Quarterly Earnings Report

Third Quarter 2013

September 2013

Investor Relations Area
Investor_Relations_Bci@Bci.cl

Quarterly Earnings **Report**

THIRD QUARTER 2013
September 2013

Any reference to future events, forecasts or trends made by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) involves risks and is subject to the uncertainty of events that may occur and are not under the control of the Bank, and they may affect its performance and financial results. The Bank does not bind itself to update its references to future events, forecasts or trends, even if it is evident, based on past experience or certain indicative events, that the forecast made or inferred by the Bank will not be met.

Investor Relations Area
investor_Relations_Bci@Bci.cl

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bci reported that 3Q2013 net income was Ch$83,353, which represents an increase of 67% over the 3Q2012 and 35.35% over the 2Q13. This better result than in the previous quarter was driven by a higher gross margin, mainly greater income from financial operations and recoveries of loans that were written-off. These items were offset by lower financial margin income and higher operating expenses compared to 3Q12.

The accrued return in 3Q13, measured as ROE was 17.50%, superior to the 13.84% obtained by the banking industry. The accumulated efficiency ratio was 43.78% as of September 2013, also better to the 46.84% of the banking industry and to the previous quarter, due to a greater increase in the gross margin (higher UF variation) along with better expenditure control management.

Bci's customer loan portfolio totaled Ch$13,863,019 million, which represents an increase of 1.73% over the previous quarter and a 12.02% over the previous year, driven primarily by higher commercial loans. Bci client loans market share, was 13.03% this quarter, slightly lower than in 2Q13 (13.10%), excluding Corpbanca's investment in Colombia.

Despite this slight decrease, Bci maintains a strategy of profitable growth with limited risk levels. Its income market share therefore rose from 14.9% in June 2013 to 15.98% in September 2013, positioning itself in third place of the banking industry, excluding Corpbanca's investment in Colombia.

Table 1:
Main Indicators
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13/ 2Q13
Operational Indicators				
Headcount	10,491	10,545	10,550	0.05%
Commercial Contact Points	383	389	385	-1.03%
N° of ATMs	1,315	1,176	1,092	-7.14%
Financial Indicators				
Total Loans *	12,374,987	13,627,405	13,863,019	1.73%
Income	49,820	61,628	83,353	35.25%
Total Assets	17,383,734	18,481,447	19,255,586	4.19%
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,347,400	1,474,359	1,516,499	2.86%
ROE	17.64%	15.69%	17.50%	180.7 bps
ROA	1.37%	1.25%	1.38%	12.6 bps
Efficiency Ratio	45.30%	45.06%	43.78%	-128.1 bps
Loan Loss Reserves/Total Loans	2.57%	2.48%	2.55%	7.1 bps
Basic Capital/RWAs	9.67%	9.56%	9.67%	11.6 bps
Regulatory Capital/RWAs (BIS Ratio)	13.86%	13.21%	13.34%	13.4 bps

*Total Loans: Client loans plus interbank loans.

Table 2:
Consolidated Income Statement
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

$ Millones	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	3Q13/ 2Q13
Financial Margin	140,331	141,600	173,686	22.66%
Net Fees	46,173	47,876	48,554	1.42%
Change Result	9,863	15,181	-9,512	162.66%
Financial Operating Result	15,520	16,895	45,682	170.39%
Written-off Credit Recovery	8,496	12,755	10,490	-17.76%
Other Net Operating Income	-10,655	720	-659	-191.53%
Gross Margin	**209,728**	**235,027**	**268,241**	**14.13%**
Allowances and Write-offs*	-44,102	-53,902	-57,701	7.05%
Operating Expenses	-101,710	-109,177	-111,313	1.96%
Operating Result	**63,916**	**71,948**	**99,227**	**37.91%**
Investment in companies	1,761	2,840	989	-65.18%
Income Before Tax	**65,677**	**74,788**	**100,216**	**34.00%**
Tax	-15,857	-13,160	-16,863	28.14%
Net Income	**49,820**	**61,628**	**83,353**	**35.25%**

Table 3:
Consolidated Balance Sheet*
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

$ Millones	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13
Cash and due from Banks	1,238,157	996,416	1,414,258
Interbank transactions	672,290	804,858	901,764
Trading Instruments	1,380,465	1,048,166	952,850
Repurchase agreements & securities loans	126,178	137,326	154,500
Derivative Instruments	543,037	686,478	727,758
Interbank Loans	42,150	61,379	81,180
Loans and Accounts Receivable	12,015,324	13,228,876	13,428,970
Investment Instruments Available for Sale	712,769	887,569	941,214
Investment Instruments held to Maturity	-	-	-
Investments in Companies	64,863	76,013	75,256
Intangibles	80,188	83,651	83,589
Fixed assets	203,502	212,773	215,362
Tax Receivable	15,099	16,820	5,031
Deferred Tax	56,099	48,730	56,229
Other Assets	187,985	176,026	180,821
TOTAL ASSETS	**17,338,106**	**18,465,081**	**19,218,782**
Deposits and other Obligations	3,265,467	3,560,556	3,679,648
Interbank transactions	567,724	707,744	777,007
Repurchase agreements & securities loans	484,553	301,477	382,447
Time Deposits and other Borrowings	6,906,884	7,446,553	7,700,423
Derivative Instruments	513,835	594,562	662,007
Borrowings from Financial Institutions	1,672,671	1,449,344	1,430,005
Bonds Payable	2,046,564	2,468,993	2,645,432
Other Borrowings	103,179	97,383	64,864
Current tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	46,907	41,375	39,715
Allowances	146,330	116,387	144,268
Other Liabilities	236,592	206,348	176,467
Total Liabilities	**15,990,706**	**16,990,722**	**17,702,283**
Capital	1,202,180	1,381,871	1,381,871
Reserves	-	-	-
Equity Accounts	20,463	11,515	-4,692
Retained Earnings	124,756	80,972	139,319
Minority Interest	1	1	1
Total Shareholders' Equity	**1,347,400**	**1,474,359**	**1,516,499**
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER EQUITY	**17,338,106**	**18,465,081**	**19,218,782**

* Results at: http://www.bci.cl/accionistas/eng/financial_statements_2013_q.html

Economic Overview

In the international arena, this quarter the focus of attention shifted to the situation in North America. The financial tension rose in general compared to 2Q13, and there is still concern about the pace of global growth. Despite this, the scenario is still optimistic with expectations of higher growth in 2014 than in 2013.

The growth expectations in the United States have continued to be cut back for 2013 by investment banks and the IMF. After the shock of the first quarters over a series of automatic spending cuts – a process known as “sequestration” of fiscal accounts – there has also been greater weakness in the labor market than anticipated, and a second fiscal shockwavegiven the inability to reach political agreements on the debt ceiling and timely approval of the budget for the new fiscal year. If the government had not reached agreement over the debt ceiling, it would have been unable to assure financing to meet its obligations with employees, suppliers and creditors, which in the end would have led to default with unpredicted results. The budget agreement delay led to the closure of non-essential government operations for over two weeks, which will certainly hit the growth index in the last quarter of the year. In the labor area, the improvements seen in the first part of the year have tended to disappear, which has affected the monetary policy decisions of the Federal Reserve (Fed), and the start of the cycle to remove incentives has been postponed. At the end of the first half of the year, signs by the Federal Reserve that it would start to remove this incentive towards the end of this year led to increases in general rate levels, a stronger US dollar and a large exodus of capital flows from emerging economies. Due to the change in vision, these impacts have tended to be reverted with major depreciation of the US dollar, drops in long-term rates and capital slowly trickling back into emerging economies.

Tension continues in Europe over the economic and financial performance of peripheral countries. The rates required for sovereign debt have continued to drop, relegating the political and government issues in Italy, Spain and Portugal. In contrast, although the coalition government has not been formalized in Germany, Merkel’s overwhelming victory guarantees that the fiscal policy system will be maintained along with the coherence of foreign policy, which has calmed markets. The economies of these countries continue not showing any major improvements.Despite endeavors to curtail fiscal spending, the financing needs and poor macroeconomic performance have led the debt to GDP ratios to carry on climbing. In the peripheral economies, the labor market activity and health indicators have improved slightly. Germany has produced some positive surprises, particularly regarding industrial activity, which has helped to bolster the euro. Hence, European trade terms have deteriorated significantly, which is an additional obstacle to the capacity of the common market economy to assure a quick solution to the crisis. Altogether, the vision persists that the region will carry on being affected by fiscal and financial developments and will take even longer to recover. In the light of this, the ECB’s decisions have continued to provide a broad monetary policy vision for a relatively long time, with the possibility of new measures to inject liquidity as the financial system needs it. Lastly, the complex outlook keeps investment decisions, bank loans and the hiring of labor on hold.

The slowdown of emerging countries was more evident in the third quarter, with the large exception of China. The recently published growth figures for 3Q13 show signs of a large recovery of the Asian economy, which has kept raw material prices quite stable. Although no major growth spurts are expected for this economy, everything suggests that it will achieve the growth rate forecasted by the authorities for this year. In that context, the copper price remained around US$3.2 to US$3.3/lb.

The economic activity indicators and domestic demand in Chile have performed relatively in line with the forecasts of public and private agents. Nevertheless, this has not dented forecasts of major deterioration in 2014, particularly regarding growth. This view has been partially shared by the monetary authority, and in its latest monetary policy report (IPoM) it forecasted growth of 4.0% to 4.5% for this year and 4.0% to 5.0% for 2014. The economic expectationssurvey forecasts 4.3% growth for this year compared to 5.1% at the beginning of 2Q13. This slowdown has primarily occurred in the construction, manufacturing, financial and business service sectors.

Firstly, the slowdown in the construction industry has consolidated, after the tightening of financial conditions by the banking industry and Central Bank of Chile (BCCh) warnings about the industry's debt level. The manufacturing industry, in line with the poor global performance, is still volatile, exacerbated by economic uncertainty abroad and really hit by the closure of operations of an iconic steelmaking company and the shut-down of agricultural and food treatment operations. Bank loans continued to grow in real terms halting the decline in the first half of the year.

These reductions are, regarding demand, consistent with a much more moderate investment rate than in the 2010-2012 period. In regard to this, there is particular concern about the rate of investment in the mining and electricity industries. After the mining industry closed 2012 with an annual growth of over 5%, the drop in the copper price has intensified the suspension of projects, and this was originally driven by higher wage, energy and water costs. Such concerns are in addition to the suspension or stoppage of energy infrastructure projects, raising concern about possible energy shortages in the next decade.

The greatest question in the current scenario is still what will happen with consumption trend. The labor market is still tight, real wages continue to increase and recent figures on the rate of consumption have revealed great dynamism. In particular, department stores' real sales have been growing by around 11% year-on-year in the quarter, mainly driven by dynamic sales of durable goods. Due to the increasingly general slowdown of economic activity, the consensus is lower consumption by the last quarter. Altogether, the GDP figures suggest a 5.0% y/y growth in 3Q13, above the 4.1% achieved in 1Q13.

Inflation has stabilized at around 2.0% in twelve months.The accumulated inflation increased significantly in3Q13, adding one full percentage point and it is currently around 1.9%. The factors explaining this performance include the high Consumer Price Index (CPI) in September, driven primarily by higher car prices. In addition, higher gasoline prices and exchange rates also accounted for the increased inflation in the quarter. Nevertheless, such increases in international fuel prices and exchange rates have dropped sharply which, along with a vision of lower economic growth, haveled to forecasts of major decreases in inflation in the next 12 to 24 months. Inflation forecasts for 2013 are now around 2.0% to 2.2%, and for 2014 they have dropped from 2.8% to 2.6%. Lastly, although the frosts in late September could push inflation up in particular months and next quarter, this is expected to adjust quite quickly after supply normalization.

In line with its latest monetary policy reports,the Central Bank cut its interest rate to 4.75% in its October meeting. The market has quickly adopted a vision of interest rate cuts that would leave it most likely around 4.0% or 4.25% in the first few months of 2014, and that it will be maintained at a moderately expansive level for most of the year. This is shared by surveys of financial operators published after this monetary policy report.

Banking Industry

The banking industry reported that 3Q13 net income was Ch$486,913 million, which represents an increase of 15.46% over the previous quarter and a 59.7% increase over the last year.

Such increase is explained by the gross margin, driven by higher exchange rate income and a higher UF variability which offset increased risk and operating expenses seen in the industry in 3Q13.

Profitability in 3Q13 rose 25 base points (bp) to 13.84%, reverting the downward trend of previous quarters.

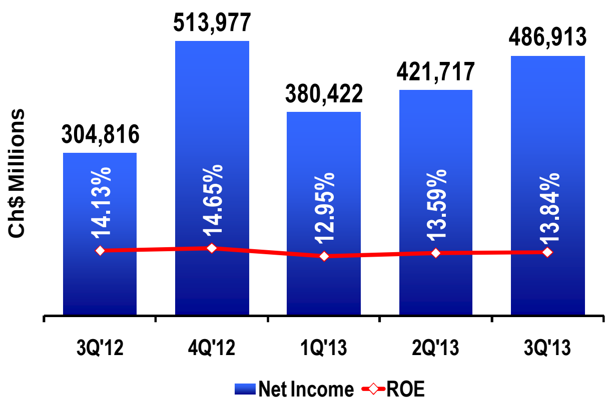
The banking industry reported loans of Ch$112,163,339 million, which represents an increase of 4.76% over the previous quarter, achieving a higher growth than in 4Q12 (3.26%).

In contrast to the previous quarter, commercial loans rose sharply with a growth rate of 5.18%, which represents an increase of 198 bp over the 2Q13 (3.2%).

Mortgage loans had a slight increase in line with the demand squeeze reported by the loan survey, but the levels are still high.

NIBDs rose 8.13% compared to the previous quarter, with a total of Ch$26,908,214 million, and 24.3% compared to the previous year.

Graph 1:
Quarterly Net Income and ROE of the Banking Industry



Graph 2:
Total Loans of the Banking Industry

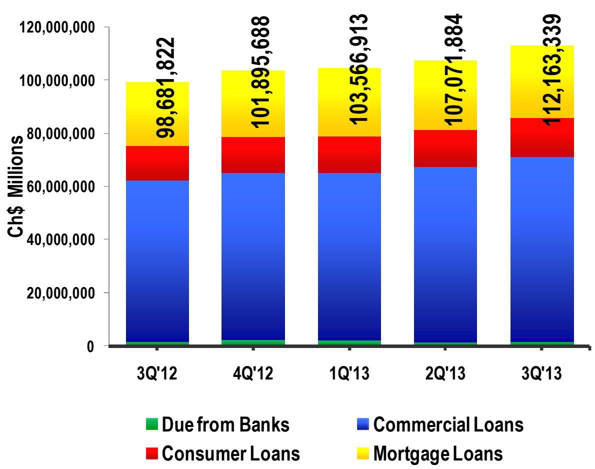


Table 4:
Main Figures of the Banking Industry

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	3Q13/ 2Q13
Total Loans	**98,681,822**	**107,071,884**	**112,163,339**	4.76%
Interbank Loans	1,966,330	1,713,653	2,116,197	23.49%
Client Loans	97,261,022	105,524,904	110,734,108	4.94%
Commercial Loans	60,571,499	65,874,961	69,284,916	5.18%
Consumer Loans	12,954,778	13,992,055	14,759,102	5.48%
Mortgage Loans	23,734,745	25,657,888	26,690,090	4.02%
Total Assets	**137,172,431**	**147,208,312**	**152,122,680**	**3.34%**
NIBD	21,634,554	24,885,656	26,908,214	8.13%
Time Deposits	62,467,908	64,856,757	66,551,297	2.61%
Shareholders' Equity	10,703,614	11,801,070	12,421,985	5.26%
Net Income	**304,816**	**421,717**	**486,913**	**15.46%**

Bci Highlights

Bci is the most transparent company in Chile

Bci achieved 1st place in the Corporate Transparency 2013 ranking, positioning itself as a pioneer in corporate transparency in Chile and even worldwide.

This award was given by Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile Transparente, the consultants KPMG and Inteligencia de Negocios company. They assess how corporations provide important information about their operations in areas such as “Presentation and Business,” “Corporate Governance,” “Financial Reporting,” “Taxpayer Interest,” “Sustainability” and “Digital Tools.” This time the survey considered 97 companies which are part of the general share price index (IGPA).

For Bci **transparency** is a material value that builds trust with our stakeholders and particularly our customers to whom every day we offer a different value proposal and a memorable experience. This recognition is consequent with the Bank’s philosophy and the reward of good practice that is applied permanently.

US$400 million capital increase

An extraordinary shareholders´ meeting of Bci was held at the corporate headquarters with a detailed presentation of the agreement to purchase City National Bank of Florida and the benefits of this transaction for the Bank and employees.

In this meeting, the shareholders approved the proposed US$400 million capital increase in order to partially fund this operation, avoiding the change of the company’s capital indicators.

The Corporation also endorsed its high commitment to the welfare and sense of belonging of all employees by approving a 10% reserve of this capital increase for Bci employees.

Bci President Luis Enrique Yarur commented that “in effect we have done an important milestone, in the sense that shareholders have backed the operation that the Bank is undertaking to venture into the US market. This gives us huge support but also an important responsibility of doing a good job in this operation.”

Bci CEO Lionel Olavarría expressed his satisfaction with the large support this initiative received: “we are very motivated and happy. We are experiencing a historical moment of approving this investment in the most developed country in the world and which will change the future of the Bank.”

This important transaction will not only enable the Corporation to export its successful model to an international market with large growth potential but is also an excellent opportunity to make progress with building a regional platform to boost the Bank’s penetration in the USA and the whole of Latin America.

The acquisition of City National Bank will therefore be the largest investment a Chilean company and a Latin American bank have made in the US market, and this initiative is undoubtedly expected to lead to greater value for Bci’s shareholders and employees.(*)

(*) Transaction subject to approval by Spain, US and Chilean regulators.

Customer experience campaign launched in the market

With the aim of having the best customer experience bank in Latin America, Bci has been working since 2011 on a broad strategy focused on generating a bond with customers based on excellent service quality. In the first week of August, the company disseminated this strategy to the public by means of an advertising campaign in various mass media and it will be informed of in branches throughout the month with entertaining activities. To inform the news to the market, Bci developed a campaign on open and cable TV, in newspapers, on the radio, outdoor, in digital media and social networks. With this campaign, the Bank commits to providing customers the best service quality. Fernando Araya, corporate and branch image manager commented that: “the campaign will mobilize us as employees and of course we hope our customers too. May it motivate them to believe in us and join us in this change. We hope it is received well.”

Government distinguishes Bci with the Energy Efficiency Seal 2013

Bci aims to promote a culture of greater environmental awareness and a sustainable value offering. To achieve this objective, the Energy Efficiency Commission created by the Bank has played an essential role, successfully undertaking various initiatives to make better use of this resource.

The Corporation, and 21 other companies, was distinguished with the Energy Efficiency Seal 2013 for this important work. The Energy Ministry awarded this certification for the first year to companies that have developed concrete projects to improve their energy performance, with transversal policies and units in charge of oversight.

Bci was awarded the seal for controlling the energy consumed in its branches and buildings as part of its target of reducing energy spending by 30% by 2017.

The company has invested over Ch$200 million in these kinds of measures in 2013, along with the innovative initiatives put in place by the Commission. These include: *Banco Nova se ilumina* (Banco Nova lights up), replacement of the lighting in the corporate headquarters with a highly efficient system, reducing the CO_2 emissions generated by 30%; *Bci brilla más fuerte* (Bci shines brighter), replacement of the lighting on the signs at 38 branches with LED technology, leading to a saving of over Ch$80 million; and the energy management platform, which provides indicators and monitors the energy performance of branches and buildings more efficiently.

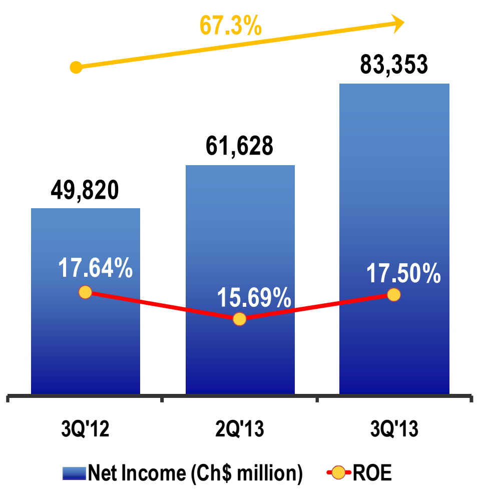
Bci is ranked the 3rd most socially responsible company in Chile

Bci was once again distinguished for managing the company with a sustainability model aligned with the company’s vision, mission and corporate strategy. This leads to proud employees, happy customers and greater awareness of the impact of our actions on the various stakeholders like employees, customers, suppliers, the environment and community.

This year the Corporation was ranked in third place in the Prohumana Foundation and *QuePasa* magazine ranking. This is not the management of a particular year but how all Bci’s employees achieve the common goal, which is to **"make dreams come true with relations of trust throughout the life of our customers."**

Earnings Analysis

Graph 3:
Net Income



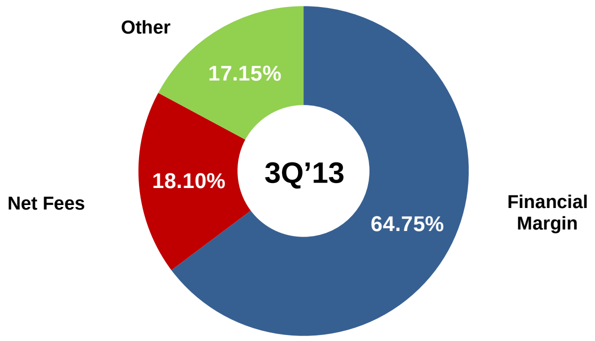
Bci reported that 3Q13 net income was Ch$83,353 million, which represents an increase of 35.25% over the 2Q13 and a 67% increase over the 3Q12.

The increase on the previous quarter was driven by a gross margin increase of 14.13%, given the offset effect of greater income from financial operations, a higher financial margin and a lower recovery of loans that were written-off. The risk expense had a slight 7.05% increase compared to the previous quarter, and this higher expenditure was mainly due to reclassifying customers in the Corporate and Commercial Banking areas. This higher income was offset by the decrease of support expenses by 1.96% compared to the previous quarter.

The gross margin rose 27.9% compared to 3Q12, which was offset by higher risk and support expenses of 30.8% and 9.4% respectively.

The Bank's annualized return on equity (ROE), according to the definition of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF), was 17.50% in 3Q13 which is higher than the 13.84% of the banking industry in the same quarter.

Graph 4:
Gross Margin



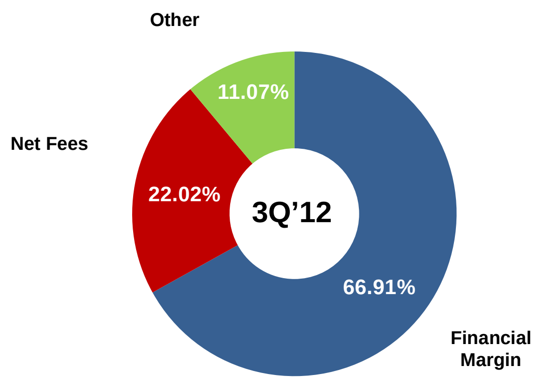
Gross Margin

Bci's gross margin* was Ch$268,241 million in 3Q13, which represents an increase of 14.13% over the 2Q13. Such increase was mainly due to higher income from financial operations, and a 22.66% increase in the financial margin due to a higher UF variation (1.05% in 3Q13 versus -0.07% in 2Q13).

Bci continues to maintain healthy levels of gross margin generation, mainly by means of a good pricing strategy for the different products.

*Gross margin calculated according to the SBIF definition, including revenue from recovering write-offs. As of 2012, it no longer includes the additional allowance expense.

Table 5:
Gross Margin



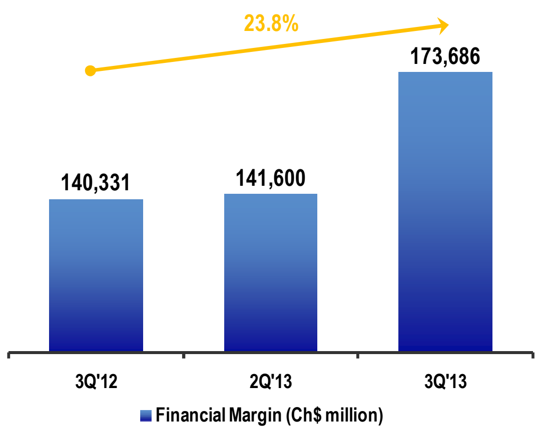
Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Financial Margin	140,331	141,600	173,686	23.77%	22.66%
Net Fees	46,173	47,876	48,554	5.16%	1.42%
Other	23,224	45,551	46,001	98.08%	0.99%
Gross Margin	**209,728**	**235,027**	**268,241**	**27.90%**	**14.13%**

Financial Margin

The financial margin, comprising interest and readjustments, was Ch$173,686 million in 3Q13, increasing 22.66% compared to the previous quarter, and mainly explained by greater income from readjustment due to a higher UF variation (1.05% in 3Q13 versus -0.07% in 2Q13). Such increase was higher than the 18.9% increase of the financial system in the same quarter.

The financial margin rose 23.8% compared to 3Q12, also explained by a higher UF variation (1.05% in 3Q13 versus -0.16% in 3Q12). The loan volume also increased 11.8% compared to the previous year and was higher than the 10.8% increase of the financial system in the same period. This does not take into account the effect of Corpbanca's investment in Colombia.

Graph 5:
Financial Margin



Tables 6:
Financial Margin

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Interests and Readjustments Earned	256,052	268,251	319,347	24.72%	19.05%
Interests and Readjustments Paid	-115,721	-126,651	-145,661	25.87%	15.01%
Total Financial Margin	**140,331**	**141,600**	**173,686**	**23.77%**	**22.66%**

Detail: Income from Interests and Readjustments	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Loans and accounts receivable with clients	232,360	245,930	307,580	32.37%	25.07%
Commercial Loans	140,759	146,421	176,040	25.06%	20.23%
Consumer Loans	67,166	70,808	73,096	8.83%	3.23%
Mortgage Loans	23,277	27,223	57,011	144.92%	109.42%
Prepaid Fees	1,158	1,478	1,433	23.75%	-3.04%
Loans to Banks	327	363	612	87.16%	68.60%
Investment Instruments	7,831	8,975	12,587	60.73%	40.25%
Others	15,534	12,983	-1,432	-109.22%	-111.03%
Total	**256,052**	**268,251**	**319,347**	**24.72%**	**19.05%**

Detail: Expense from Interests and Readjustments	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Total Deposits	85,297	82,366	92,344	8.26%	12.11%
Instruments Issued	16,501	23,701	42,417	157.06%	78.97%
Other	13,923	20,584	10,900	-21.71%	-47.05%
Total	**115,721**	**126,651**	**145,661**	**25.87%**	**15.01%**

Fees

Bci reported that 3Q13 net fees were Ch$48,554 million, which represents an increase of 1.42% over the 2Q13 and a 5.16% over the 3Q12.

In regard to the previous quarter, the higher fees earned from insurance brokerage, collection and payment charges, and mutual fund investment should be highlighted. The fees earned increased 5.10% compared to 3Q12, highlighting the large growth of investment in mutual funds.

Tables 7:
Net Fees

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Earned Fees	58,414	60,827	61,391	5.10%	0.93%
Paid Fees	-12,241	-12,951	-12,837	4.87%	-0.88%
Net Fees	**46,173**	**47,876**	**48,554**	**5.16%**	**1.42%**

Income from Fees and Services	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Lines of credit and overdraft	5,054	4,903	4,691	-7.18%	-4.32%
Letters of credit and guarantees	2,313	4,806	4,742	105.02%	-1.33%
Accounts administration	7,892	7,832	7,945	0.67%	1.44%
Charges for collection and payment	10,441	9,759	10,579	1.32%	8.40%
Investment in Mutual Funds	6,966	7,334	7,826	12.35%	6.71%
Card Services	10,152	11,902	10,796	6.34%	-9.29%
Securities administration and intermediation	942	878	785	-16.67%	-10.59%
Remunerations for insurance brokerage	7,767	7,261	8,328	7.22%	14.69%
Others	6,887	6,152	5,699	-17.25%	-7.36%
Total	**58,414**	**60,827**	**61,391**	**5.10%**	**0.93%**

*The increase in fees for guarantees and letters of credit were due to reclassifying accounts to this group from one of the interest and readjustment accounts, according to the SBIF's instructions in October 2012.

Expense from Fees and Services	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Costs for card operations	6.018	6.827	6.395	6,26%	-6,33%
Operations with securities	2.357	2.679	2.721	15,44%	1,57%
Other	3.866	3.445	3.721	-3,75%	8,01%
Total	**12.241**	**12.951**	**12.837**	**4,87%**	**-0,88%**

Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income

Exchange rate income and financial operating income amounted to Ch$36,170 million in 3Q13, that is Ch$4,094 million higher than in 2Q13 and related to higher income from trading derivatives due to a more volatile exchange rate. Income was Ch$10,787 higher than in 3Q12, due to the better performance of financial instruments on account of a favorable interest rate scenario.

The financial operating income line also includes income from exchange rate forwards, mark to market (MTM) and the definitive sale of fixed income instruments and derivatives, made by the Sales & Trading area, along with the accrual of interest and readjustment of the fixed income portfolio Bci has in trading and available for sale instruments.

Table 8:
Breakdown of Exchange Rate Income and Financial Operating Income

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Exchange Rate Income	9,863	15,181	-9,512	-196.44%	162.66%
Financial Operating Income	15,520	16,895	45,682	194.34%	170.39%
Net Income	**25,383**	**32,076**	**36,170**	**42.50%**	**12.76%**

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were Ch$111,313 million in 3Q13, which represents an increase of 1.96% over the 2Q13. The 9.44% increase over the 3Q12 was mainly due to a increase in the number of employees.

In terms of accumulated efficiency, Bci achieved a ratio of 43.78% as of September 2013, which was better than the 46.84% of the banking industry.

There is permanent concern about controlling expenditure and future growth, and this objective has been driven with corporate saving, optimization process and increased productivity campaigns. Bci's efficiency ratio reflects higher expenses for putting the Bank's customer experience strategy in place.

* Efficiency ratio calculated according to the SBIF definition: operating expenses over the operating gross margin (since 2012 this calculation is made by adding the additional allowance expense to the operating gross margin).

Graph 6:
Operating Expenses and Efficiency

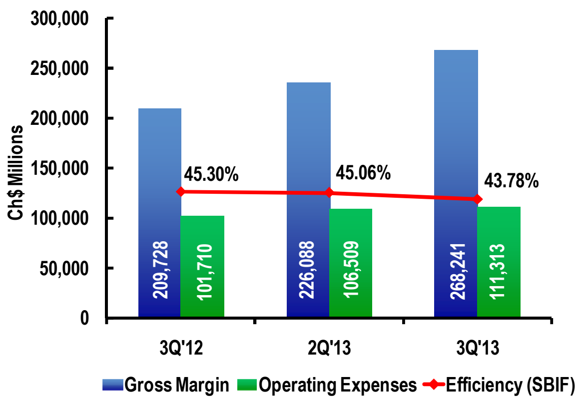


Table 9:
Operating Expense Breakdown

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Staff and BOD	56,679	61,807	62,990	11.13%	1.91%
Management	35,067	37,195	38,380	9.45%	3.19%
Dep. Amort & Write-offs & others	9,964	10,175	9,943	-0.21%	-2.28%
Operating Expenses	**101,710**	**109,177**	**111,313**	**9.44%**	**1.96%**

Results by Business Segments

COMMERCIAL BANKING

This area had operating income of Ch$20,155 million, which represented a 27.2% increase over 3Q12, mainly explained by the large 24.7% increase in fees, related to higher fees and mainly mutual fund fees. Other operating revenues dropped compared to 3Q12, mostly due to lower income from leasing and real estate. There was a slight increase in risk compared to the previous quarter because of isolated cases due to customer reclassification. The highlight of this segment was the large improvement in expenditure control which reduced costs by Ch$7,779 million.

Tables 10:
Operating Income Breakdown by Business

Commercial Banking (Ch MM$)	3Q12	3Q13	Change 3Q13/3Q12
Net Interest Income	38,030	38,843	2.1%
Net service fee income	6,168	7,694	24.7%
Other operating income	4,256	-866	-120.4%
Total operating income	**48,454**	**45,671**	-5.7%
Provisions for loan losses	-7,907	-8,589	8.6%
NET OPERATING INCOME	**40,547**	**37,083**	-8.5%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-24,707**	**-16,928**	-31.5%
OPERATING INCOME	**15,840**	**20,155**	**27.2%**

RETAIL BANKING

This area posted operating income of Ch$27,266 million. This better result was mainly due to the excellent risk management results, with a large improvement in default control which has reduced risk expenditure by 40.3%. This and the constant increase in the revenue generating capacity enabled this segment to attain 75.4% YoY growth.

Retail Banking (Ch MM$)	3Q12	3Q13	Change 3Q13/3Q12
Net Interest Income	62,773	67,310	7.2%
Net service fee income	28,171	25,198	-10.6%
Other operating income	3,187	4,406	38.3%
Total operating income	**94,130**	**96,914**	3.0%
Provisions for loan losses	-24,731	-14,753	-40.3%
NET OPERATING INCOME	**69,399**	**82,161**	18.4%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-53,856**	**-54,895**	1.9%
OPERATING INCOME	**15,543**	**27,266**	**75.4%**

SMEs

This area had operating income of Ch$10,746 million. Despite this being a 9.7% YoY decrease, it is important to highlight that there was an increase in operating revenue due to greater customer use of the services offered by this area compared to last year, which led to a large 31% increase in fee income. The higher expenses compared to the previous year were due to greater investment in the growth of this segment.

SME's (Ch MM$)	3Q12	3Q13	Change 3Q13/3Q12
Net Interest Income	28,813	27,781	-3.6%
Net service fee income	5,277	6,913	31.0%
Other operating income	59	95	61.1%
Total operating income	**34,150**	**34,789**	1.9%
Provisions for loan losses	-10,494	-10,189	-2.9%
NET OPERATING INCOME	**23,655**	**24,599**	4.0%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-11,751**	**-13,854**	17.9%
OPERATING INCOME	**11,904**	**10,746**	**-9.7%**

CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

This area had operating income of Ch$31,700 million. This result was similar to that of last year, due to higher income from interest and readjustment, related to a greater UF variation (1.05% in 3Q13 versus -0.16% in 3Q12), offset by higher risk expenditure, mainly due to the positive comparative base on account of reversals in 3Q12 which mainly offset the higher income from interest and readjustments.

C&IB (Ch MM$)	3Q12	3Q13	Change 3Q13/3Q12
Net Interest Income	15,593	39,010	150.2%
Net service fee income	6,462	-6,143	-195.1%
Other operating income	19,297	17,326	-10.2%
Total operating income	**41,352**	**50,194**	21.4%
Provisions for loan losses	4,841	-13,860	-386.3%
NET OPERATING INCOME	**46,193**	**36,334**	-21.3%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-14,767**	**-4,634**	-68.6%
OPERATING INCOME	**31,425**	**31,700**	**0.9%**

The results by total segment are shown below:

3Q13	Commercial Banking MM$	Retail Banking MM$	SME's MM$	C&IB MM$	Total Segments MM$
Net Interest Income	38,843	67,310	27,781	39,010	172,944
Net service fee income	7,694	25,198	6,913	-6,143	33,662
Other operating income	-866	4,406	95	17,326	20,962
Total operating income	**45,671**	**96,914**	**34,789**	**50,194**	**227,568**
Provisions for loan losses	-8,589	-14,753	-10,189	-13,860	-47,391
NET OPERATING INCOME	**37,083**	**82,161**	**24,599**	**36,334**	**180,177**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-16,928**	**-54,895**	**-13,854**	**-4,634**	**-90,311**
OPERATING INCOME	**20,155**	**27,266**	**10,746**	**31,700**	**89,867**

3Q12	Commercial Banking MM$	Retail Banking MM$	SME's MM$	C&IB MM$	Total Segments MM$
Net Interest Income	38,030	62,773	28,813	15,593	145,208
Net service fee income	6,168	28,171	5,277	6,462	46,078
Other operating income	4,256	3,187	59	19,297	26,799
Total operating income	**48,454**	**94,130**	**34,150**	**41,352**	**218,086**
Provisions for loan losses	-7,907	-24,731	-10,494	4,841	-38,292
NET OPERATING INCOME	**40,547**	**69,399**	**23,655**	**46,193**	**179,794**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-24,707**	**-53,856**	**-11,751**	**-14,767**	**-105,082**
OPERATING INCOME	**15,840**	**15,543**	**11,904**	**31,425**	**74,712**

Table 11:
Reconciliation of income by segment and net income in the quarter

Ch$ Million	3Q12	3Q13	Change 3Q13/3Q12
Operating Income by segment	**74,712**	**89,867**	20.3%
Unallocated net interest income	-4,877	742	-115.2%
Unallocated net service fee income	95	14,892	15628.3%
Unallocated other operating income	2,888	20,991	626.9%
Other Provisions	2,686	180	-93.3%
Unallocated other corporate expenses	-11,587	-27,444	136.9%
Operating Income	**63,916**	**99,227**	55.2%
Investment income	1,761	989	-43.8%
Income before income tax	65,677	100,216	52.6%
Income tax	-15,857	-16,863	6.3%
NET CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**49,820**	**83,353**	**67.3%**

Stocks and Products

Total Loans

Bci's total loans portfolio amounted to Ch$13,863,019 million in 3Q13, increasing a 1.73% compared to the previous quarter. Loans to clients were Ch$13,781,839 million, which represents an increase of 1.59% over the 2Q13.

Loans to clients had a 11.75% YoY increase (12.02% for total loans), essentially due to profitable growth and limited levels of risk. The most significant YoY changes were mortgage loans (14.31%) and commercial loans (11.30%).

These YoY growth rates have been superior than the banking industry's (excluding investments in Colombia), that shows a 10.8% YoY growth in loans to clients 11.3% YoY growth in mortgage loans and 10.7% in commercial loans.

Bci remains in fourth place for loans in the banking industry and third place of private banks with a market share of 12.45% in 3Q13. Disregarding the effect of Corpbanca's investment in Colombia (Santander Colombia and Helm Bank), Bci's loan share was 13.03% in 3Q13.

Graph 7:
Total Loans

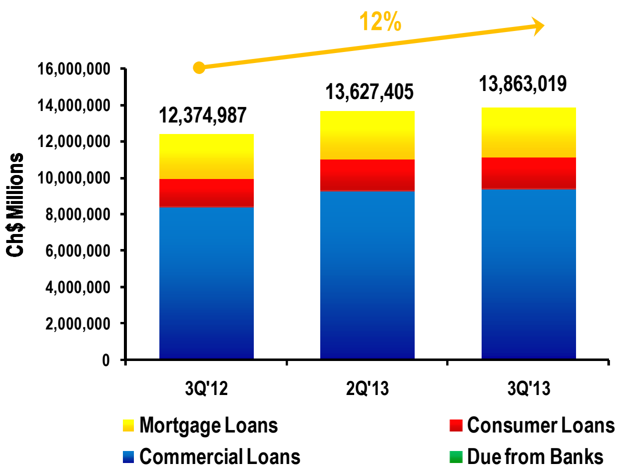
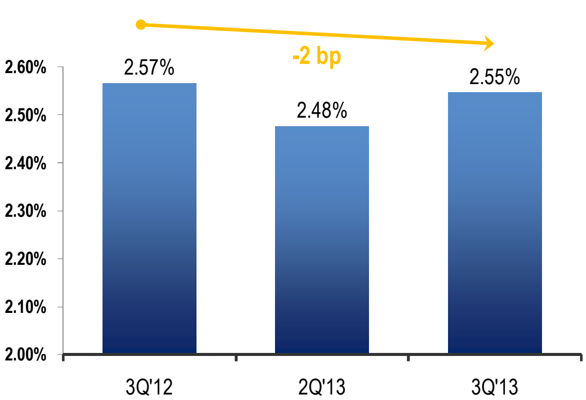


Table 12:
Breakdown of Total Loans

Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13	Change 3Q13 / 3Q12	Change 3Q13 / 2Q13
Interbank Loans	42,150	61,379	81,180	92.60%	32.26%
Loans to Clients	12,332,693	13,566,026	13,781,839	11.75%	1.59%
Commercial*	8,390,899	9,249,293	9,339,344	11.30%	0.97%
Consumer*	1,559,060	1,693,133	1,718,845	10.25%	1.52%
Mortgage	2,382,734	2,623,600	2,723,650	14.31%	3.81%
Total Loans	**12,374,987**	**13,627,405**	**13,863,019**	**12.02%**	**1.73%**
Leasing	664,240	716,225	711,807	7.16%	-0.62%
Foreign Exchange	879,858	1,138,335	1,103,318	25.40%	-3.08%

*Note: Figures include leasing and foreign exchange items

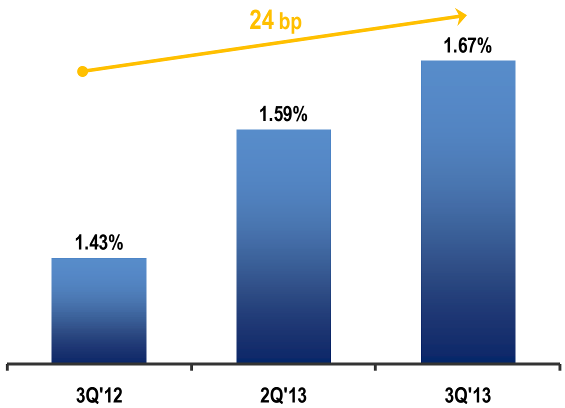
Graph 8:
Allowances / Total Loans



Portfolio Risk

The stock of credit risk allowances amounted to Ch$352,869 million in 3Q13, meaning a 2.55% rate of allowances for loan losses, slightly higher than the previous quarter but dropping 2 base points compared to the 3Q12 rate. The decrease was mainly due to releasing client allowances because of a better classification, debt reduction and higher guarantees.

Graph 9:
Allowance and Write-off Expense



In line with the regulatory changes established in Circular Letter N°3503 of the SBIF, which came into force on January 1, 2011, Bci has additional allowances.

The stock of additional allowances amounted to Ch$30,754 million in 3Q13. The non-performing loan (NPL) coverage ratio was 118.66% in 3Q13.

The allowance and write-off expense in 3Q13 was Ch$57,701 million, which included write-offs of Ch$42,164 million.

The annualized index of allowance and write-off expenses of total loans was 1.67% in 3Q13, representing an increase of 8bp compared to the previous quarter and mainly due to the reclassification of customers in the Corporate and Large Corporation Banking sectors.

It is important to highlight the drop in consumer allowances from 5.31% in 2Q13 to 4.98% in 3Q13, which was mainly due to better default control management.

To determine allowances for mortgage loans, the remaining difference of the guarantee on the asset valuation is considered, which explains the low level of coverage shown in the table.

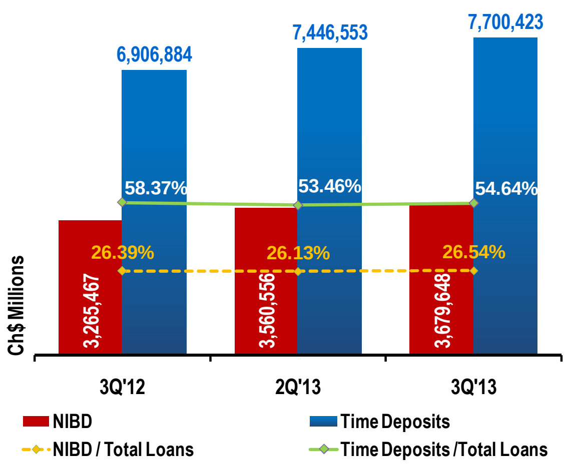
Table 13:
Risk Ratios

Risk Ratios	2Q13	3Q13
Allowances / Total Loans	2.48%	2.55%
Allowances / Commercial Loans	2.56%	2.75%
Allowances / Consumer Loans	5.31%	4.98%
Allowances / Mortgage Loans	0.39%	0.39%
NPL Coverage(1)	111.13%	118.66%
NPL Coverage(2)	101.84%	109.15%
NPL Commercial Coverage(2)	102.61%	110.88%
NPL Consumer Coverage(2)	248.54%	269.43%
NPL Mortgage Coverage(2)	16.00%	17.63%
Delinquent individual Loan Portfolio with 90+ days arrears / Total Loans	2.44%	2.35%
Delinquent individual Loan Portfolio with 90+ days arrears / Total individuals Loans	2.60%	2.51%
90+ Days Delinquent Loan Portfolio / Commercial Loans	2.77%	2.77%
90+ Days Delinquent Loan Portfolio / Consumer Loans	2.14%	1.85%
90+ Days Delinquent Loan Portfolio / Mortgage Loans	2.44%	2.21%

NPL Coverage (1) = Stock of Mandatory Allowances + Additional / 90+ Days Delinquent Loan Portfolio.

NPL Coverage (2) = Stock of Mandatory Allowances / 90+ Days Delinquent Loan Portfolio.

Graph 10:
NIBDs and Time Deposits



NIBDs and Time Deposits

NIBDs amounted to Ch$3,679,648 million in 3Q13, which represents a 0.41% increase over the 2Q13, accounting for 26.54% of the total loans in 3Q13.

The balance of time deposits in 3Q13 was Ch$7,700,423 million, which represents an 11.49% YoY and 3.41% QoQ increase.

Base Capital

The Bank's shareholders' equity amounted to Ch$1,516,498 million in 3Q13, which represented a 12.6% YoY increase.

The base capital to total assets ratio was 7.09% in 3Q13. With regard to capital resources, the Bank maintains ratios above the minimum requirements of the SBIF (3% for this index).

The regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 13.34%, higher than the previous quarter by 13 base points but well above the 10% requirement of the SBIF for banks with a branch overseas.

These indicators fully comply with all the requirements of the General Banking Law and the internal limits established by Bci.

Table 14:
Adequate Capital

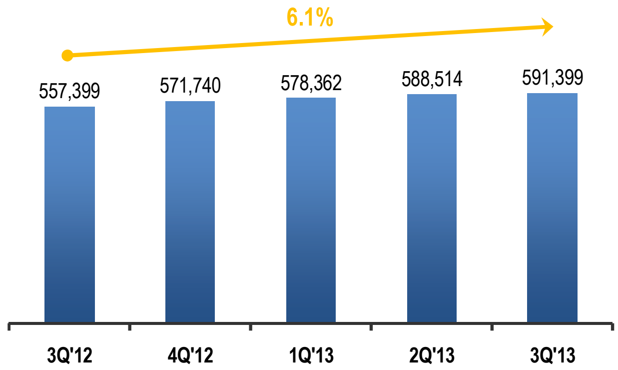
Ch$ Million	3Q12	2Q13	3Q13
Base Capital	1,347,399	1,474,358	1,516,498
3% of Total Assets	581,488	617,559	641,609
Excess over minimum required capital	765,911	856,799	874,889
Base Capital / Total Assets	6.95%	7.16%	7.09%
Regulatory Capital	1,932,392	2,037,440	2,091,531
Risk-Weighted Assets	13,939,697	15,425,510	15,676,226
10% of Risk-weighted assets	1,393,970	1,542,551	1,567,623
Excess over minimum required equity	538,423	494,889	523,909
Excess over regulatory capital	138.6%	132.1%	133.4%
Regulatory capital over Risk-Weighted Assets	13.86%	13.21%	13.34%

Product Stock

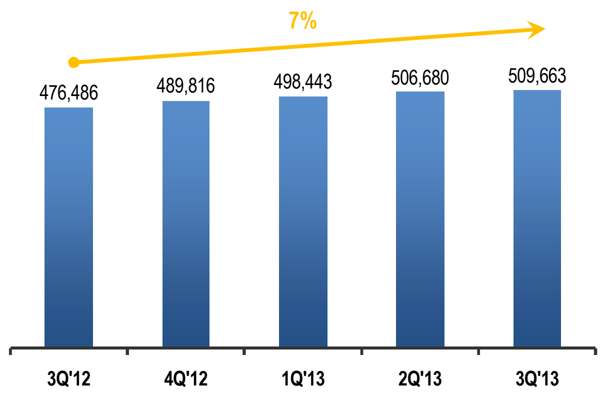
The main figures of some of Bci's products are shown below. It should be highlighted that the number of checking accounts and credit cards has increased every quarter from March 2012 to date.

The number of credit cards rose 0.49% compared to the previous quarter.

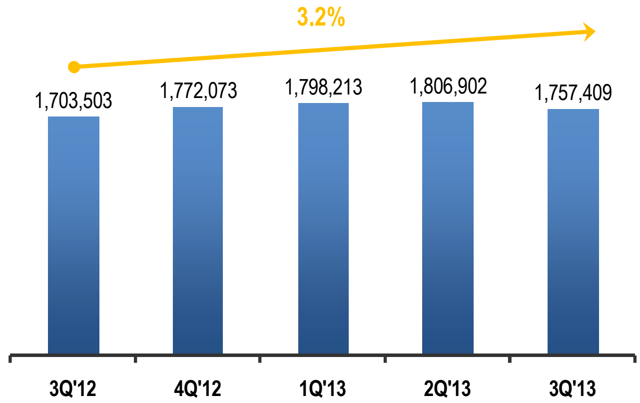
Graph 11:
Number of Credit Cards



Graph 12:
Number of Checking Accounts



Graph 13:
Number of Debit Cards



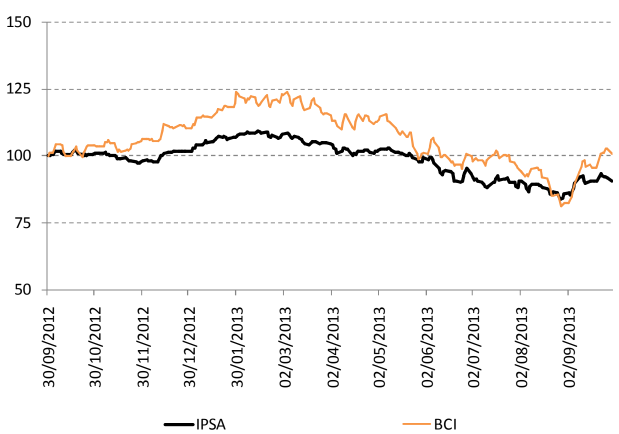
Stock Performance

Table 15:
Bci's Stock Performance

	3Q12	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13
Closing Price	$ 29,918	$ 32,946	$ 34,626	$ 30,089	$ 29,776
Minimum Price	$ 29,000	$ 29,700	$ 32,500	$ 27,600	$ 23,800
Maximum Price	$ 31,705	$ 34,000	$ 37,600	$ 36,500	$ 31,000
Average Price	**$ 30,303**	**$ 31,392**	**$ 35,513**	**$ 32,129**	**$ 28,054**
Profitability 12m Bci (*)	28.9%	19.0%	5.6%	0.5%	3.3%
Profitability 12m IPSA (*)	8.8%	3.0%	-5.1%	-8.4%	-9.6%
EPS(**)	$ 2,563	$ 2,563	$ 2,453	$ 2,442	$ 2,725
P/B (times)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1
Market Capitalization (MCh$)	$ 3,166,978	$ 3,487,508	$ 3,665,344	$ 3,185,079	$ 3,191,226
Equity (MCh$)	$ 1,347,400	$ 1,419,957	$ 1,452,760	$ 1,474,359	$ 1,516,499

Source: Bloomberg, figures not adjusted by capital variation, except the 12-month profitability ofBci and IPSA (*)
(**) Earnings per share calculated based on the last 12 months.

Graph 14:
Bci versus IPSA



The Bank's accrued net income was just over Ch$199 billion in 3Q13, an 11.7% YoY increase and in line with the growth of the Chilean banking industry (11.2%). The Bank had an 11.8% increase in total loans (higher than the 10.8% increase of the banking industry), without considering Corpbanca's investments in Colombia.

Analyzing profitability in the last 12 months, the stock market has shown negative figures: selective share price index (IPSA) return of -9.6%, which contrasts with Bci's share price performance (3.3%).