained, returning these countries to the debt markets with success and lowering their sovereign risk indices. Recently, the suspicions of the European financial systems were also eased after the publication of a financial stress test that determined that the large part of these institutions would resist a macroeconomic shock or sovereign risk scenario.

What has been the reaction of emerging markets to this lower growth in the industrialized world? At first glance, the strength of local recovery was followed by a natural response in interest rate policies: the beginning of the normalization process, removing, at least partially, the abundant stimulus that the reference interest rates provided with historical lows. Recently, this process has slowed or stopped in some economies, including in Chile. Among other factors that support this new behavior among monetary authorities are: an idiosyncratic recovery process whose strength and speed has diminished; the diametrically different cyclical positions of the industrialized countries, which sets risks in the growth scenario in the mid-term; the inexistence of inflationary demand pressures, which gives space to the central banks with which to stabilize prices; and finally, the reluctance on the part of these authorities to widen the differential in rates with respect to the developed economies, factor which promotes the entering of foreign capital, appreciating their currency and reducing the competitiveness of the local export market.

In this context, the Chilean economy aligns itself more with the emerging markets. The consensus is that growth prospective for the year are over 5%. After several months over 7%, in August the Monthly Economic Activity Index (Imacec) suffered its first down seasonally adjusted month, in addition to the sharpening deceleration in the series of cyclical tendencies. If at first the effects of the earthquake in the activity level were less than expected, with a relatively quick industrial capacity recovery, in the following months we have seen a deceleration in industrial recovery. The preliminary production numbers, as well as corporate confidence indices, indicate that the stock accumulating cycle had finished. Despite that fact, the strong recovery in durable goods demand (with a high concentration of imported goods), could precede a new wave of accumulation.

In the remainder of the year, everything indicates that internal demand will be one of the predominant factors leading growth. A combination of personal consumption, corporate and State investment needs, as well as a renovated export sector expect to contribute to development in 2011. In fact, the reconstruction process, led by the government, plays a fundamental role in the economic prospectives. The increase in fiscal spending, given the pressing conditions and the needs of those affected by the earthquake will push internal demand, which will be accompanied by new private investment spirit.

On the other hand, employment figures in the past quarters have progressed showing sustained improvements without much evidence of a big shock after the catastrophe. The unemployment rate was 8% for 3Q10, a level that, despite methodological changes, continues to go down, that sees parallels in the steady closing of the capacity gap. We hope that the gap is closed between 4Q10 and 1Q11, eventually pushing the underlying economic price indices.

During this quarter, inflation has continued its upward path, although slowly. Accumulated CPI inflation was 2.7% during the first three quarters of the year, while the CPIX inflation was 2.4%. Much of the expected inflationary effects for the year have been absent, primarily due to the tardiness in the generating of inflationary demand pressures, as well as the slowness in the transfer of food and petroleum costs, caused by the volatile international scenario, and the appreciation of the local currency. It is due to this that the inflationary projections for 2010 began to be adjusted downward from August on. As a consequence, the Central Bank's Economic Expectation Survey has reduced its inflation projections for 2010 from 2.5% to 3.1%.

Thus, subjected to the same pressures as the large part of the emerging markets, the Chilean Central Bank has lowered the normalization process for its monetary interest rate policy. The maintaining of the rate at 0.5% since the July 09 meeting was one of the pillars of that sustained recovery process in the Chilean economy with respect to the economic crisis as well as the earthquake. The Central Bank also continued the road taken by the foreign Central Banks by strengthening the purchase of fixed income instruments and implementing non-conventional programs like easy Short-Term Liquidity terms to ensure a quick and adequate transfer of the interest rates to market rates. This program was ended during the second quarter.

Recently, financial asset prices have integrated the Central Bank's commitment to maintaining inflation inside its target range. This commitment will be less in check in the short-term due to the fact that the large part of the shocks that could raise inflation will not happen for the rest of 2010. As a consequence, the Central Bank will probably opt to continue an easy but persistent normalization pattern for this year, reaching 3.25% in December.

Financial Industry

Despite the fact that the economic recession has subsided in much of the world, the international financial sector has remained under the watchful eye of the economic players. In particular, new financial regulation's impact on the US Banking sector, coming from the recent financial crisis, was the focus of concern upon proposing to impose elevated liquidity requirements and tight restrictions on certain transactions. A second focal point of concern was the situation of certain European countries and the possible impact of a debt default of some of these economies in the highly connected European financial systems.

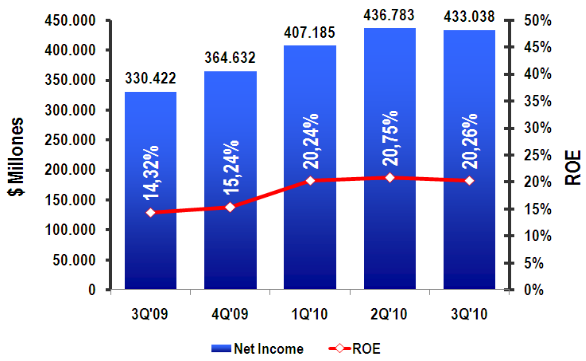
The Chilean Banking Sector has been at the margin of such doubts. As such, since May of last year, income has maintained an upward push, which has also been reflected in larger returns on capital. Thus, the sector has consolidated a ROE over 20% since the beginning of the year.

With respect to Net Income, the System's accumulated at 3Q10 a total of Ch$433,038 million, lower percentage-wise by -0.86% QoQ.

At the end of the period, the System's total loans reached Ch$74,069,610 million, holding relatively stable in the period given the shock produced by the earthquake. On a quarter to quarter basis, a deceleration in growth is observed since the increase of Total Loans for Q310 was 0.57%, lower than the 3.67% 2Q10 number.

Itemizing the Total Loans by components, we see generalized increases but lower than those observed last quarter. The improvement in Consumer Loans should be highlighted, increasing some 3.41% compared with the increase of 2.17% QoQ. On the other hand, unlike the previous quarter, a decrease in growth of the Commercial Loans is observed, 0.72% compared to the 3.81% growth last quarter, the most improved of the quarter.

Graph 1:
Net Income and ROE of the System



Graph 2:
Total Loans of the Financial System

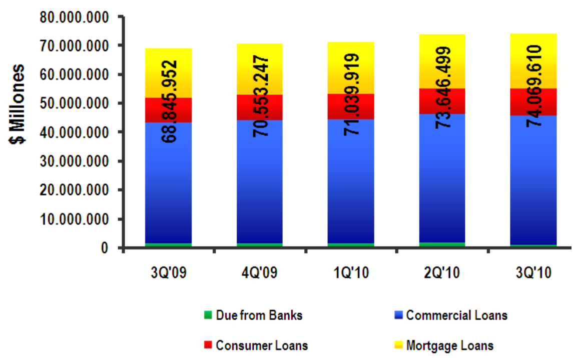


Table 4:
Main Figures of the Financial System

Ch$ Millions	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Total Loans	**68,845,952**	**73,646,499**	**74,069,610**	**0.57%**
Due from Banks	1,514,720	1,926,411	1,174,095	-39.05%
Client Loans	67,331,232	71,720,088	72,895,515	1.64%
Commercial Loans	41,949,249	44,352,610	44,670,666	0.72%
Consumer Loans	8,457,373	8,963,235	9,268,558	3.41%
Mortgage Loans	16,924,610	18,404,243	18,956,291	3.00%
Total Assets	**98,321,303**	**104,400,470**	**106,149,911**	**1.68%**
NIBDs	14,174,038	17,929,632	17,774,193	-0.87%
Time Deposits	42,860,988	43,604,817	43,557,369	-0.11%
Capital and Reserves	8,011,136	8,133,959	8,405,162	3.33%
Net Income	**330,422**	**436,783**	**433,038**	**-0.86%**

Bci Highlights

Fitch Ratings raises Bci's risk rating to "AA+".

This improvement to an "AA+" rating is for those deposits for more than one year and in the Bci Bank Bonds issued nationally. The rating recognizes, among other things, the improvements observed in our capital base and in balance administration. Likewise, it ratifies Bci's good performance during recent years, founded in sustainable loan placement (16.5%) and income (12.6%) growth for the 2004-2009 period together with a balanced income contribution, a relatively conservative credit vision and its important position in the local banking industry.

Bci is the fourth most responsible company in Chile.

Bci received a prize for being the fourth most responsible company in Chile, obtaining the first place among banks and the most responsible company in the country with high number of team members, according to the results of the 6th Edition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Rankings done by the Fundación Prohumana along with the magazine Qué Pasa. With more than 10 thousand surveyed and universe of around 35 companies, Bci stood out for its continuous work to improve the work life of their team members; in addition, the Corporate and Ethics Government, preservation of the environment, commitment to community and closeness to clients and suppliers were also highlighted.

Bci receives first place in magazine Gestión's and PriceWaterhouseCooper's Annual Report Contest

In a ceremony held this past August 26th, in the Club de la Unión El Golf, the prizes for the 15th Annual Report Contest 2009 were given by the magazine Gestión and PriceWaterhouseCoopers, occasion in which Bci's 2009 Annual Report and CSR Report were given first prize. The Corporate Annual Report Contest has been held for 15 years and has as its mission to highlight the evolution that Corporate Annual Reports undergo, in picture quality as well as the information delivered to shareholders. During its 15 editions, Bci has been given 8 first prizes: the past 6 years in a row, 2 second places and 2 third places, totaling 12 distinctions.

Three of Bci Asset Management's Mutual Funds are awarded best in class awards.

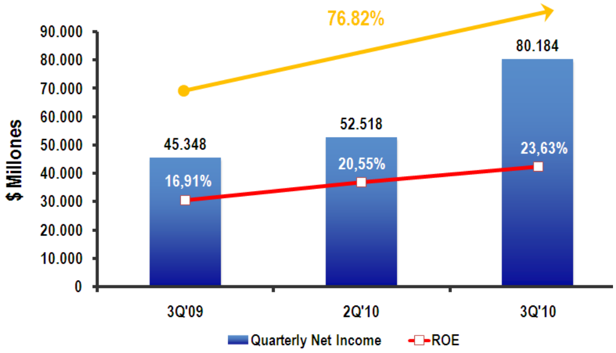
For the 3rd edition of the Platinum Performance in Chile Award, given by Fund Pro, three of Bci Asset Management's mutual funds were given awards after being among the best performers in their categories during the last year. They were Bci Asia Mutual Funds, awarded in the Emerging Asian Markets category; Bci de Personas, recognized in the 1 to 3 year national debt in UF category; and Bci Gran Ahorro, awarded in the More than 3 year national debt in UF category.

Bci inaugurates modular commercial units to help entrepreneurs affected by the earthquake.

Aiming to support concrete actions for entrepreneurs and the corporate community affected by the February 27th earthquake, the City of Concepción, the Chamber of Commerce and Bci Bank inaugurated modular commercial units in Ecuador Park in the region's capital. The commercial center will benefit 200 families among business owners and workers who lost the sources of income in downtown Concepción due to the earthquake.

Earnings Analysis

Graph 3
Net Income



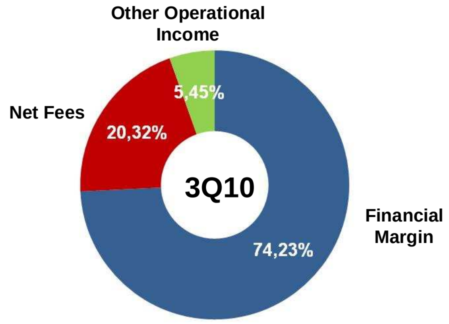
Net Income

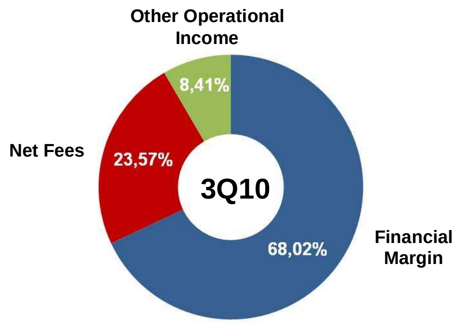
Bci's Net Income during the third quarter 2010 totaled Ch$80,184 million. This result shows an increase of 52.68% QoQ and 76.82% YoY. It is important to highlight Bci's excellent results during 3Q10, with results superior to the same period in 2009 and showing a recovery with respect to the results during the crisis.

Improvements in income YoY are mainly due to an increase in the Financial Margin of Ch$33,117 million, a decrease in Allowances and Write-off costs which totaled Ch$55,708 million, as well as an increase in operating expenses of Ch$56,161 million.

With regards to profitability, the accumulated ROE at 3Q10 was 23.67%, over the 16.91% YoY figure. This result is also better than the 20.55% obtained 2Q10 confiming the good results shown by the bank since 2Q09, when the effects of the crisis began to fade.

Graph 4:
Gross Margin





Gross Margin

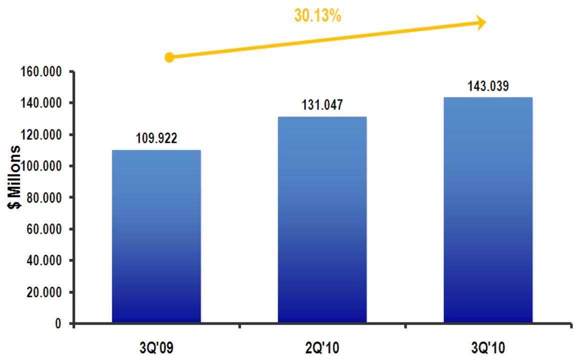
Bci's Gross Margin* reached Ch$192,695 million during 3Q10, representing a slight QoQ drop. This drop is mainly due to lower income in the Other Operational Income category due to higher additional allowances which counteracted the better results in the Financial Margin..

With respect to the YoY comparison, the results were 19.24% better this year, also due to the 30.13% increase in the Financial Margin. Despite the world financial crisis and its consequent instabilities, Bci has managed to maintain Gross Margin levels, mainly by way of a good pricing strategy for its different products and an adequate management of exchange and interest rate fluctuations.

Ch$ Millons	3Q09	2Q 10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 /3Q09
Financial Margin	$109,922	$131,047	$143,039	30.13%
Net Fees	$38,090	$36,104	$39,160	2.81%
Other Operational Income	$13,588	$26,231	$10,496	-22.76%
Gross Margin	**$161,600**	**$193,382**	**$192,695**	**19.24%**

Financial Margin

Graph 5:
Financial Margin



During 3Q10, the Financial Margin, comprised of interests and readjustments, totaled Ch$143,039 milliion, representing an increase of 9.15% QoQ. This result is in part explained by a drop in the sales spread generating an increase in the volume of total loans.

On the other hand, the increase in Financial Margin can also be explained by the efficent management of interest rate fluctuations and the impact that inflation had on assets held in UF reflected in the growing adjustments it had,+0.65% for 3Q10.

Now, compared to 3Q09, the Financial Margin presented a 30.13% increase, explained by the general recovery of bank loans, especially consumer loans and mortgages, being pushed by the economic growth, low interest rates and the earthquake recovery effort.

Table 5:
Financial Margin

Ch$ Millions	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q09	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Interests and Readjustments	158,551	193,812	192,150	21.19%	-0.86%
Interests and Readjustments Paid	-48,629	-62,765	-49,111	0.99%	-21.75%
Total Financial Margin	**109,922**	**131,047**	**143,039**	**30.13%**	**9.15%**

Net Fees

Bci and their subsidiaries' Net Fees totaled Ch$39.160 million during 3Q10 representing a rise of 8.46% QoQ. The importance of intermediary fees and fees for securities management should be highlighted , along with those generated by insurance comercialization which had an increase of 11.38% QoQ. With respect to paid fees, the largest increase was reported from fees from securities transactions, increasing by 3.08% QoQ.

Net Fees, compared with 3Q09, saw a 8.46% growth mainly due to the increase in emergency checking credit line collections, credit card services and insurance commercialization, which saw a large increase compared to 2009. This represents great results keeping in mind that starting in January 2009, the SBIF introduced changes to the bank fee structure.

Table 6:
Net Fees

Ch$ Millions	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q09	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Commissions Earned	46,469	45,908	48,983	5.41%	6.70%
Commissions Paid	-8,379	-9,804	-9,823	17.23%	0.19%
Net Commissions	**38,090**	**36,104**	**39,160**	**2.81%**	**8.46%**

Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income

Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income results for 3Q10 totaled Ch$12,669 million, explained by a sold exchange position of approximately MMUSD1.800 with an appreciation of the peso against the USD of 10.65%. Due to the Bank's strategic definitions, the holding is closed through an Exchange Future whose result is reflected in the Financial Operating Income line, for which the Bank's exchange holding financially is very close to zero and does not generate income.

Inside the Financial Operating Income line, in addition to the exchange future income, extraordinary income was registered due to inflation futures and other derivatives used to protect the financial position from the fluctuations in the value of the UF.

Table 7:
Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income

CH$ Millons	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10/ 3Q09	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Exchange Rate Income	-11,460	61,335	121,209	1,157.67%	97.62%
Financial Operating Income	27,270	-45,420	-108,540	-498.02%	459.19%
Net Income	**15,810**	**15,915**	**12,669**	**-19.87%**	**-20.40%**

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses totaled Ch$84,134 million during 3Q10, which represents an increase of 6.37% QoQ. This increase is mainly due to higher technology costs and the Bicentennial Special Bonus given to team members for Ch$1,833 million.

In terms of efficiency, Bci reached an accumulated index of 43.09% at September 2010 which represents a worse index by 30 basis points QoQ, mainly explained by the Bicentennial Special Bonus given to team members. Compared to last year, efficiency has improved by 107 basis points. With respect to the banking sector's efficiency, we see a relative improvement, reaching an efficiency of 43.57%. Bci's efficiency indices during 2010 show the constant concern for cost control, objective that has been pushed through corporate savings, process optimization ("Bci 2010") and productivity campaigns.

Graph 6:
Operational Expenses and Efficiency

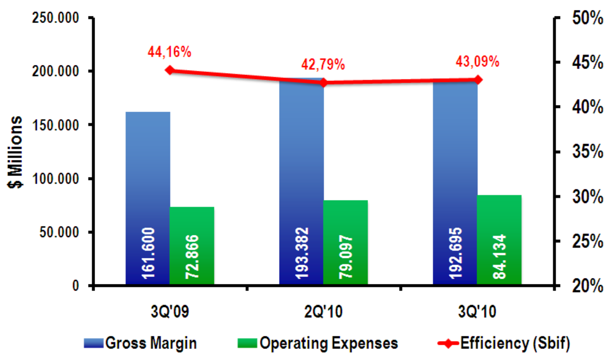


Table 8:
Operating Expenses Detail

Ch$ Millons	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q09	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Personnel and BOD	39,247	42,789	47,117	20.05%	10.11%
Management	26,671	28,225	28,845	8.15%	2.20%
Dep., Amort. & Write-Offs & Others	6,948	8,083	8,172	17.62%	1.10%
Operating Expenses	**72,866**	**79,097**	**84,134**	**15.46%**	**6.37%**

Stocks and Products

Total Loans

Bci's Total Loans portfolio reached Ch$9,438,036 million at the end of September 2010, showing an increase of 1.47% QoQ. Loans to Clients totaled Ch$9,301,926, 1.33% more QoQ. This increase translated into a 12.63% market share, lower than the 12.76% at the end of 2009. Still, with respect to the QoQ number, we see an increase in Loans to Clients of 7.29%, originating basically in profitable growth and reasonable levels of assumed risk. Inside the economic recovery and adjustment process, the biggest fluctuations with respect to the previous quarter were seen in Consumer Loans (2.81% and Leasing (3.79%), recovering slowly towards the pre-crisis levels.

Bci maintained fourth place among the banking system and third place among private banks.

With respect to the YoY numbers, an icrease in Total Loans of 7.15% was observed, as well as large increases in consumer and mortgage loans, explained mainly by the economic recovery and reconstruction efforts after the earthquake.

Graph 7:
Total Loans

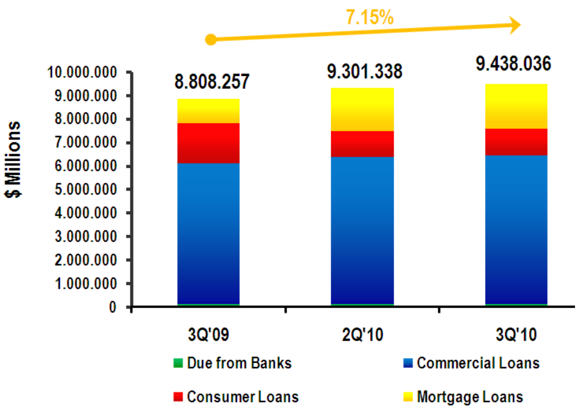


Table 9:
Loans Detail

Ch$ Millons	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10	Change 3Q10 / 3Q09	Change 3Q10 / 2Q10
Due from Banks	138,244	121,923	136,110	-1.54%	11.64%
Loans to Clients	8,670,013	9,179,415	9,301,926	7.29%	1.33%
Commercial Loans	4,806,685	5,023,665	5,089,941	5.89%	1.32%
Foreign Trade	688,307	756,432	717,750	4.28%	-5.11%
Leasing	465,233	488,511	507,005	8.98%	3.79%
Mortgage Loans	1,701,179	1,822,875	1,868,740	9.85%	2.52%
Consumer Loans	1,008,609	1,087,932	1,118,490	10.89%	2.81%
Total Loans	**8,808,257**	**9,301,338**	**9,438,036**	**7.15%**	**1.47%**

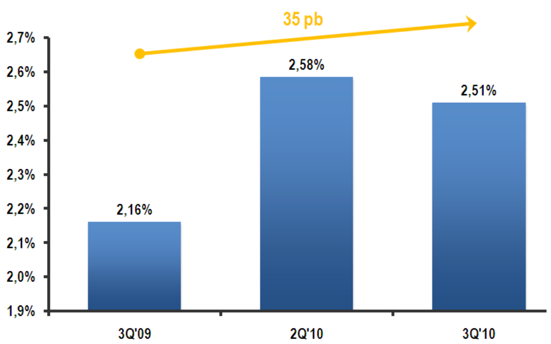
Portfolio Risk

During 2009, credit risk allowances increased due to the prevailing economic situation, staying stable at the start of 2010. This situation changed due to the earthquake at the end of February in the center of the country, provoking Bci, like the rest of the banking sector, to increase its credit risk allowances.

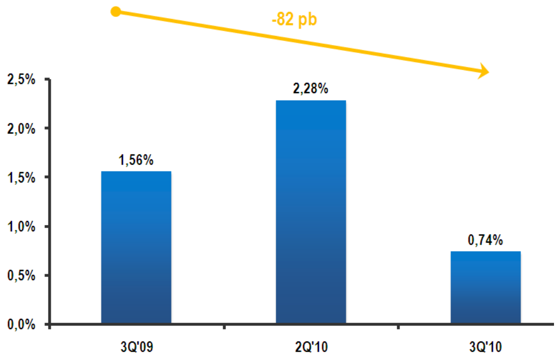
With respect to 3Q10, the Credit Risk Allowances reached Ch$234,814 million, a decrease of 2.34% QoQ but an increase of 23.39% YoY.

The Allowances to Total Loans Index accumulated to September 2010 reached 2.51% representing an increase of 35 basis points YoY. This result is mainly due to the increase in Allowances due to the subprime crisis and IFRS regulations.

Graph 8:
Allowances/Total Loans



Graph 9:
Allowances and Write-offs



As for Allowances and Write-offs, they posted Ch$17,158 million during 3Q10, which represents an improvement of 49.11% YoY. The annualized Allowances and Write-offs index for 3Q10 reached 0.74%, which represents a drop of 82 bps with respect to the 1.56% shown at 3Q09 explained by a better economic scenario.

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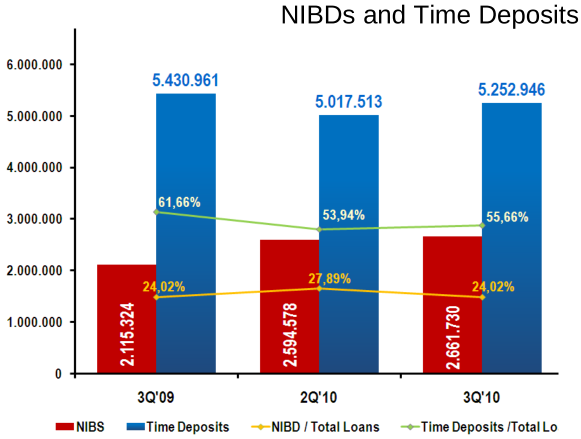
Graph 10:
NIBDs and Time Deposits



NIBDs and Time Deposits

By the end of September 2010, NIBDs reached Ch$2,661,730 million, representing a 2.59% increase QoQ. The NIBDs over Total Loans index at September 2010 reached 24.02%

Time Deposits at 3Q10 reached Ch$5,252,946 million, which reflects an increase of 4.69% QoQ. The Time Deposits over Total Loans index at September 2010 was 55.66%.

Capital Base

On September 30th, 2010, the Bank's Capital was Ch$1,006,667 million, a 16.6% increase YoY.

With regards to capital resources, the Bank keeps ratios over the minimums required imposed by the SBIF. The Basic Capital over Total Assets ratio (Tier I) at September 30th was 7.01%, showing a 43 base point increase QoQ. The Tangible Common Equity over Risk Weighted Assets (Teir II) is 13.64%, showing a 106 basis point increase.

These indicators comply with the requirements of the General Banking Law and also ensure the solvency of the Bank.

Table 10:
Capital Adequacy

Capital Adequacy	3Q09	2Q10	3Q10
Base Capital over Total Assets	6.64%	6.58%	7.01%
Base Capital over Risk Weighted Asstes	8.88%	8.89%	9.34%
Tangible Common Equity over Risk Weighted Assets	12.50%	12.91%	13.64%

Risk Rating

The Bank has national ratings from Fitch Ratings and Feller Rate and international ratings from Standard and Poor's and Fitch Rating, presenting a solid financial position. In August 2010, on a national scale, Fitch Ratings raised Bci's risk rating for deposits for more than one year and bank bonds to AA+. This rating increase recognizes, among others, the observed improvements in our capital base and financial administration.

On an international scale, Standard and Poor's and Fitch Ratings have assigned an A- rating to Bci's short term and long term debt deeds, as well as stable perspectives

Table 11:
National Rating

August 2010 Rating	Fitch Ratings	Feller Rate
Short-term deposit	Level 1+	Level 1+
Long-term deposit	AA+	AA+
Mortgage backed security	AA+	AA+
Bonds	AA+	AA+
Subordinated Bonds	AA-	AA
Shares	1st Class Level 1	1st Class Level 1
Outlook	Stable	Stable

Table 12:
International Rating

Standard & Poor's	March 2010 Rating
Long-term Foreign Issuer Credit	A-
Long-term Local Issuer Credit	A-
Short-term Foreign Issuer Credit	A-2
Short-term Local Issuer Credit	A-2
Outlook	Stable

Fitch Ratings	March 2010 Rating
Foreign Currency Long-term Debt	A-
Local Currency Long-term Debt	A-
Foreign Currency Short-term Debt	F 1
Local Currency Short-term Debt	F 1
Individual Rating	B / C
Outlook	Stable

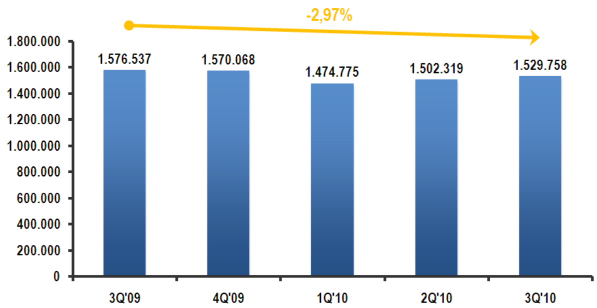
Product Stock

Next are the main figures on products and the number of Bci's debtors. It is noteworthy that both the number of debit cards has dropped -2.97% YoY but increased 1.83% QoQ.

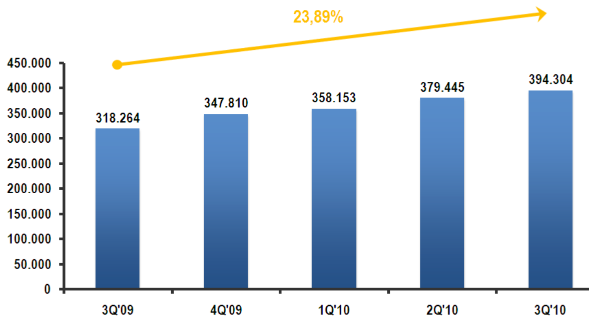
On the other hand, the number of debtors has diminished 1.48% YoY but has increased 2.93% QoQ.

Last, the number of checking accounts and creditcards have increase each quarter since June 2009.

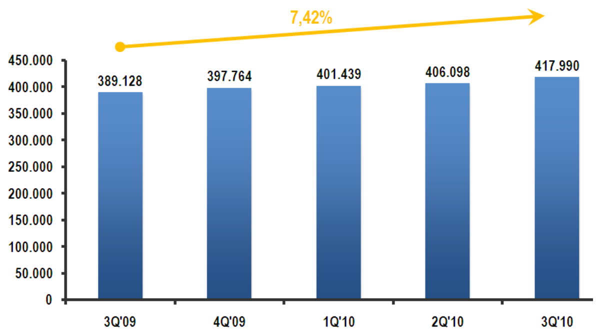
Graph 11:
Number of Debit Cards



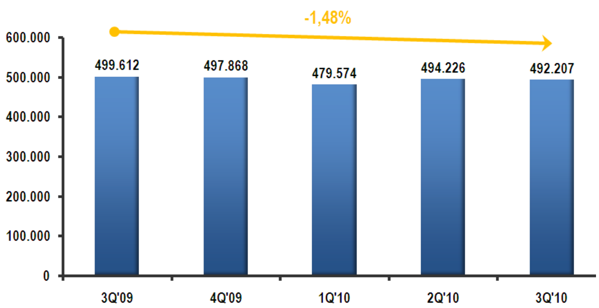
Graph 12:
Number of Credit Cards



Graph 13:
Number of Current Accounts

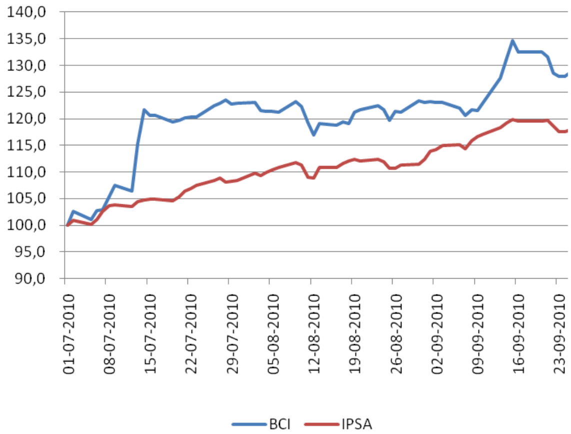


Graph 14:
Number of Debtors



Stock Performance

Graph 15
BCI vs IPSA



During 3Q10, the market incorporated better perspectives for the local economy and especially for the banking sector, thanks to which Bci stock benefited. Thus, Bci stock returns, adjusted for dividends, was 31% this quarter, widely outperforming the local index's return, which was 19%.

In this manner, the Market Price over Book Value ratio continued its upward trend, demonstrating the improved perspectives found in the local stack market index.

Numbers and data provided by Economática and SBIF (adjusted for the last dividends issued).

Table 13:
Bci's Stock Performance

	3Q09	4Q09	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10
Closing Price	$ 15,566	$ 16,178	$ 20,397	$ 22,363	$ 29,097
Minimum Price	$ 12,785	$ 14,737	$ 16,211	$ 19,400	$ 22,100
Maximum Price	$ 15,615	$ 16,591	$ 20,990	$ 23,350	$ 30,100
Average Price	$ 14,657	$ 15,601	$ 19,031	$ 21,189	$ 26,893
EPS	$ 1,526	$ 1,602	$ 1,780	$ 1,925	--
Market Price/ Book Value (Times)	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.1
Equity Capital (Ch$ Millions)	$1,357,917	$1,617,070	$1,680,642	$2,068,053	$ 2,267,386
Shareholder's Equity (Ch$ Millions)	$ 825,672	$ 863,355	$ 896,150	$ 915,544	$ 956,246

Numbers and data provided by Economática and SBIF (adjusted for the last dividends issued).