BANK OF CHILE
Form 6-K
January 29, 2013
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FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of January, 2013

Commission File Number 001-15266

BANK OF CHILE

(Translation of registrant s name into English)

Ahumada 251
Santiago, Chile
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F x Form 40-F o

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): o

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): o

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes o No x

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

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BANCO DE CHILE
REPORT ON FORM 6-K

Attached Banco de Chile s Financial Statements with notes as of December 31, 2012.

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Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile
December 31, 2012 and 2011

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Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

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Ch$ or CLP	=	Chilean pesos
MCh$	=	Millions of Chilean pesos
US$ or USD	=	U.S. dollars
ThUS$	=	Thousands of U.S. dollars
JPY	=	Japanese yen
EUR	=	Euro
MXN	=	Mexican pesos
HKD	=	Hong Kong dollars
PEN	=	Peruvian nuevo sol
U.F. or CLF	=	Unidad de fomento (The unidad de fomento is an inflation-indexed, Chilean peso denominated monetary unit set daily in advance on the basis of the previous month s inflation rate).
IFRS	=	International Financial Reporting Standards
IAS	=	International Accounting Standards
RAN	=	Compilation of Standards of the Chilean Superintendency of Banks
IFRIC	=	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
SIC	=	Standards Interpretation Committee

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

	Notes	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	7	684,925	881,146
Transactions in the course of collection	7	396,611	373,639
Financial assets held-for-trading	8	192,724	301,771
Receivables from Repurchase agreements and Security Borrowing	9	35,100	47,981
Derivative instruments	10	329,497	385,688
Loans and advances to banks	11	1,343,322	648,425
Loans to customers, net	12	18,334,330	16,993,303
Financial assets available-for-sale	13	1,264,440	1,468,898
Financial assets held-to-maturity	13		
Investments in other companies	14	13,933	15,418
Intangible assets	15	34,290	35,517
Property and equipment	16	205,189	207,888
Current tax assets	17	2,684	1,407
Deferred tax assets	17	127,143	116,282
Other assets	18	296,878	263,584
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,261,066**	**21,740,947**
LIABILITIES			
Current accounts and other demand deposits	19	5,470,971	4,895,426
Transactions in the course of payment	7	159,218	155,424
Payables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending	9	226,396	223,202
Savings accounts and time deposits	20	9,612,950	9,282,324
Derivative instruments	10	380,322	429,913
Borrowings from financial institutions	21	1,108,681	1,690,939
Debt issued	22	3,273,933	2,388,341
Other financial obligations	23	162,123	184,785
Current tax liabilities	17	25,880	4,502
Deferred tax liabilities	17	27,630	23,213
Provisions	24	504,837	457,938
Other liabilities	25	301,066	265,765
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**21,254,007**	**20,001,772**
EQUITY	27		
Attributable to Bank s Owners:			
Capital		1,629,078	1,436,083
Reserves		177,574	119,482
Other comprehensive income		18,935	(2,075)
Retained earnings:			
Retained earnings from previous periods		16,379	16,379

Income for the year	465,850	428,805
Less:		
Provision for minimum dividends	(300,759)	(259,501)
Subtotal	2,007,057	1,739,173
Non-controlling interests	2	2
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,007,059**	**1,739,175**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**23,261,066**	**21,740,947**

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Notes	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Interest revenue	28	1,661,467	1,495,529
Interest expense	28	(708,629)	(624,209)
Net interest income		952,838	871,320
Income from fees and commissions	29	372,767	367,966
Expenses from fees and commissions	29	(65,510)	(59,193)
Net fees and commission income		307,257	308,773
Net financial operating income	30	24,747	26,927
Foreign exchange transactions, net	31	35,136	(7,973)
Other operating income	36	22,061	24,735
Total operating revenues		1,342,039	1,223,782
Provisions for loan losses	32	(188,190)	(124,840)
OPERATING REVENUES, NET OF PROVISIONS FOR LOAN LOSSES		1,153,849	1,098,942
Personnel expenses	33	(312,065)	(316,991)
Administrative expenses	34	(247,459)	(229,919)
Depreciation and amortization	35	(30,957)	(30,711)
Impairment	35	(899)	(631)
Other operating expenses	37	(42,439)	(35,596)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(633,819)	(613,848)
NET OPERATING INCOME		520,030	485,094
Income attributable to associates	14	(229)	3,300
Income before income tax		519,801	488,394
Income tax	17	(53,950)	(59,588)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		465,851	428,806
Attributable to:			
Bank s Owners		465,850	428,805
Non-controlling interests		1	1
		Ch$	**Ch$**

Net income per share attributable to Bank s Owners:			
Basic net income per share	27	5.28	5.01
Diluted net income per share	27	5.28	5.01

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		465,851	428,806
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net unrealized gains (losses):			
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale instruments	13	24,510	(9,484)
Gains and losses on derivatives held as cash flow hedges		1,777	(485)
Cumulative translation adjustment		(58)	68
Other comprehensive income before income taxes		26,229	(9,901)
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	17	(5,220)	1,956
Total other comprehensive income		21,009	(7,945)
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		486,860	420,861
Attributable to:			
Bank s owners		486,859	420,860
Non-controlling interest		1	1
		Ch$	**Ch$**
Comprehensive net income per share attributable to Bank s owners:			
Basic net income per share		5.52	4.92
Diluted net income per share		5.52	4.92

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in millions of Chilean pesos)

			Reserves		Other comprehensive income			Retained earnings				
	Notes	**Paid-in Capital MCh$**	**Other reserves MCh$**	**Reserves from earnings MCh$**	**Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for- sale MCh$**	**Derivatives cash flow hedge MCh$**	**Cumulative translation adjustment MCh$**	**Retained earnings from previous periods MCh$**	**Income for the year MCh$**	**Provision for minimum dividends MCh$**	**Attributable to equity holders of the parent MCh$**	**Non-controllin interest MCh$**
Balances as of December 31, 2010		**1,158,752**	**32,256**	**55,130**	**5,974**		**(104)**	**16,091**	**378,529**	**(242,503)**	**1,404,125**	
Capitalization of retained earnings	27	67,217							(67,217)			
Income retention (released) according to law				32,096					(32,096)			
Paid and distributed dividends	27								(279,216)	242,503	(36,713)	
Subscription and payment of shares	27	210,114									210,114	
Other comprehensive income:	27											
Cumulative translation adjustment							68				68	
Derivatives cash flow hedge, net						(395)					(395)	
Valuation adjustment on available-for-sale instruments (net)					(7,618)						(7,618)	
Equity adjustment in subsidiary								288			288	
Income for the period 2011									428,805		428,805	
Provision for minimum dividends	27									(259,501)	(259,501)	
Balances as of December 31, 2011		**1,436,083**	**32,256**	**87,226**	**(1,644)**	**(395)**	**(36)**	**16,379**	**428,805**	**(259,501)**	**1,739,173**	

Capitalization of retained earnings	27	73,911							(73,911)		
Income retention (released) according to law				58,092					(58,092)		
Paid and distributed dividends	27								(296,802)	259,501	(37,301)
Other comprehensive income:	27										
Cumulative translation adjustment							(58)				(58)
Derivatives cash flow hedge, net						1,429					1,429
Valuation adjustment on available-for-sale instruments (net)					19,639						19,639
Subscription and payment of shares	27	119,084									119,084
Income for the period 2012									465,850		465,850
Provision for minimum dividends	27									(300,759)	(300,759)
Balances as of December 31, 2012		**1,629,078**	**32,256**	**145,318**	**17,995**	**1,034**	**(94)**	**16,379**	**465,850**	**(300,759)**	**2,007,057**

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

	Notes	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income for the year		465,851	428,806
Items that do not represent cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortization	35	30,957	30,711
Impairment of intangibles assets and property and equipment	35	899	631
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	32	225,631	141,910
Provision of contingent loans	32	1,251	5,219
Fair value adjustment of financial assets held-for-trading		931	(1,242)
(Income) loss attributable to investments in other companies	14	468	(3,054)
(Income) loss sales of assets received in lieu of payment	36	(5,674)	(5,918)
(Income) loss on sales of property and equipment		(318)	(1,311)
(Increase) decrease in other assets and liabilities		34,555	131,430
Charge-offs of assets received in lieu of payment	37	2,600	3,495
Other credits (debits) that do not represent cash flows		1,721	(8,143)
(Gain) loss from foreign exchange transactions of other assets and other liabilities		37,133	17,296
Net changes in interest and fee accruals		4,049	(60,589)
Changes in assets and liabilities that affect operating cash flows:			
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to banks, net		(695,376)	(298,023)
(Increase) decrease in loans to customers, net		(1,529,338)	(3,024,978)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets held-for-trading, net		52,892	9,203
(Increase) decrease in deferred taxes, net	17	(6,444)	(8,201)
Increase (decrease)in current account and other demand deposits		576,301	447,990
Increase (decrease) in payables from repurchase agreements and security lending		(15,277)	196,821
Increase (decrease) in savings accounts and time deposits		327,980	1,540,523
Proceeds from sale of assets received in lieu of payment		9,510	10,221
Total cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		(479,698)	(447,203)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in financial assets available-for-sale		295,572	(460,773)
Purchases of property and equipment	16	(17,981)	(22,073)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		400	1,711
Purchases of intangible assets	15	(9,116)	(9,597)
Investments in other companies	14	(71)	
Dividends received from investments in other companies	14	943	761
Total cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		269,747	(489,971)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in mortgage finance bonds			
Repayment of mortgage finance bonds		(27,529)	(38,433)

Proceeds from bond issuances	22	1,233,985	749,586
Redemption of bond issuances		(389,382)	(109,624)
Proceeds from subscription and payment of shares	27	119,084	210,114
Dividends paid	27	(296,802)	(279,216)
Increase (decrease) in borrowings from financial institutions		142,573	(7,916)
Increase (decrease) in other financial obligations		(16,512)	11,491
Increase (decrease) in Borrowings from Central Bank		(22,793)	22,759
Proceeds from borrowings with Central Bank of Chile (long-term)		20	91
Payment of borrowings from Central Bank (long-term)		(56)	(106)
Proceeds from foreign borrowings		325,247	805,594
Payment of foreign borrowings		(1,013,911)	(446,448)
Proceeds from other long-term borrowings		1,526	3,894
Payment of other long-term borrowings		(7,363)	(9,811)
Total cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		48,087	911,975
TOTAL NET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE) CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR		(161,864)	(25,199)
Net effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(31,720)	7,412
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,429,908	1,447,695
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	1,236,325	1,429,908

	2012 MCh$	**2011 MCh$**
Operating cash flow of Interest:		
Interest received	1,614,122	1,356,265
Interest paid	(657,235)	(545,534)

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an

integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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BANCO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011

(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

(Expressed in million of Chilean pesos)

1. Company Information:

Banco de Chile is authorized to operate as a commercial bank from September 17, 1996, and according to the Article 25 of the Law 19.396 is the legal continuer of the Banco de Chile, which in turn resulted from the merger between Banco Nacional of Chile, Banco Agricola y Banco de Valparaiso. Banco de Chile was formed on October 28, 1893, granted in front of the Public Notary of Santiago Mr. Eduardo Reyes Lavalle, authorized by Supreme Decree of November 28, 1893.

Banco de Chile (Banco de Chile or the Bank) is a Corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of Chile, regulated by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF). Since 2001, - when the bank was first listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), in the course of its American Depository Receipt (ADR) program, which is also registered at the London Stock Exchange Banco de Chile additionally follows the regulations published by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Banco de Chile s shares are also listed on the Latin American securities market of the Madrid Stock Exchange (LATIBEX).

Banco de Chile offers a broad range of banking services to its customers, ranging from individuals to large corporations. The services are managed in large corporate banking, middle and small corporate banking, personal banking services and retail. Additionally, the Bank offers international as well as treasury banking services. The Bank s subsidiaries provide other services including securities brokerage, mutual fund and investment management, factoring, insurance brokerage, financial advisory and securitization.

Banco de Chile s legal domicile is Ahumada 251, Santiago, Chile and its Web site is www.bancochile.cl.

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2012 were authorized for issuance in accordance with the directors resolution on January 24, 2013.

For the convenience of the reader, these financial statements and their accompanying notes have been translated from Spanish to English. Certain accounting practices applied by the Bank that conform to rules issued by the Chilean Superintendency of Banks (SBIF) may not conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP) or to International Financial Reporting Standards.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles:

(a) Basis of preparation:

Legal provisions

The General Banking Law in its Article No. 15 authorizes the Chilean Superintendency of Banks (SBIF) to issue generally applicable accounting standards for entities it supervises. The Corporations Law, in turn, requires generally accepted accounting principles to be followed.

Based on the aforementioned laws, banks should use the criteria provided by the Superintendency in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards, and any matter not addressed therein, as long as it does not contradict its instructions, should adhere to generally accepted accounting principles in technical standards issued by the Chilean Association of Accountants, that coincide with International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards agreed upon by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Should there be discrepancies between these generally accepted accounting principles and the accounting criteria issued by the SBIF, the latter shall prevail.

(b) Basis of consolidation:

The financial statements of Banco de Chile as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 have been consolidated with its Chilean subsidiaries and foreign subsidiary using the global integration method (line-by-line). They comprise the preparation of the individual financial statements of the Bank and of the companies that participate in the consolidation, and include the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to homologue the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the established standards. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in equivalent circumstances.

Significant intercompany transactions and balances originated by operations performed between the Bank and its subsidiaries and between the latter have been eliminated in the consolidation process. The non-controlling interest corresponding to the participation percentage of third parties in subsidiaries, which the Bank does not own directly or indirectly, has been recognized and is shown separately in the consolidated shareholders equity of Banco de Chile.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(b) Basis of consolidation, continued:

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity for the purpose of obtaining benefits from its activities. When evaluating control, one considers the potential voting rights that are currently executable. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control begins and until control is last.

The entities controlled by the Bank and which form parts of the consolidation are detailed as follows:

				Interest Owned					
			Functional	Direct		Indirect		Total	
RUT	**Subsidiaries**	**Country**	**Currency**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
				%	%	%	%	%	%
44,000,213-7	Banchile Trade Services Limited	Hong Kong	US$	100.00	100.00			100.00	100.00
96,767,630-6	Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.98	99.98	0.02	0.02	100.00	100.00
96,543,250-7	Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.96	99.96			99.96	99.96
77,191,070-K	Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.	Chile	Ch$	99.83	99.83	0.17	0.17	100.00	100.00
96,894,740-0	Banchile Factoring S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.75	99.75	0.25	0.25	100.00	100.00
96,571,220-8	Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.70	99.70	0.30	0.30	100.00	100.00
96,932,010-K	Banchile Securitizadora S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00
96,645,790-2	Socofin S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00
96,510,950-1	Promarket S.A.	Chile	Ch$	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00

(ii) Associates:

An associate is an entity where the Bank has significant influence over their operating and financial management policy decisions, but in which it does not hold a controlling interest. Significant influence is generally presumed when the Bank holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. The existences of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has significant influence. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Other factors considered when determining whether the Bank has significant influence over another entity are the representation on the board of directors and the existence of material intercompany transactions. The existence of these factors could require the application of the equity method for a particular investment even though the Bank s holdings are for less than 20% of the voting stock.

In accordance with the equity method, the Bank s investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently increased or decreased to reflect the proportional participation of the Bank in the net income or loss of the associate and other movements recognized in its shareholders equity. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the net book value, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(b) Basis of consolidation, continued:

(iii) Shares or rights in other companies

These are entities in which the Bank does not have significant influence. They are presented at acquisition value (historical cost).

(iv) Special purpose entities

According to current regulation, the Bank must be analyzing continuously its consolidation area, considering that the principal criteria are the control that the Bank has in a entity and not its percentage of equity participation.

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are generally created to comply with a specific and well-defined objective, such as securitizing specific assets or carrying out a specific loan transaction. A SPE is consolidated if, based on an assessment of its relationship with the Bank and the risks and benefits of the SPE, the Bank concludes that it has control. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank does not control any SPEs.

(v) Fund management

The Bank manages assets maintained in common investment funds and other investment products on behalf of investors. Different entities which conform consolidation group of Banco de Chile (Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A. and Banchile Securitizador S.A) and owned by third parties are not included in Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, unless the Bank has the control. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank does not control or consolidate any of these funds.

Fees generates by this activity are included in the item Income from fees and commissions of Consolidates Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the share of losses, income and net assets that the Bank does not control neither directly or indirectly. It is presented as a separate item in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(d) Use of estimates and judgment

The Consolidated Financial Statements include estimates made by the Senior Management of the Bank and of the consolidated entities to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments that are recorded in them. Basically, these estimates are made in function of the best information available, and refer to:

1. Goodwill valuation (Note 15);
2. Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets (Note 15 and 16);
3. Income taxes and deferred taxes (Note 17);
4. Provisions (Note 24);
5. Commitments and contingencies (Note 26);
6. Provision for loan losses (Note 32);
7. Impairment of other financial assets (Note 35);
8. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 39)

During the year ended December 31, 2012, there have been no significant changes in the estimates made as of 2011 year-end, other than those indicated in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

(e) Financial asset and liability valuation criteria:

Measurement is the process of determining the monetary amounts at which the elements of the financial statements are to be recognized and carried in the Statement of Financial Position and the Comprehensive Income. This involves selecting the particular basis or method of measurement.

In the Consolidated Financial Statements several measuring bases are used with different levels mixed among them. These bases or methods include the following:

(i) Recognition

Initially, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognize loans to customers, trading and investment securities, deposits, debt issued and subordinated liabilities on the date they originated. Purchases and sales of financial assets performed on a regular basis are recognized as of the trade date on which the Bank committed to purchase or sell the asset. All other assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are initially recognized as of the trade date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(e) Asset and liability valuation criteria, continued:

(ii) Classification

Assets, liabilities and income accounts have been classified in conformity with standards issued by the Superintendency of Banks.

(iii) Derecognition

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset (or where applicable part of a financial asset) from its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset have expired or when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred during a transaction in which all ownership risks and rewards of the financial asset are transferred. Any portion of transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability (or a portion thereof) from its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, it has extinguished or, in other words, when the obligation specified in the corresponding contract has been paid or settled or has expired.

When the Bank transfers a financial asset, it assesses to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. In this case:

(a) If substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred, it is derecognized, and any rights or obligations created or retained upon transfer are recognized separately as assets or liabilities.

(b) If substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been retained, the Bank continues to recognize it.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(e) Asset and liability valuation criteria, continued:

(iii) Derecognition, continued:

(c) If substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transferred nor retained, the Bank will determine if it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:

(i) If it has not retained control, the financial asset will be derecognized, and any rights or obligations created or retained upon transfer will be recognized separately as assets or liabilities.

(ii) If the entity has retained control, it will continue to recognize the financial asset in the Consolidated Financial Statement by an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value that can experience and recognize a financial liability associated to the transferred financial asset.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, the Bank has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are shown net only if accounting standards allow such treatment, or in the case of gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as the Bank s trading activities.

(v) Valuation at amortized cost

Amortized cost is the amount at which a financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization (calculated using the effective interest rate method) of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and minus any reduction for impairment.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(e) Asset and liability valuation criteria, continued:

(vi) Fair value measurements

Fair value of a financial instrument in determinated date is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm s length transaction. The most objective and common fair value of a financial instrument is the price you paid for it on an active, transparent and deep market (quoted price or market price).

When available, the Bank estimates the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is considered active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm s length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. These valuation techniques include the use of recent market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm s length transaction, if available, as well as references to the fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flows and options pricing models.

The chosen valuation technique use the maximum observable market data, relies as little as possible on estimates performed by the Bank, incorporates factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs into the valuation technique reasonably represent market expectations and include risk and return factors that are inherent in the financial instrument. Periodically, the Bank calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from observable current market transaction in the same instrument or based on any available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognized in income depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the transaction but not later than the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(e) Asset and liability valuation criteria, continued:

(vi) Fair value measurements, continued:

Generally, the Bank has assets and liabilities that offset each other s market risks. In these cases, average market prices are used as a basis for establishing these values. In the case of open positions, the Bank applies the current offer or buyer price, as appropriate, for the net open position.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties; to the extent that the Bank believes that a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

The available-for-sale instruments market valuation process consists in changing the rate from an average rate of sale (mid-rate) at the rate of sale of these instruments (offer-rate).

When the transaction price is different from the fair value derived from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a Day 1 profit or loss) in Net financial operating income . In cases where fair value is determined using data that is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when the inputs become observable, or when the document is derecognized.

The Bank s fair value disclosures are included in Note 39.

(f) Presentation and functional currency

The items included in the financial statements of each of the entities of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries are valued using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (functional currency). The functional currency of Banco de Chile is the Chilean peso, which is also the currency used to present the entity s consolidated financial statements, that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates, as well as obeying to the currency that influences in the costs and income structure.

(g) Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are considered to be in foreign currency and are initially recorded at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted using the exchange rate of the functional currency as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position. All differences are recorded as a debit or credit to income.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(g) Transactions in foreign currency, continued:

As of December 31, 2012, the Bank applied the exchange rate of accounting representation according to the standards issued by the Superintendency of Banks, where assets expressed in dollars are shown to their equivalent value in Chilean pesos calculated using the following exchange rate of Ch$479.47 to US$1. As of December 31, 2011, the Bank used the observed exchange rate equivalent to Ch$519.80 to US$1.

The gain of MCh$35,136 for net foreign exchange income (income of MCh$7,973 in 2011) shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, includes recognition of the effects of exchange rate variations on assets and liabilities in foreign currency or indexed to exchange rates, and the result of foreign exchange transactions conducted by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(h) Segment reporting:

The Bank s operating segments are determined based on its different business units, considering the following factors:

(i) That it conducts business activities from which income is obtained and expenses are incurred (including income and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity).

(ii) That its operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity s highest decision-making authority for operating decisions, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance; and

(iii) That separate financial information is available.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents derived from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities during the year. The indirect method has been used in the preparation of this statement.

For the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Cash Flow it is considered the following concepts:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents correspond to Cash and Bank Deposits , plus (minus) the net balance of transactions in the course of collection that are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, plus instruments held-for-trading and available-for-sale that are highly liquid and have an insignificant risk of change in value, maturing in less than three months from the date of acquisition, plus repurchase agreements that are in that situation. Also includes investments in fixed income mutual funds that are presented under Trading Instruments in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(ii) Operating activities: corresponds to normal activities of banks, as well as other activities that cannot classified like investing or financing activities.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, continued:

(iii) Investing activities: correspond to the acquisition, sale or disposition other forms, of long-term assets and other investments that not include in cash and cash equivalent.

(iv) Financing activities: corresponds to the activities that produce changes in the amount and composition of the equity and the liabilities that are not included in the operating or investing activities.

(j) Financial assets held-for-trading:

Financial assets held-for-trading consist of securities acquired with the intention of generating profits as a result of short-term prices fluctuation or as a result of brokerage activities, or are part of a portfolio on which a short-term profit-generating pattern exists.

Financial assets held-for-trading are stated at their fair market value as of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Gains or losses from their fair market value adjustments, as well as gains or losses from trading activities, are included in Gains (losses) from trading and brokerage activities in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Accrued interest and revaluations are reported as Gains (losses) from trading and brokerage activities .

All purchases and sales of financial assets held-for-trading that must be delivered within the period established by market regulations or conventions are recorded using the trade date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed. Any other purchase or sale is treated as a derivative (forward) until settlement occurs.

(k) Repurchase agreements and security lending and borrowing transactions:

The Bank engages in transactions with repurchase agreements as a form of investment. The securities purchased under these agreements are recognized on the Bank s Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under Receivables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending , which is valued in accordance with the agreed-upon interest rate.

The Bank also enters into security repurchase agreements as a form of financing. Investments that are sold subject to a repurchase obligation and serve as collateral for borrowings are reclassified as Financial Assets held-for-trading or Available-for-sale Instruments . The liability to repurchase the investment is classified as Payables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending , which is valued in accordance with the agreed-upon interest rate.

(l) Derivative instruments:

Derivative instruments, which include foreign currency and U.F. forwards, interest rate forwards, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options and other financial derivative instruments, are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at their cost (included transactions costs) and subsequently measured at fair value. Derivative instruments are reported as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when negative under the item Derivative Instruments .

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(l) Derivative instruments, continued:

Changes in fair value of derivative contracts held for trading purpose are included under Profit (loss) net of financial operations , in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Certain embedded derivatives in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their risk and characteristics are not closely related to those of the main contract and if the contract in its entirety is not recorded at its fair value with its unrealized gains and losses included in income.

At inception, a derivative contract must be designated by the Bank as a derivative instrument for trading or hedging purposes.

If a derivative instrument is classified as a hedging instrument, it can be:

(1) A hedge of the fair value of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, or

(2) A hedge of cash flows related to existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions.

A hedge relationship for hedge accounting purposes must comply with all of the following conditions:

(a) at its inception, the hedge relationship has been formally documented;

(b) it is expected that the hedge will be highly effective;

(c) the effectiveness of the hedge can be measured in a reasonable manner; and

(d) the hedge is highly effective with respect to the hedged risk on an ongoing basis and throughout the entire hedge relationship.

Certain derivatives transactions that do not qualify for hedge accounting are treated and reported as derivatives for trading purposes even though they provide an effective hedge on the risk of net positions.

When a derivative instrument hedges the risk of changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, the asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with respect to the specific hedged risk. Gains or losses from fair value adjustments, both the hedged item and the derivative instrument, are recognized in income.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(l) Derivative instruments, continued:

Should the hedged item in a fair value hedge be a firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the commitment with respect to the hedged risk are recorded as an asset or liability against net income for the year. Gains or losses from fair value adjustments of the hedging derivative are recorded in income. When an asset or liability is acquired as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset or liability acquired is adjusted to incorporate the accumulated effect of the valuation at fair value of the firm commitment, which was previously recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

When a derivative hedges the risk of changes in the cash flows of existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions, the effective portion of changes in the fair value related to the hedged risk is recorded in equity net of income taxes. Any ineffective portion is directly recorded in income. The accumulated amounts recorded in equity are transferred to income at the moment that the hedge item affects income.

When an interest rate fair value hedge is performed on a portfolio basis and the hedged item is an amount instead of individualized assets or liabilities, or gains or losses from fair value adjustments, both the hedged portfolio and the derivative instrument are recorded in income, but the fair value adjustment of the hedged portfolio is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under Other assets or Other liabilities , according to the position of the portfolio hedged at this moment.

(m) Loans to customers:

Loans to customers include originated and purchased non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market and which the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the short-term.

(i) Valuation method

Loans are initially measured at cost plus incremental transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except when the Bank defined some loans as hedged items, which are measured at fair value, changes are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, as described in letter (l) of this note.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(ii) Lease contracts:

Accounts receivable for leasing contracts, included under the caption Loans to customers are recorded MCh$1,113,272 as of December 31, 2012 (MCh$996,566 in 2011), correspond to periodic rent installments of contracts which meet the definition to be classified as financial leases and are presented at their nominal value net of unearned interest as of each year-end.

(iii) Factoring transactions:

The Bank and its subsidiary Banchile Factoring S.A. carry out factoring transactions, where they receive invoices and other commercial instruments representative of credit, with or without recourse, and they advance to the assignor a percentage of the total amounts to be collected from the original debtor.

As of December 31, 2012, the item Loans to customers includes MCh$606,137 (MCh$589,098 in 2011), corresponding to the amount advanced to the assignor, plus accrued interest net of payments received.

(iv) Impairment of loans

The impaired portfolio includes loans of debtors for which there is evidence that they will not fulfill some of their obligations on the agreed upon payment conditions without the possibility of recovering what is owed, having to recur to the guarantees, through exercising judicial payment actions or agreeing upon other conditions.

The following are certain situations that constitute evidence that the debtors will not fulfill their obligations with the Bank in accordance with what has been agreed upon, and that their loans are impaired:

- Evident financial difficulties of the debtor or significant worsening of their credit quality.

- Notorious indicators that the debtor will go into bankruptcy or into a forced restructuring of debts or that effectively bankruptcy or a similar measure has been filed in relation to their payment obligations, including delaying or non-payment of obligations.

- Forced restructuring of a loan due to economic or legal factors related to the debtor, whether by decreasing the payment obligation or delaying the principal, interest or commissions.

- The obligations of the debtor are negotiated with a significant loss due to the vulnerability of the debtor s payment capacity.

- Adverse changes produced in the technological, market, economic or legal area in which the debtor operates, which potentially compromise the debtor s payment capacity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(iv) Impairment of loans, continued

In any case, when dealing with debtors subject to individual assessment, are considered in impaired portfolio all credits of debtors classified in some the Non-complying Loans categories, as well as in categories B3 and B4 of Substandard Portfolio. Also, being subject to assessment debtors group, the impaired portfolio includes all credits of the Non-complying loans.

The Bank incorporates the loans to impaired portfolio and keeps them in that portfolio, until it is not observed a normalization of the capacity or conduct of payment.

(v) Allowance for loan losses

Allowances are required to cover the risk of loan losses have been established in accordance with the instructions issued by the Superitendency of Banks. The loans are presented net of those allowances or showing the reduction, in the case of loans and in the case of contingent loans, they are shown in liabilities under Provisions .

In accordance with what is stipulated by the Superintendency of Banks, models or methods are used based on an individual and group analysis of debtors, to establish allowance for loan losses.

(v.i) Allowance for individual evaluations

An individual analysis of debtors is applied to individuals and companies that are of such significance with respect to size, complexity or level of exposure to the bank, that they must be analyzed in detail.

Likewise, the analysis of borrowers should focus on its ability to payment, to have sufficient and reliable information, and to analyze in regard to guarantees, terms, interest rates, currency and revaluation, etc.

For purposes of establish the allowances and before the assignment to one of three categories of loans portfolio: Normal, Substandard and Non-complying Loans, it must classify the debtors and their operations related to loans and contingent loans in the categories that apply..

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(v) Allowance for loan losses, continued:

(vi) Allowance for individual evaluations, continued:

vi.1 Normal Loans and Substandard Loans:

Normal loans correspond to borrowers who are up to date on their payment obligations and show no sign of deterioration in their credit quality. Loans classified in categories A1 through A6.

Substandard loans includes all borrowers with insufficient payment capacity or significant deterioration of payment capacity that may be reasonably expected not to comply with all principal and interest payments obligations set forth in the credit agreement.

This category also includes all loans that have been non-performing for more than 30 days. Loans classified in this category are B1 through B4.

As a result of individual analysis of the debtors, the banks must classify them in the following categories, assigning, subsequently, the percentage of probability of default and loss given default resulting in the corresponding percentage of expected loss:

Classification	Category	Probability of default (%)	Loss given default (%)	Expected loss (%)
	A1	0.04	90.0	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.5	0.08250
Normal Loans	A3	0.25	87.5	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.5	1.75000

	A5	4.75	90.0	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.0	9.00000
	B1	15.00	92.5	13.87500
Substandard Loans	B2	22.00	92.5	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.5	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.5	43.87500

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(v) Allowance for loan losses, continued:

(vi) Allowance for individual evaluations, continued:

vi.1 Normal Loans and Substandard Loans, continued:

Allowances for Normal and Substandard Loans

To determine the amount of allowances to be constitute for normal and substandard portfolio, previously should be estimated the exposure to subject to the allowances, which will be applied to respective expected loss (expressed in decimals), which consist of probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established for the category in which the debtor and/or guarantor belong, as appropriate.

The exposure affects to allowances applicable to loans plus contingent loans minus the amounts to be recovered by way of the foreclosure of guarantees. Loans means the book value of credit of the respective debtor, while for contingent loans, the value resulting from to apply the indicated in No.3 of Chapter B-3 of Compilation of Standards of the Chilean Superintendency of Banks (RAN).

The banks must use the following equation:

$$\text{Provision} = (\text{ESA}-\text{GE}) \times (\text{PD debtor}/100) \times (\text{LGD debtor}/100) + \text{GE} \times (\text{PD guarantor}/100) \times (\text{LGD guarantor}/100)$$

Where:

ESA	= Exposure subject to allowances
GE	= Guaranteed exposure
EAP	= (Loans + Contingent Loans) Financial Guarantees

However, independent of the results obtained from the equation above, the bank must be assigned a minimum provision level of 0.5% of the Normal Loans (including contingent loans).

vi.2 Non-complying Loans

The non-complying loans corresponds to borrowers and its credits whose payment capacity is seriously at risk and who have a high likelihood of filing for bankruptcy or are renegotiating credit terms to avoid bankruptcy. This category comprises all loans and contingent loans outstanding from debtors that have at least one installment payment of interest or principal overdue for 90 days or more. This group is composed of debtors belonging to categories C1 through C6 of the classification level and all loans, inclusive contingent loans, which maintain the same debtors.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(v) Allowance for loan losses, continued:

(vi) Allowance for individual evaluations, continued:

vi.2 Non-complying Loans, continued:

For purposes to establish the allowances on the non-complying loans, the Bank dispose the use of percentage of allowances to be applied on the amount of exposure, which corresponds to the amount of loans and contingent loans that maintain the same debtor. To apply that percentage, must be estimated a expected loss rate, less the amount of the exposure the recoveries by way of foreclosure of guarantees and, if there are available specific background, also must be deducting present value of recoveries obtainable exerting collection actions, net of expenses associated with them. This loss percentage must be categorized in one of the six levels defined by the range of expected actual losses by the Bank for all transactions of the same debtor.

These categories, their range of loss as estimated by the Bank and the percentages of allowance that definitive must be applied on the amount of exposures, are listed in the following table:

Type of Loan	Classification	Expected loss	Allowance (%)
Non-complying loans	C1	Up to 3 %	2
	C2	More than 3% up to 20%	10
	C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25
	C4	More than 30 % up to 50%	40
	C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65
	C6	More than 80%	90

For these loans, the expected loss must be calculated in the following manner:

Expected loss	= (TE R) / TE
Allowance	= TE x (AP/100)

Where:

TE	= total exposure
R	= recoverable amount based on estimates of collateral value and collection efforts
AP	= allowance percentage (based on the category in which the expected loss should be classified).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(v) Allowance for loan losses, continued:

(vii) Allowances for group evaluations

Group evaluations are relevant to address a large number of operations whose individual amounts are low or small companies. Such assessments, and the criteria for application, must be consistent with the transaction of give the credit.

Group evaluations requires the formation of groups of loans with similar characteristics in terms of type of debtors and conditions agreed, to establish technically based estimates by prudential criteria and following both the payment behavior of the group that concerned as recoveries of defaulted loans and consequently provide the necessary provisions to cover the risk of the portfolio.

The estimated losses should be related to the type of portfolio and the operations terms.

In the case of consumer loans are not considered collateral for purposes of estimating the expected loss.

The group analysis is used to analyze a large number of operations whose individual amounts are not significant. For this analysis, the Bank uses models based on attributes of the debtors and their loans, and on the behavior of a group of loans. In the group evaluations, the allowances are always constituted in accordance with the estimated loss using the aforementioned models.

Allowances are establish according with the results of the application of the methods used by the Bank, distinguishing between allowances over normal portfolio and over the non-complying loans, and those that protect the contingent credit risks associated with these portfolios.

The non-complying loans includes loans and contingent credits linked to debtors that have delay more than 90 days in the payment of interest or principal, including all their credits, even 100% of the amount of contingent credit, related to the same debtor has it .

(vi) Charge-offs

Generally, the charge-offs are produced when the contractual rights on cash flows end. In case of loans, even if the above does not happen, it will proceed to charge-offs the respective asset balances.

The charge-off refers to derecognition of the assets in the Statement of Financial Position, related to the respective transaction and, therefore, the part that could not be past-due if a loan is payable in installments, or a lease.

The charge-off must be to make using credit risk provisions constituted, whatever the cause for which the charge-off was produced.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(vi) Charge-offs, continued

(vi.i) Charge-offs of loans to customers

Charge-off loans to customers, other than leasing operations, shall be made in accordance to the following circumstances occurs:

a) The Bank, based on all available information, concludes that will not obtain any cash flow of the credit recorded as an asset.

b) When the debt (without executive title, a collectability category pursuant to local law) meets 90 days since it was recorded as an asset.

a) At the time the term set by the statute of limitations runs out and as result legal actions are precluded in order to request payment through executive trial or upon rejection or abandonment of title execution issued by judicial and non-recourse resolution.

b) When past-due term of a transaction complies with the following:

Type of Loan	**Term**
Consumer loans - secured and unsecured	6 months
Other transactions - unsecured	24 months
Commercial loans - secured	36 months
Residential mortgage loans	48 months

The term represents the time elapsed since the date on which payment of all or part of the obligation in default became due.

(vi.ii) Charge-offs of lease operations

Assets for leasing operations must be charge-offs against the following circumstances, whichever occurs first:

a) The bank concludes that there is no possibility of the rent recoveries and the value of the property can not be considered for purposes of recovery of the contract, either because the lessee have not the asset, for the property s conditions, for expenses that involve its recovery, transfer and maintenance, due to technological obsolescence or absence of a history of your location and current situation.

b) When it complies the prescription term of actions to demand the payment through executory or upon rejection or abandonment of executory by court.

c) When past-due term of a transaction complies with the following:

Type of Loan	**Term**
Consumer leases	6 months
Other non-real estate lease transactions	12 months
Real estate leases (commercial or residential)	36 months

The term represents the time elapsed since the date on which payment of all or part of the obligation in default became due.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(m) Loans to customers, continued:

(vii) Loan loss recoveries

Cash recoveries on charge-off loans including loans that were reacquired from the Central Bank of Chile are recorded directly in income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, as a reduction of the Provisions for Loan Losses item.

In the event that there are recovery in assets, is recognized in income the revenues for the amount they are incorporated in the asset. The same criteria will be followed if the leased assets are recovered after the charge-off of a lease operation, to incorporate those to the asset.

(viii) Renegotiations of charge-off transactions

Any renegotiation of a charge-off loan it not recognize in income, while the operation continues to have deteriorated quality. Payments must be recognized as loan recoveries, as indicated in No. 3 above.

Therefore, renegotiated credit can be recorded as an asset only if it has not deteriorated quality, also recognizing revenue from activation must be recorded like recovery of loans.

The same criteria should apply in the case that was give credit to pay a charge-off loan.

(n) Financial assets held-to-maturity and available-for-sale:

Financial assets held-to-maturity includes only those securities for which the Bank has the ability and intention of keeping until maturity. The remaining investments are considered as financial assets available-for-sale. On an ongoing basis the Bank reassesses whether the ability and intention to sell available-for-sale instruments remains to be given.

A financial asset classified as available-for-sale is initially recognized at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets available for sale are subsequently measured at their fair value based on market prices or valuation models. Unrealized gains or losses as a result of fair value adjustments are recorded in Other comprehensive income within Equity. When these investments are sold, the cumulative fair value adjustment existing within equity is recorded directly in income under Net financial operating income .

Financial assets held-to-maturity are recorded at their cost plus accrued interest and indexations less impairment provisions made when the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.

Interest and indexations of financial assets held-to-maturity and available-for-sale are included in the line item Interest revenue .

Investment securities, which are subject to hedge accounting, are adjusted according to the rules for hedge accounting as described in Note No. 2 (l).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(n) Financial assets held-to-maturity and available-for-sale, continued:

Purchases and sales of investment securities that must be delivered within the period established by market regulations or conventions are recorded using the trade date that is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed. Any other purchase or sale is treated as a derivative (forward) until liquidation occurs.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not hold held to maturity instruments.

(o) Debt issued and other financial liabilities:

Financial instruments issued by the Bank are classified in the Statement of Financial Position under Debt issued items, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash.

After initial measurement, debt issued is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

(p) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separately identifiable from other assets) without physical substance which arise as a result of a legal transaction or are developed internally by the consolidated entities. They are assets whose cost can be estimated reliably and from which the consolidated entities have control and consider it probable that future economic benefits will be generated.

Intangible assets are recorded initially at acquisition cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization or any accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates representing the excess of the fair value of the purchase consideration and cost directly attributable to the acquisition over the net fair value of the Bank s share of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of the acquisition.

For the purpose of calculating goodwill, fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows to present value. This discounting is either performed using market rates or by using risk-free rates and risk-adjusted expected future cash flows.

Goodwill held as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 is presented at cost, less accumulated amortization in accordance with its remaining useful life.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(p) Intangible assets, continued:

(ii) Software or computer programs

Computer software purchased by the Bank and its subsidiaries is accounted for at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

The subsequent expense in software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefit for the specific asset. All other expenses are recorded as an expense as incurred.

Amortization is recorded in income using the straight-line amortization method based on the estimated useful life of the software, from the date on which it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is a maximum of 6 years.

(iii) Other identifiable intangible assets

This item applies to identifiable intangible assets for which the cost can be reliably measured and which are likely to generate future economic benefits for the Bank.

(q) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment includes the amount of land, real estate, furniture, computer equipment and other installations owned by the consolidated entities and which are for own use. These assets are stated at historical cost or fair value as attributed cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, with price-level restatement applied up to December 31, 2007.

This cost includes expenses than have been directly attributed to the asset s acquisition.

Depreciation is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

Estimated useful lives for 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Installations	10 years
Equipment	3 years
Supplies and accessories	5 years

Maintenance expenses relating to those assets held for own uses are recorded as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(r) Deferred taxes and income taxes:

The income tax provision of the Bank and its subsidiaries has been determined in conformity with current legal provisions.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for future estimates of tax effects attributable to temporary differences between the book and tax values of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rate expected to be applied, in accordance with current tax law, in the year that deferred tax assets are realized or liabilities are settled. The effects of future changes in tax legislation or tax rates are recognized in deferred taxes starting on the date of publication of the law approving such changes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded at their book value as of the date the deferred taxes are measured. Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is likely that future tax profits will be sufficient to recover deductions for temporary differences. Deferred taxes are classified in conformity with established by Superintendency of Banks.

(s) Assets received in lieu of payment:

Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment of loans and accounts receivable from customers are recorded, in the case of assets received in lieu of payment, at the price agreed by the parties, or otherwise, when the parties do not reach an agreement, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded those assets at a judicial auction.

Assets received in lieu of payment are classified under Other Assets and they are recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or net realizable value, less charge-off and presented net of a portfolio valuation allowance. The Superitendency of Banks requires regulatory charge-offs if the asset is not sold within a one year of foreclosure.

(t) Investment properties:

Investments properties are real estate assets held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but are not held-for-sale in the ordinary course of business or used for administrative purposes. Investment properties are measured at fair value as attributed cost calculated as of January 1, 2008, less accumulated depreciation and impairment and are presented under Other Assets .

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(u) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are liabilities involving uncertainty about their amount or maturity. They are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position when the following requirements are jointly met:

i) a present obligation has arisen from a past event and,

ii) as of the date of the financial statements it is probable that the Bank or its subsidiaries have to disburse resources to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably measured.

A contingent asset or liability is any right or obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events which are not within the control of the Bank.

The following are classified as contingent in the complementary information:

i. Guarantors and pledges: Comprises guarantors, pledges and standby letters of credit. In addition it includes payment guarantees for purchases in factoring transactions, as indicated in Chapters 8-38 of that Compilation.

ii. Confirmed foreign letters of credit: Corresponds to letters of credit confirmed by the Bank.

iii. Documentary letters of credit: Includes documentary letters of credit issued by the Bank which have not yet been negotiated.

iv. Documented guarantee: Guarantee with promissory notes.

v. Interbank guarantee: Correspond to letters of guarantee issued as foreseen in Title II of Chapters 8-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards.

vi. Free disposal lines of credit: The unused amount of credit lines that allow customers to draw without prior approval by the Bank (for example, using credit cards or overdrafts in checking accounts).

vii. Other credit commitments: Amounts not yet lent under committed loans, which must be disbursed at an agreed future date when events contractually agreed upon with the customer occur, such as in the case of lines of credit linked to the progress of a construction or similar projects.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(u) Provisions and contingent liabilities, continued:

viii. Other contingent loans: Includes any other kind of commitment by the Bank which may exist and give rise to lending when certain future events occur. In general, this includes unusual transactions such as pledges made to secure the payment of loans among third parties or derivative contracts made by third parties that may result in a payment obligation and are not covered by deposits.

Exposure to credit risk on contingent loans:

In order to calculate provisions on contingent loans, as indicated in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards of the Superintendency of Banks, the amount of exposure that must be considered shall be equivalent to the percentage of the amounts of contingent loans indicated below:

Type of contingent loan	**Exposure**
a) Guarantors and pledges	100%
b) Confirmed foreign letters of credit	20%
c) Documentary letters of credit issued	20%
d) Guarantee deposits	50%
e) Interbank letters of guarantee	100%
f) Free disposal lines of credit	50%
g) Other loan commitments	
- College education loans Law No. 20,027	15%
- Others	100%
h) Other contingent loans	100%

Notwithstanding the above, when dealing with transactions performed with customers with overdue loans as indicated in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards of the SBIF: Impaired and/or Written-down Loans, that exposure shall be equivalent to 100% of its contingent loans.

Additional provisions:

In accordance to Superintendency of Banks regulations, the Bank has recorded additional allowances for its individually evaluated loan portfolio, taking into consideration the expected impairment of this portfolio. The calculation of this allowance is performed based on the Bank s historical experience and considering possible future adverse macroeconomic conditions or circumstances that could affect a specific sector, industry, groups of debtors or projects.

The provisions made in order to forestall the risk of macroeconomic fluctuations should anticipate situations reversal of expansionary economic cycles in the future, could translate into a worsening in the conditions of the economic environment and, thus, function as a countercyclical mechanism accumulation of additional provisions when the scenario is favorable and release or assignment to specific provisions when environmental conditions deteriorate.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(u) Provisions and contingent liabilities, continued:

Additional provisions, continued:

According to the above, additional provisions must always correspond to general provisions on commercial, consumer or mortgage loans, or segments identified, and in no case may be used to offset weaknesses of the models used by the bank.

During the current year, the Bank recorded additional provisions with a charge to income of MCh$2,271 (MCh$24,052 in 2011). As of December 31, 2012 the additional provisions amounted Ch$97,757 million (Ch$95,486 million), which are presents in the item Provisions of the liability in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(v) Provision for minimum dividends:

According with the Compendium of Accounting Standards of the SBIF, the Bank records within liabilities the portion of net income for the year that should be distributed to comply with the Corporations Law or its dividend policy. For these purposes, the Bank establishes a provision in a complementary equity account within retained earnings.

Distributable net income is considered for the purpose of calculating a minimum dividends provision, which in accordance with the Bank s bylaws is defined as that which results from reducing or adding to net income the value of price-level restatement for the concept of restatement or adjustment of paid-in capital and reserves for the year and their corresponding variations.

(w) Employee benefits:

(i) Staff vacations:

The annual costs of vacations and staff benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

(ii) Short-term benefits

The Bank has a yearly bonus plan for its employees based on their ability to meet objectives and their individual contribution to the company s results, consisting of a given number or portion of monthly salaries. It is provisioned for based on the estimated amount to be distributed.

(iii) Staff severance indemnities:

Banco de Chile has recorded a liability for long-term severance indemnities in accordance with employment contracts it has with certain employees. The liability, which is payable to specified retiring employees with 30 or 35 years of service, is recorded at the present value of the accrued benefits, which are calculated by applying a real discount rate to the benefit accrued as of year-end over the estimated average remaining service period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(iii) Staff severance indemnities, continued:

Obligations for this defined benefits plan are valued according to the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method, using inputs such as staff turnover rates, expected salary growth in wages and probability that this benefit will be used, discounted at current long-term rates (5.50% as of December 31, 2012 and 6.04% as of December 31, 2011).

The discount rate used corresponds to the return on bonds of the Central Bank with maturity in 10 years (BCP).

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expense at the end of each reporting period. There is no past service costs that would have to be recognized by the Bank.

(x) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income for the year attributable to the Bank by the average weighted number of shares in circulation during that year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined in a similar manner as basic earnings per share, but the average weighted number of shares in circulation is adjusted to account for the dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and convertible debt, As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank does not have any instruments or contracts that could cause dilutions. Therefore, no adjustments have been made.

(y) Interest revenue and expense:

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate which exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or a shorter period) where appropriate, to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Bank determines cash flows by taking into account all contractual conditions of the financial instrument, excluding future credit losses.

The effective interest rate calculation includes all fees and other amounts paid or received that form part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the purchase or issuance of a financial asset or liability.

For its impaired portfolio and high risk loans and accounts receivables from clients, the Bank has applied a conservative position of discontinuing accrual-basis recognition of interest revenue in the income statement; they are only recorded once received. In accordance with the above, suspension occurs in the following cases:

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(y) Interest revenue and expense, continued:

Loans with individual evaluation:

- Loans classified in categories C5 and C6: Accrual is suspended by the sole fact of being in the impaired portfolio.
- Loans classified in categories C3 and C4: Accrual is suspended due to having been three months in the impaired portfolio.

Group evaluation loans:

- Loans with less than 80% real guarantees: Accrual is suspended when payment of the loan or one of its installments has been overdue for six months.

Notwithstanding the above, in the case of loans subject to individual evaluation, recognition of income from accrual of interest and readjustments can be maintained for loans that are being paid normally and which correspond to obligations whose cash flows are independent, as can occur in the case of project financing.

Group evaluation loans, continued:

The suspension of recognition of revenue on an accrual basis means that, while the credits are kept in the impaired portfolio, the related assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will increase with no interest, or fees and adjustments in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, and income will not be recognized for these items, unless they are actually received.

(z) Fees and commissions:

Income and expenses from fees and commissions are recognized in income using different criteria based on the nature of the income or expense: The most significant criteria include:

- Fees earned from an single act are recognized once the act has taken place.

- Fees earned from transactions or services provided over a longer period of time are recognized over the life of the transactions or services.

- Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit-related fees are deferred (together with incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan is drawn down, the fees are recognized over the commitment period on a straight-line basis.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(aa) Identifying and measuring impairment:

Financial assets

Financial assets are reviewed throughout each year, and especially at each reporting date, to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and the loss event had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably calculated.

An impairment loss for financial assets recorded at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the asset s carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate.

An impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets is calculated using its fair value, considering fair value changes already recognized in other comprehensive income.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, objective evidence includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below cost. In the case of debt securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, the Bank assesses whether there exists objective evidence for impairment based on the same criteria as for loans.

If there is evidence of impairment, any amounts previously recognized in equity, in net gains (losses) not recognized in the income statement, is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement for the period, reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale. This amount is determined as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortization) and current fair value of the asset less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the income statement.

When the fair value of the available-for-sale debt security recovers to at least amortized cost, it is no longer considered impaired and subsequent changes in fair value are reported in equity.

Individually significant financial assets are individually examined to determine impairment. Remaining financial assets are collectively evaluated in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. Any cumulative loss related to available-for-sale financial assets recognized previously in equity is transferred to the income statement.

An impairment loss can only be reversed if it can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. Reversal of financial assets recorded at amortized cost and those classified as available-for-sale that are sales instruments is recorded in the income statement. Reversal of financial assets that are variable income instruments is recognized directly in equity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(aa) Identifying and measuring impairment, continued:

Financial assets, continued

An impairment loss is reversed if, in a subsequent period, the fair value of the debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss up to the amount previously recognized as impairment. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries, excluding investment properties and deferred tax assets, are reviewed throughout the year and especially at each reporting date, to determine if any indication of impairment exists. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is then estimated.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date in search of any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimations used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reverted only to the extent that the book value of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date and on an ongoing basis whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset s recoverable amount. An asset s recoverable amount is the fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, share prices and other available fair value indicators.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(aa) Identifying and measuring impairment, continued:

Non-financial assets, continued:

For assets, excluding goodwill, impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date, in search of any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. A previously recognized impairment is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset s recoverable amount since the last impairment was recognized. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the book value of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement.

Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

(ab) Lease transactions:

(i) The Bank acting as lessor

Assets leased to customers under agreements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, with or without ultimate legal title, are classified as finance leases. When assets held are subject to a finance lease, the leased assets are derecognized and a receivable is recognized which is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a finance lease are incorporated into the receivable through the discount rate applied to the lease. Finance lease income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease.

Assets leased to customers under agreements which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases.

The leased assets are include within Other Assets on the Group s balance sheet and depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of these assets on a systematic basis over their estimated useful economic lives. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(ab) Lease transactions, continued:

(ii) The Bank acting as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized on the balance sheet at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries have not signed contracts of this nature.

Operating lease rentals payable are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, which commences when the lessee controls the physical use of the property. Lease incentives are treated as a reduction of rental expense and are also recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(ac) Fiduciary activities:

The Bank provides trust and other fiduciary services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of the clients. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank. Contingencies and commitments arising from this activity are disclosed in Note No. 26 (a).

(ad) Customer loyalty program:

The Bank maintains a customer loyalty programs as an incentive to its clients. The scheme grants its customers certain points depending on the value of credit card purchases they make. The so-collected points can be used to obtain services from a third party. In accordance with IFRIC 13 the costs which the Bank incurs providing this incentive are recognized at fair value when the corresponding revenue is recognized, considering the probabilities of being used by the customers to obtain the third party s service. The points collected cannot be used to obtain services directly from the Bank.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

(ae) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made on some items of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2011 in order to maintain an adequate comparability of these states.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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3. New Accounting Pronouncements:

The following is a summary of new standards, interpretations and improvements to the international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but which have not come into effect as of December 31, 2012, as per the following detail:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendment issued in June 2011. The main change for this is the requirement that the items of Other Comprehensive Income are classified and grouped, evaluating whether potentially be reclassified to earnings in future periods. The amendment is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

The annual improvements to IFRS, issued in May 2012, provide amendments to IAS 1 in order to clarify the requirements to provide comparative information for:

a) The requirements comparative of the opening statement of financial position when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification, according to IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors , and

b) The requirement to provide comparative information when an entity provides additional comparative information beyond the minimum comparative information requirements.

The amendment is applicable for annual periods beginning January 1, 2013 and earlier application is permitted. The amendment is applied retrospectively for any change accordance with the description in a) and b).

The management estimates that this change has not significant impacts in the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits

The amendments to IAS 19 (1,998) remove the option to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses (the corridor method), streamline the presentation of changes in assets and liabilities arising from defined benefit plans and enhance the disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans. Entities are required to apply amendments in the annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***, or earlier.

According to the assessment made, this change has not significant impacts in the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

3. New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

This standard amended in May 2011, and supersedes IAS 27 (2008). The scope of this standard is restricted only for separate financial statements, as the concept related to the definition of control and consolidation were removed and included in IFRS 10.

Entities are required to apply amendments in the annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***, and early adoption is permitted in conjunction with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 and the amendment to IAS 28.

Banco de Chile has not separate financial statements, so this regulatory change has not impact in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Venture

This standard was reissued in May 2011, regulates the accounting treatment of application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures. Entities are required to apply amendments in the annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***, and early adoption is permitted in conjunction with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 and the amendment to IAS 27.

Banco de Chile has not investments in associates and joint ventures, so this regulatory change has not impact in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

The amendments issued in December 2011, clarify the meaning of currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off . The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2014*** and early adoption is permitted.

In May 2012, the amendments removes a perceived inconsistency between IAS 32 and IAS 12 and indicating that the income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12   Income Taxes .

This amendment shall apply retroactively for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***. Earlier application is permitted.

According to current rules about netting force in Chile, this rule has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

3. New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The annual improvements to IFRS, issued in May 2012, incorporates amendments to IAS 34, in which it is established that requires disclosure of assets and total liabilities for a particular segment, if:

a) It report in a regular form the total assets and liabilities to the operation s responsible.

b) There has been a material change from the amounts disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment.

This amendment shall apply retroactively for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***. Earlier application is permitted.

According to the assessment carried out this policy change has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In December 2011, amended the required disclosures to include information that will enable users of an entity s financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity s recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities, on the entity s financial position. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***.

According to the assessment made, this regulatory change has not impacts in the financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries. It will be required additional disclosures, which it is in process to design, for the next quarterly financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Financial liabilities

In October, 2010, the IASB published the requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9. Most of the added requirements were carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. However, the requirements related to the fair value option for financial liabilities were changed to address the issue of own credit risk in response to consistent feedback from users of financial statements and others that the effects of changes in a liability s credit risk ought not to affect profit or loss unless the liability is held for trading.

The mandatory effective date to annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2015***.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

3. New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the first step in its project to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement . IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets that are in the scope of the application of IAS 39. This new regulation requires that all financial assets be classified in function of the entity s business model for the management of financial assets and of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if two criteria are fulfilled: (a) the objective of the business model is to maintain a financial asset to receive contractual cash flows, and (b) contractual cash flows represent principal and interest payments. Should a financial asset not comply with the aforementioned conditions, it will be measured at fair value. In addition, this standard allows a financial asset that fulfills the criteria to be valued at amortized cost to be designated at fair value with changes in income under the fair value option, as long as this significantly reduces or eliminates an accounting asymmetry. Likewise, IFRS 9 eliminates the requirement of separating embedded derivatives from the host financial assets. Therefore, it requires that a hybrid contract be classified entirely in amortized cost or fair value.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods commencing as of ***January 1, 2015***, and allows adoption prior to that date. IFRS 9 must be applied retroactively, however if it is adopted before January 1, 2012, there is no need to reformulate comparative periods.

Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries are assessing the possible impact of adoption of these changes on the consolidated financial statements, however, that impact will depend on the assets maintained by the institution as of the adoption date. It is not practicable to quantify the effect on the issuance of these consolidated financial statements. To date, neither of these standards has been approved by the Superintendency of Banks, event that is required for their application.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

3. New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statement

In May 2011 the IASB issued IFRS 10 establishes a new definition of control applies to all entities including special purpose entities or structured entities as they are now referred to in the new standards. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent.

To date, Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries are evaluating the possible impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements. However, it will be required additional disclosures, which it is in process to design, for the next quarterly financial statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 which replaces IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-Controlled Entities- Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures .

IFRS 11 eliminated the option to record the value of investment in a joint venture using proportionate consolidation or recognize its assets and liabilities its relative shares of those items, if any. The new standards require using the equity method.

These new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***.

According to assessment made this regulatory change has not significant impact in the financial statements of Banco de Chile.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12 which replaces the disclosure requirements previously included in IAS 27, IAS 31 and IAS 28. This new standard is aimed at concentrating on a single regulatory body disclosure of subsidiaries, joint agreements, associates and structured entities. One of the most significant changes introduced by IFRS 12 is required for the parent to disclose the judgment that management has made to determine that it has control to consolidate or not different entities. The new disclosures will help users of its financial statement evaluate the nature and risks associated with interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial statements.

These new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***.

According to the assessment made, this regulatory change has not impacts in the financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries. It will be required additional disclosures, which it is in process to design, for the next quarterly financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

3. New Accounting Pronouncements, continued:

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. This new standard establishes a new definition of Fair Value (this definition converges with generally accepted accounting principles in United State). This new standard does not change when an entity must or may use fair value, but changes the way how to measure the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and non-financial.

These new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after ***January 1, 2013***.

According the assessment, this policy change has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries, however the Bank is working in its disclosures for comply with the further information requests of this rule. This rule will be applicable if Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions allow its adoption.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures:

During the period ended December 31, 2012, have not occurred significant accounting changes that affect the presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

5. Relevant Events:

(a) In an ordinary meeting held on January 26, 2012, the Bank s Board of directors decided to call an ordinary shareholders meeting to be held on March 22, 2012 with the objective of proposing, among other matters, the increase the Banks capital through the capitalization of 30% of the Bank s net income for the fiscal year 2011, by means of the issuance of shares without nominal value, set at the value of Ch$67.48 per share and distributed among shareholders, without charge, at the rate of 0.018956 new shares per each paid for and subscribed share and to adopt all necessary resolutions subject to the options contemplated in Article 31 of Law N°19,396.

In an ordinary meeting held on March 22, 2012, its shareholders approved the distribution and payment of dividend No.200, in the amount of Ch$2.984740 per Banco de Chile common share, which represents 70% of the Bank s net income for year 2011.

(b) On February 16, 2012 and pursuant to Article 116 of Law No. 18,045, Banco de Chile in his capacity as representative of the bondholders Series A, issued by Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A., Banco de Chile informed, as an essential information, that because this has occurred the configuration of the disability cause contemplated in the first paragraph of Article 116 of Law No. 18,045, that is, being the representative of the bondholders related to the issuer.

The said bond issue is in the public deed dated August 29, 2001, executed in Santiago on behalf of the Public Notary Mr. René Benavente Cash, together with all the amendments and entered in the Registry of Securities of the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance under No. 274.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

5. Relevant Events, continued:

(c) On March 27, 2012, the Central Bank of Chile communicated to Banco de Chile that in the Extraordinary Session, No. 1666E, held on the same date, the Board of the Central Bank of Chile resolved to request its corresponding surplus, from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, including the proportional part of the agreed upon capitalization profits, be paid in cash.

(d) In the Ordinary Meeting held on April 26, 2012, the Board of Directors of Banco de Chile accepted the resignation presented by the Director, Mr. Fernando Quiroz Robles.

Likewise, the Board of Directors appointed, until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, Mr. Francisco Aristeguieta Silva as Director. Additionally, in the same session, Mr. Francisco Aristeguieta Silva was appointed as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco de Chile.

(e) On June 5, 2012 Banco de Chile informed the capitalization of 30% of the distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year ending the December 31, 2011, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, agreed in the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on March 22, 2012, the Bank informed the following:

(i) In the said Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting, it was agreed to increase the Bank´s capital in the amount of Ch$73,910,745,344 through the issuance of 1,095,298,538 fully paid-in shares, of no par value, payable under the distributable net income for the year ended December 31, 2011 that was not distributed as dividends as agreed at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on the same day.

The Chilean Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions approved the amendment of the bylaws, through resolution N°118 dated May 17, 2012, which was registered on page 33,050, No. 23,246 on the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago, on May 18, 2012 and was published at Diario Oficial No. 40,267 on May 22, 2012.

The issuance of fully in paid shares was registered in the Securities Register of the Superintendence of Banks and Financial Institutions with No. 4/2012, on June 4, 2012.

(ii) The Board of Directors of Banco de Chile, at the meeting No. 2,754, dated May 24, 2012, set June 28, 2012, as the date for issuance and distribution of the fully paid in shares.

(iii) The shareholders that will be entitled to receive the new shares, at a ratio of 0.018956 fully in paid shares for each Banco de Chile share, shall be those registered in the Registry of Shareholders on June 22, 2012.

(iv) The titles will be duly assigned to each shareholder. The Bank will only print the titles for those shareholders who request it in writing at the Shareholders Department of Banco de Chile.

(v) As a consequence of the issuance of the fully in paid shares, the capital of the Bank will be divided in 88,037,813,511 nominative shares, without par value.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

5. Relevant Events, continued:

(f) On July 9, 2012, according to Article 19 of Chilean General Banking Act, the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions imposed a fine of Ch$40,000,000 (Chilean pesos) to Banco de Chile, in connection with the forwarding and delivering service by electronic mail, of current account statements corresponding to June 2012.

(g) In the Ordinary Session No. 2,761 held on September 13, 2012, the Board of Directors o Banco de Chile resolve to schedule an Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting to be held on October 17, 2012, with the purpose of proposing a capital increase in the amount of Ch$250,000,000,000 by means for the issuance of cash shares that must be subscribed and paid at the price, term and other conditions agreed by the Shareholders Meeting as well as to modify the Bank s by-laws by adopting the other necessary agreements so as to make effective the agreed by-laws reform. Cash shares to be issued will be ordinary Banco de Chile shares having the same rights as all Banco de Chile s shares, with the exception that they will not allow its shareholders to receive dividends and/or fully paid-in shares, as the case may be, with respect to the earnings of fiscal year 2012.

(h) On October 17, 2012 pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of Law No. 18,045 and Chapter 18-10 of the Regulations of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions in the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held it was agreed to increase the Bank s capital in the amount of Ch$ 250,000,000,000 by means of the issuance of 3,939,489,442 cash shares, Banco de Chile-T series, with same rights as all Banco de Chile s shares, with the exception that they will not allow its shareholders to receive dividends and/or fully paid-in shares, with respect to our net distributable earnings for fiscal year 2012. Once said dividends and/or fully paid-in shares are distributed and paid shares Banco de Chile-T will be automatically converted into Banco de Chile shares.

The price of the issuance of the shares will be set by the Board of Directors within a period of 180 days following the aforementioned Shareholders Meeting according to the terms and conditions agreed upon on therein, having in consideration the market price for the Bank s shares, and in that case, such price shall not be more nor less than 8% of the average closing stock market price for Banco de Chile shares in a period of 30 market business days prior to the determination, minus the net distributable earnings per share accumulated until the last day of the month preceding to the determination date.

Likewise, it was agreed that the shares will be offered to the shareholders in accordance to the law while remaining shares to be offered in the stock markets of the country, and potentially abroad, at the opportunities determined by the Board of Directors.

On the other hand, in the aforementioned Meeting it was informed that the principal shareholder LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A., has announced by means of a letter dated October 16, 2012 its intention to underwrite and to pay the aggregate amount of shares corresponding to the Ordinary Preemptive Rights Period, and to assign and transfer its right to purchase options corresponding to it during the Special Preemptive Rights Period in the aforementioned capital increase.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

5. Relevant Events, continued:

(i) On November 22, 2012 in the Ordinary Meeting No. 2,766 held on this date, the Board of Directors of Banco de Chile resolved the issuance of 3,939,489,442 cash shares, without par value, Series Banco de Chile-T , in accordance with the agreements adopted by the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on October 17, 2012. Likewise, it was agreed that the placement price of the mentioned cash shares will be Ch$64.

(j) On December 20, 2012 by way of a public deed dated December 19, 2012 issued before the Public Notary of Mr. René Benavente Cash, Banco de Chile together with its affiliate Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada entered into an agreement with Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A. called Collective Debtor s Life Insurance Agreement (Contrato de Seguro Colectivo de Desgravamen) for loan mortgages.

Said agreement was entered pursuant article 40 of DFL N° 251 of 1931, General Regulation N° 330 of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance and Circular N° 3,530 of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions, both dated March 21, 2012, upon which the public bid for the collective policy for life insurance covering loan mortgages was adjudicated to Banchile Seguros de Vida S.A., who offered the lowest rate of 0.0119800% monthly, including a 14.00% commission fee for the insurance broker Banchile Corredores de Seguros Limitada, who will act as intermediary of the policy.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

6. Segment Reporting:

For management purposes, the Bank has organized its operations and commercial strategies into four business segments, which are defined in accordance with the type of products and services offered to target customers. These business segments are currently defined as follows:

Retail: This segment focuses on individuals and small and medium-sized companies with annual sales up to 70,000 UF, where the product offering focuses primarily on consumer loans, commercial loans, checking accounts, credit cards, credit lines and mortgage loans.

Wholesale: This segment focused on corporate clients and large companies, whose annual revenue exceed 70,000 UF, where the product offering focuses primarily on commercial loans, checking accounts and liquidity management services, debt instruments, foreign trade, derivative contracts and leases.

Treasury and money market operations:

This segment includes revenue associated with managing the Bank s balance sheet (currencies, maturities and interest rates) and liquidity, including financial instrument and currency trading on behalf of the Bank itself.

Transactions on behalf of customers carried out by the Treasury are reflected in the respective aforementioned segments. These products are highly transaction-focused and include foreign exchange transactions, derivatives and financial instruments in general.

Subsidiaries: Corresponds to companies and corporations controlled by the Bank, where income is obtained individually by the respective subsidiary. The companies that comprise this segment are:

Entity

- Banchile Trade Services Limited

- Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.
- Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.
- Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda.
- Banchile Factoring S.A.
- Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.
- Banchile Securitizadora S.A.
- Socofin S.A.
- Promarket S.A.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

6. Segment Reporting, continued:

The financial information used to measure the performance of the Bank s business segments is not necessarily comparable with similar information from other financial institutions because it is based on internal reporting policies. The accounting policies used to prepare the Bank s operating segment information are similar as those described in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Principles . The Bank obtains the majority of its income from: interest, revaluations and fees, discounted the credit cost and expenses. Management is mainly based on these concepts in its evaluation of segment performance and decision-making regarding goals, allocation of resources for each unit individually. Although the results of the segments reconcile with those of the Bank at total level, it is not thus necessarily concerning the different concepts, since the management is measured and controls in individual form and additionally applies the following criteria:

- The net interest margin of loans and deposits is measured on an individual transaction and individual client basis, stemming from the difference between the effective customer rate and the related Bank s fund transfer price in terms of maturity, re-pricing and currency.

- The internal performance profitability system considers capital allocation in each segment in accordance to the Basel guidelines.

- Operating expenses are distributed at each area level. The Bank allocates all of its indirect operating costs to each business segment by utilizing a different cost driver in order to allocate such costs to the specific segment.

The Bank did not enter into transactions with a particular customer or third party that exceed 10% of its total income in 2012 and 2011.

Transfer pricing between operating segments are on an arm s length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Taxes are managed at a corporate level and are not allocated to business segments.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

6. Segment Reporting, continued:

The following table presents the income for 2012 and 2011 for each of the segments defined above:

	December 31, 2012						
	Retail MCH$	**Wholesale MCH$**	**Treasury MCH$**	**Subsidiaries MCH$**	**Subtotal MCH$**	**Adjustments (*) MCH$**	**Total MCH$**
Net interest income	664,861	252,009	18,356	6,177	941,403	11,435	952,838
Net fees and commissions income	178,569	36,130	(512)	104,490	318,677	(11,420)	307,257
Other operating income	16,628	32,865	14,746	31,857	96,096	(14,152)	81,944
Total operating revenue	860,058	321,004	32,590	142,524	1,356,176	(14,137)	1,342,039
Provisions for loan losses	(179,524)	(6,751)	(21)	(1,894)	(188,190)		(188,190)
Depreciation and amortization	(20,883)	(7,284)	(1,204)	(1,586)	(30,957)		(30,957)
Other operating expenses	(405,154)	(110,081)	(8,960)	(92,804)	(616,999)	14,137	(602,862)
Income attributable to associates	(288)	(228)	(18)	305	(229)		(229)
Income before income taxes	254,209	196,660	22,387	46,545	519,801		519,801
Income taxes							(53,950)
Income after income taxes							465,851
Assets	9,666,888	9,325,032	3,746,908	1,123,750	23,862,578	(731,339)	23,131,239
Current and deferred taxes							129,827
Total assets							23,261,066
Liabilities	7,548,472	8,978,963	4,495,605	908,796	21,931,836	(731,339)	21,200,497
Current and deferred taxes							53,510
Total liabilities							21,254,007

(*) This column corresponds to the elimination adjustment to conform to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

6. Segment Reporting, continued:

	December 31, 2011						
	Retail MCH$	Wholesale MCH$	Treasury MCH$	Subsidiaries MCH$	Subtotal MCH$	Adjustments (*) MCH$	Total MCH$
Net interest income	589,040	247,471	20,460	4,204	861,175	10,145	871,320
Net fees and commissions income	169,296	33,342	(536)	116,955	319,057	(10,284)	308,773
Other operating income	15,478	1,181	11,508	27,511	55,678	(11,989)	43,689
Total operating revenue	773,814	281,994	31,432	148,670	1,235,910	(12,128)	1,223,782
Provisions for loan losses	(111,242)	(10,541)	(964)	(2,093)	(124,840)		(124,840)
Depreciation and amortization	(21,174)	(6,299)	(1,718)	(1,520)	(30,711)		(30,711)
Other operating expenses	(377,165)	(123,355)	(8,486)	(86,259)	(595,265)	12,128	(583,137)
Income attributable to associates	2,252	710		338	3,300		3,300
Income before income taxes	266,485	142,509	20,264	59,136	488,394		488,394
Income taxes							(59,588)
Income after income taxes							428,806
Assets	8,416,826	9,268,380	3,415,922	1,069,135	22,170,263	(547,005)	21,623,258
Current and deferred taxes							117,689
Total assets							21,740,947
Liabilities	6,468,025	8,983,599	4,214,432	855,006	20,521,062	(547,005)	19,974,057
Current and deferred taxes							27,715
Total liabilities							20,001,772

(*) This column corresponds to the elimination adjustment to conform to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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7. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents and their reconciliation to the statement of cash flows at each year-end are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	**2011 MCh$**
Cash and due from banks:		
Cash (*)	400,249	346,169
Current account with the Chilean Central Bank (*)	67,833	139,328
Deposits in other domestic banks	15,295	106,656
Deposits abroad	201,548	288,993
Subtotal - Cash and due from banks	684,925	881,146
Net transactions in the course of collection	237,393	218,215
Highly liquid financial instruments	304,886	290,069
Repurchase agreements	9,120	40,478
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,236,324	1,429,908

(*) Amounts in cash and Central Bank deposits are regulatory reserve deposits for which the Bank must maintain a certain monthly average.

(b) Transactions in the course of collection:

Transactions in the course of settlement are transactions for which the only remaining step is settlement, which will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank or in foreign banks, normally occurring within 12 to 24 business hours, and are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	**2011 MCh$**
Assets		
Documents drawn on other banks (clearing)	249,019	185,342
Funds receivable	147,592	188,297
Subtotal - assets	396,611	373,639
Liabilities		
Funds payable	(159,218)	(155,424)
Subtotal - liabilities	(159,218)	(155,424)
Net transactions in the course of collection	237,393	218,215

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

8. Financial Assets Held-for-trading:

The detail of financial instruments classified as held-for-trading is as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile:		
Central Bank bonds	25,585	66,243
Central Bank promissory notes	3,068	4,657
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank	43,726	6,942
Other instruments issued in Chile		
Deposit promissory notes from domestic banks		
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	22	61
Bonds from domestic banks		585
Deposits in domestic banks	87,093	191,003
Bonds from other Chilean companies		
Other instruments issued in Chile	188	370
Instruments issued by foreign institutions		
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks		
Other instruments issued abroad		
Mutual fund investments:		
Funds managed by related companies	33,042	31,910
Funds managed by third parties		
Total	192,724	301,771

Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank include instruments sold under agreements to repurchase to customers and financial institutions, for the period 2012 there was not balance for this concept (MCh$29,811 in 2011).

Other instruments issued in Chile include instruments sold under agreements to repurchase to customers and financial instruments, amounting to MCh$86,863 as of December 31, 2012 (MCh$152,431 in 2011).

Agreements to repurchase have an average expiration of 11 days as of year-end (7 days in 2011).

Additionally, the Bank holds financial investments in mortgage finance bonds issued by itself in the amount of MCh$51,154 as of December 31, 2012 (MCh$64,929 in 2011), which are presented as a reduction of the liability line item Debt issued .

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

9. Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending and Borrowing:

(a) The Bank provides financing to its customers through Receivables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Borrowing , in which the financial instrument serves as collateral. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank has the following receivables resulting from such transactions:

	Up to 1 month		Over 1 month and up to 3 month		Over 3 months and up to 12 months		Over 1 year and up to 3 years		Over 3 years and up to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Instruments issued by the Chilean Governments and Central Bank of Chile														
Central Bank bonds		10,021												10,021
Central Bank promissory notes														
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank	582												582	
Other Instruments Issued in Chile														
Deposit promissory notes from domestic banks														
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks														
Bonds from domestic banks														
Deposits in domestic banks														
Bonds from other Chilean companies														
Other instruments issued in Chile	7,756	30,191	855	6,270	25,907	1,499							34,518	37,960

Instruments issued by foreign institutions													
Instruments from foreign governments or central bank													
Other instruments													
Total	8,338	40,212	855	6,270	25,907	1,499						35,100	47,981

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

9. Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending and Borrowing, continued:

(b) The Bank obtains financing by selling financial instruments and committing to purchase them at future dates, plus interest at a prefixed rate, As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank has the following payables resulting from such transactions:

	Up to 1 month		Over 1 month and up to 3 month		Over 3 months and up to 12 months		Over 1 year and up to 3 years		Over 3 years and up to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Instruments issued by the Chilean Governments and Central Bank of Chile														
Central Bank bonds		49,025												49,025
Central Bank promissory notes		1,139												1,139
Other instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank														
Other Instruments Issued in Chile														
Deposit promissory notes from domestic banks	219,526	168,414	1,603	4,553		71							221,129	173,038
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks														
Bonds from domestic banks														
Deposits in domestic banks														
Bonds from other Chilean companies														
	5,267												5,267	

Other instruments issued in Chile													
Instruments issued by foreign institutions													
Instruments from foreign governments or central bank													
Other instruments													
Total	224,793	218,578	1,603	4,553		71						226,396	223,202

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

9. Receivables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Borrowing, continued:

(c) Securities received:

As part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements the Bank has received securities that it is allowed to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner. At December 31, 2012 the Bank held securities with a fair value of Ch$34,865 million (Ch$47,022 million in 2011) on such terms. The Bank has an obligation to return the securities to its counterparties.

(d) Securities given:

The carrying amount of securities lent and of Payables from Repurchase Agreements and Security Lending at December 31, 2012 is Ch$266,395 million (Ch$221,528 million in 2011). The counterparty is allowed to sell or repledge those securities in the absence of default by the Bank.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank s portfolio of derivative instruments is detailed as follows:

	Notional amount of contract with final expiration date in												Fair va	
	Up to 1 month		Over 1 month and up to 3 months		Over 3 months and up to 12 months		Over 1 year and up to 3 years		Over 3 year and up to 5 years		Over 5 years		Asset	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Derivatives held for hedging purposes														
Cross currency swap							31,388	13,376	41,558	17,260	74,626	125,952		
Interest rate swap							27,570	15,750	17,790	25,108	116,387	184,784		
Total derivatives held for hedging purposes							58,958	29,126	59,348	42,368	191,013	310,736		
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges														
Interest rate swap and cross currency swap	151,913	57,128					55,382	55,940	14,083		78,861		22	
Total Derivatives held as cash flow hedges	151,913	57,128					55,382	55,940	14,083		78,861		22	
Derivatives held-for-trading purposes														
Currency forward	4,231,746	3,672,500	2,519,046	2,375,832	3,260,326	4,102,695	191,364	325,204	2,458	27,809	65		70,166	125,766
Cross currency swap	69,220	133,883	199,338	145,791	1,034,040	1,065,272	1,721,408	1,497,511	719,073	685,216	1,026,518	891,617	177,403	181,092
Interest rate swap	353,133	200,243	905,870	506,595	3,298,276	1,473,712	3,540,462	1,620,359	1,505,936	621,418	1,650,103	584,082	81,093	77,589
Call currency options	30,306	11,072	20,938	34,671	46,686	46,262	4,795						472	1,239
Put currency options	26,009	468	15,288	988	25,980	3,119							341	2
Others												672,384		
Total derivatives of negotiation	4,710,414	4,018,166	3,660,480	3,063,877	7,665,308	6,691,060	5,458,029	3,443,074	2,227,467	1,334,443	2,676,686	2,148,083	329,475	385,688
Total	4,862,327	4,075,294	3,660,480	3,063,877	7,665,308	6,691,060	5,572,369	3,528,140	2,300,898	1,376,811	2,946,560	2,458,819	329,497	385,688

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges, continued:

(b) Fair value Hedges:

The Bank uses cross-currency swaps and interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged elements attributable to interest rates. The aforementioned hedge instruments change the effective cost of long-term issuances from a fixed interest rate to a variable interest rate, decreasing the duration and modifying the sensitivity to the shortest segments of the curve.

Below is a detail of the hedged elements and hedge instruments under fair value hedges as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Hedged element		
Commercial loans	147,572	156,588
Corporate bonds	161,747	225,642
Total	309,319	382,230
Hedge instrument		
Cross currency swap	147,572	156,588
Interest rate swap	161,747	225,642
Total	309,319	382,230

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges, continued:

(c) Cash flow Hedges:

(c.1) The Bank uses cross currency swaps to hedge the risk from variability of cash flows attributable to changes in the interest rates of bonds and foreign exchange of bonds issued abroad in Mexican pesos to rate TIIE (Interbank Interest Rate Balance) plus 0.6 percentage points and Hong Kong dollars to fix rate. The cash flows of the cross currency swaps equal the cash flows of the hedged items, which modify uncertain cash flows to known cash flows derived from a fixed interest rate.

Additionally, these cross currency swap contracts used to hedge the risk from variability of the Unidad de Fomento (CLF) in assets flows denominated in CLF until a nominal amount equal to the portion notional of the hedging instrument CLF, whose readjustment daily impact the item interest revenue of the financial statements.

(c.2) Below are the cash flows of bonds issued abroad objects of this hedge and cash flows of the active part of the derivative:

				2012			
	Up to1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 months and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 years and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Hedge item							
Outflows:							
Corporate Bond MXN	(235)	(470)	(2,348)	(58,199)			(61,252)
Corporate Bond HKD			(3,149)	(6,309)	(6,332)	(110,408)	(126,198)
Corporate Bond PEN			(1,138)	(2,276)	(16,358)		(19,772)
Hedge instruments							
Inflows:							
Cross Currency Swap MXN	235	470	2,348	58,199			61,252
Cross Currency Swap HKD			3,149	6,309	6,332	110,408	126,198

Cross Currency Swap				
PEN	1,138	2,276	16,358	19,772
Net cash flow				

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges, continued:

(c) Cash flow Hedges, continued:

	2011						
	Up to1 month MCh$	**Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$**	**Over 3 months and up to 12 months MCh$**	**Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$**	**Over 3 years and up to 5 years MCh$**	**Over 5 years MCh$**	**Total MCh$**
Hedge item							
Outflows:							
Corporate Bond MXN	(239)	(477)	(2,385)	(62,461)			(65,562)
Hedge instruments							
Inflows:							
Cross Currency Swap MXN	239	477	2,385	62,461			65,562
Net cash flow							

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges, continued:

(c) Cash flow Hedges, continued:

(c.2) Bellow are cash flow of underlying assets portfolio and cash flow of pasive part of derivative:

	2012						
	Up to1 month MM$	**Over 1 month and up to 3 months MM$**	**Over 3 months and up to 12 months MM$**	**Over 1 year and up to 3 years MM$**	**Over 3 years and up to 5 years MM$**	**Over 5 years MM$**	**Total MM$**
Hedge ítem							
Inflows:							
Cash flow in CLF			4,496	66,537	20,317	106,869	198,219
Instrumento de cobertura							
Outflows:							
Cross Currency Swap CLF			(1,644)	(60,173)			(61,817)
Cross Currency Swap CLF			(2,411)	(5,482)	(5,498)	(106,869)	(120,260)
Cross Currency Swap CLF			(441)	(882)	(14,819)		(16,142)
Net cash flow							

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

10. Derivative Instruments and Accounting Hedges, continued:

(c) Cash flow Hedges, continued:

	2011						
	Up to1 month MM$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MM$	Over 3 months and up to 12 months MM$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MM$	Over 3 years and up to 5 years MM$	Over 5 years MM$	Total MM$
Hedge item							
Inflows:							
Cash flow in CLF	235	470	2,349	62,048			65,102
Hedge instrument							
Outflows:							
Cross Currency Swap CLF	(235)	(470)	(2,349)	(62,048)			(65,102)

Respect to assets hedged, these are revalued monthly according to the variation of the UF, which is equivalent to realize monthly reinvestment of the assets until maturity of the relationship hedging.

(c.3) The accumulated amount of unrealized gain was an credit to equity for an amount of Ch$1,777 million (charge to equity for Ch$485 million in 2011) generated from hedging instruments, which has been recorded in equity. The net effect of deferred tax was a credit of equity for Ch$1,429 millions in 2012 (charge to equity for Ch$395 millions in 2011)

The accumulated balance for this concept net of deferred tax as of December 31, 2012 corresponds to a credit of equity amounted Ch$1,034 million (charge to equity amounted Ch$395 million in 2011)

(c.4) The net effect in income of derivatives cash flow hedges amount to Ch$2,318 million in 2012 (charge to income for Ch$1,029 millions en 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

11. Loans and advances to Banks:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, amounts are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Domestic Banks		
Interbank loans	14,309	15,059
Other credits with domestic banks		
Provisions for loans to domestic banks	(5)	(5)
Subtotal	14,304	15,054
Foreign Banks		
Loans to foreign banks	146,980	190,838
Chilean exports trade loans	67,787	127,076
Credits with third countries	14,509	15,639
Provisions for loans to foreign banks	(954)	(1,001)
Subtotal	228,322	332,552
Central Bank of Chile		
Non-available Central Bank deposits	1,100,000	300,000
Other Central Bank credits	696	819
Subtotal	1,100,696	300,819
Total	1,343,322	648,425

(b) Provisions for loans to banks are detailed below:

Detail	Bank s Location Chile MCh$	Abroad MCh$	Total MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2011		610	610
Charge-offs			
Provisions established	5	391	396
Provisions released			
Impairment			
Balance as of December 31, 2011	5	1,001	1,006
Charge-offs			
Provisions established			
Provisions released		(47)	(47)
Impairment			

Balance as of December 31, 2012	5	954	959

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers, net:

(a) Loans to Customers:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the composition of the portfolio of loans is the following:

	As of December 31, 2012						
	Assets before allowance			Allowances established			
	Normal Portfolio MCh$	Impaired Portfolio MCh$	Total MCh$	Individual Provisions MCh$	Group Provisions MCh$	Total MCh$	Net assets MCh$
Commercial loans							
Commercial loans	8,294,819	246,355	8,541,174	(93,583)	(67,746)	(161,329)	8,379,845
Foreign trade loans	1,149,923	91,032	1,240,955	(55,216)	(491)	(55,707)	1,185,248
Current account debtors	187,246	2,153	189,399	(2,418)	(2,504)	(4,922)	184,477
Factoring transactions	597,266	8,871	606,137	(9,535)	(556)	(10,091)	596,046
Commercial lease transactions (1)	1,084,877	28,395	1,113,272	(3,528)	(9,136)	(12,664)	1,100,608
Other loans and accounts receivable	35,736	4,911	40,647	(621)	(1,974)	(2,595)	38,052
Subtotal	11,349,867	381,717	11,731,584	(164,901)	(82,407)	(247,308)	11,484,276
Mortgage loans							
Mortgage bonds	103,241	5,974	109,215		(724)	(724)	108,491
Transferable mortgage loans	148,243	2,963	151,206		(527)	(527)	150,679
Other residential real estate mortgage loans	3,897,642	40,124	3,937,766		(14,829)	(14,829)	3,922,937
Credits from ANAP	27		27				27
Residential lease transactions							
Other loans and accounts receivable	113	340	453				453
Subtotal	4,149,266	49,401	4,198,667		(16,080)	(16,080)	4,182,587
Consumer loans							
Consumer loans in installments	1,761,070	145,203	1,906,273		(124,886)	(124,886)	1,781,387
Current account debtors	235,122	9,944	245,066		(6,950)	(6,950)	238,116
Credit card debtors	654,976	25,010	679,986		(31,996)	(31,996)	647,990
Consumer lease transactions							
Other loans and accounts receivable	183	6	189		(215)	(215)	(26)
Subtotal	2,651,351	180,163	2,831,514		(164,047)	(164,047)	2,667,467
Total	18,150,484	611,281	18,761,765	(164,901)	(262,534)	(427,435)	18,334,330

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers net, continued:

(a) Loans to Customers continued:

	As of December 31, 2011						
	Assets before allowances			Allowances established			
	Normal Portfolio MCh$	Impaired Portfolio MCh$	Total MCh$	Individual Provisions MCh$	Group Provisions MCh$	Total MCh$	Net assets MCh$
Commercial loans							
Commercial loans	7,652,936	210,906	7,863,842	(82,266)	(57,420)	(139,686)	7,724,156
Foreign trade loans	1,442,460	66,687	1,509,147	(58,458)	(504)	(58,962)	1,450,185
Current account debtors	212,595	1,884	214,479	(2,178)	(2,074)	(4,252)	210,227
Factoring transactions	586,576	2,522	589,098	(7,828)	(613)	(8,441)	580,657
Commercial lease transactions (1)	973,013	23,553	996,566	(9,275)	(7,105)	(16,380)	980,186
Other loans and accounts receivable	27,430	4,177	31,607	(372)	(1,905)	(2,277)	29,330
Subtotal	10,895,010	309,729	11,204,739	(160,377)	(69,621)	(229,998)	10,974,741
Mortgage loans							
Mortgage bonds	123,797	10,580	134,377		(871)	(871)	133,506
Transferable mortgage loans	169,424	5,834	175,258		(881)	(881)	174,377
Other residential real estate mortgage loans	3,250,181	47,096	3,297,277		(14,130)	(14,130)	3,283,147
Credits from ANAP	54		54		(21)	(21)	33
Residential lease transactions							
Other loans and accounts receivable	64	404	468		(1)	(1)	467
Subtotal	3,543,520	63,914	3,607,434		(15,904)	(15,904)	3,591,530
Consumer loans							
Consumer loans in installments	1,661,799	101,302	1,763,101		(110,190)	(110,190)	1,652,911
Current account debtors	223,871	9,101	232,972		(5,806)	(5,806)	227,166
Credit card debtors	553,574	15,716	569,290		(22,570)	(22,570)	546,720
Consumer lease transactions							
Other loans and accounts receivable	251	6	257		(22)	(22)	235
Subtotal	2,439,495	126,125	2,565,620		(138,588)	(138,588)	2,427,032
Total	16,878,025	499,768	17,377,793	(160,377)	(224,113)	(384,490)	16,993,303

(1) In this item, the Bank finances its customers purchases of assets, including real estate and other personal property, through finance lease agreements. As of December 31, 2012, MCh$451,647 (MCh$395,600 in 2011) correspond to finance leases for real estate and MCh$661,625 (MCh$600,966 in 2011), correspond to finance leases for other assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers, continued:

(b) Allowances for loan losses:

Movements in allowances for loan losses during the 2012 and 2011 periods are as follows:

	Allowances		
	Individual MCh$	**Group MCh$**	**Total MCh$**
Balance as of January 1, 2011	182,440	194,546	376,986
Charge-offs:			
Commercial loans	(7,548)	(30,588)	(38,136)
Mortgage loans		(2,923)	(2,923)
Consumer loans		(92,951)	(92,951)
Total charge-offs	(7,548)	(126,462)	(134,010)
Allowances established		156,029	156,029
Allowances released (*)	(14,515)		(14,515)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	160,377	224,113	384,490
Balance as of January 1, 2012	160,377	224,113	384,490
Charge-offs:			
Commercial loans	(9,144)	(34,020)	(43,164)
Mortgage loans		(4,253)	(4,253)
Consumer loans		(135,316)	(135,316)
Total charge-offs	(9,144)	(173,589)	(182,733)
Allowances established	13,668	212,010	225,678
Allowances released (*)			
Balance as of December 31, 2012	164,901	262,534	427,435

(*) See note No. 12 (e) - Sale or transfer of credits from the loans to customers.

In addition to these allowances for loan losses, the Bank also establishes country risk provisions to hedge foreign transactions as well as additional provisions agreed upon by the Board of Directors, which are presented within liabilities in Provisions (Note No. 24).

Other Disclosures:

1. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries accomplished buy and sell of loan portfolios. The effect in income is no more than 5% of net income before taxes, as detailed in Note No. 12 (e).

2. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries derecognized 100% of its sold loan portfolio.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers, continued:

(c) Finance lease contracts:

The Bank s scheduled cash flows to be received from finance leasing contracts have the following maturities:

	Total receivable		Unearned income		Net lease receivable (*)	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Due within one year	394,284	338,406	(50,643)	(42,362)	343,641	296,044
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	293,525	257,239	(36,615)	(31,668)	256,910	225,571
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	189,111	176,620	(23,440)	(20,847)	165,671	155,773
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	112,381	110,512	(15,766)	(14,280)	96,615	96,232
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	75,451	68,860	(11,339)	(10,089)	64,112	58,771
Due after 5 years	206,025	183,112	(25,733)	(22,831)	180,292	160,281
Total	1,270,777	1,134,749	(163,536)	(142,077)	1,107,241	992,672

(*) The net balance receivable does not include past-due portfolio totaling MCh$6,031 as of December 31, 2012 (MCh$3,894 in 2011).

The bank has entered into commercial leases of real estate, industrial machinery, vehicles and computer equipment. These leases have an average useful life of between 3 and 8 years.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers, continued:

(d) Loans by industry sector:

The following table details the Bank s loan portfolio (before allowances for loans losses) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 by the customer s industry sector:

	Location							
	Chile		Abroad		Total			
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	%	2011 MCh$	%
Commercial loans:								
Commerce	2,286,500	2,275,780	28,173	2,804	2,314,673	12.34	2,278,584	13.11
Transportation	1,470,358	1,407,358			1,470,358	7.84	1,407,358	8.10
Manufacturing	1,380,994	1,488,819			1,380,994	7.36	1,488,819	8.57
Services	1,310,573	1,084,380			1,310,573	6.99	1,084,380	6.24
Construction	1,252,546	944,842			1,252,546	6.68	944,842	5.44
Financial Services	1,148,094	1,248,729	706,477	772,782	1,854,571	9.88	2,021,511	11.63
Agriculture and livestock	901,300	912,919			901,300	4.80	912,919	5.25
Electricity, gas and water	328,763	315,338			328,763	1.75	315,338	1.81
Mining	305,386	333,776	67,051	65,976	372,437	1.99	399,752	2.30
Fishing	233,893	271,901			233,893	1.25	271,901	1.56
Other	226,999	26,033	84,477	53,302	31,476	1.65	79,335	0.47
Subtotal	10,845,406	10,309,875	886,178	894,864	11,731,584	62.53	11,204,739	64.48
Residential mortgage loans	4,198,667	3,607,434			4,198,667	22.38	3,607,434	20.76
Consumer loans	2,831,514	2,565,620			2,831,514	15.09	2,565,620	14.76
Total	17,875,587	16,482,929	886,178	894,864	18,761,765	100.00	17,377,793	100.00

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

12. Loans to Customers, continued:

(e) Sale or transfer of credits from the loans to customers:

During 2012 and 2011 Banco de Chile has carried out transactions of sale or transfer of the loan portfolio according to the following:

As of December 31, 2012			
Carrying amount MCh$	**Allowances released (*) MCh$**	**Sale price MCh$**	**Effect on income (loss) gain MCh$**
118,347	(199)	118,347	199

As of December 31, 2011			
Carrying amount MCh$	**Allowances released (*) MCh$**	**Sale price MCh$**	**Effect on income (loss) gain MCh$**
51,890	(44,012)	9,373	1,495

(*) This result is included in the release of provisions disclosure in Note No. 32.

During 2012 the Bank carried out a securitization of assets (loans and accounts receivable), which is disclosed in Note 42 Assests Securitization.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

13. Investment Securities:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, investment securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity are detailed as follows:

	2012			2011		
	Available for sale MCh$	Held to maturity MCh$	Total MCh$	Available for sale MCh$	Held to maturity MCh$	Total MCh$
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile:						
Bonds issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank	110,569		110,569	158,865		158,865
Promissory notes issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank	969		969	58,564		58,564
Other instruments	140,246		140,246	194,965		194,965
Other instruments issued in Chile						
Deposit promissory notes from domestic banks						
Mortgage bonds from domestic banks	85,688		85,688	87,966		87,966
Bonds from domestic banks	116,100		116,100	124,203		124,203
Deposits from domestic banks	560,390		560,390	521,881		521,881
Bonds from other Chilean companies	32,281		32,281	48,790		48,790
Promissory notes issued by other Chilean companies				5,659		5,659
Other instruments	129,693		129,693	139,602		139,602
Instruments issued abroad						
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks						
Other instruments	88,504		88,504	128,403		128,403
Total	1,264,440		1,264,440	1,468,898		1,468,898

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

13. Investment Securities, continued:

Instruments issued by the Chilean Government and Central Bank include instruments with agreements to repurchase sold to clients and financial institutions, for December 31, 2012 there are no movements for this item (MCh$26,288 in 2011). The agreements to repurchase have an average maturity of 12 days in 2011.

Under classification of Other instruments issued in Chile are included securities sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions for an amount of MCh$5,266 million (no balance for this item in 2011).

In instruments issued abroad are include mainly bonds banks and shares.

As of December 31, 2012, the portfolio of financial assets available-for-sale includes a net unrealized loss of MCh$17,995 (net unrealized loss of MCh$1,644 in 2011), recorded in other comprehensive income within equity.

As of December 31, 2012 there is impairment of financial assets available-for-sale for an amount of Ch$551 millions, in 2011there is no evidence of impairment.

Realized profits and losses are calculated as the proceeds from sales less the cost (specific identification method) of the investments identified as for sale. In addition, any unrealized profit or loss previously recorded in equity for these investments is reversed when recorded in the income statements.

Gross profits and losses realized on the sale of available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are shown in Note 30 Net Financial Operating Income .

Gross profits and losses realized and unrealized on the sale of available for sale investments for the years-ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Unrealized (losses)/profits during the period	26,259	(10,416)
Realized losses/(profits) (reclassified)	(1,749)	932
Total unrealized during the period	**24,510**	**(9,484)**

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

14. Investments in Other Companies:

(a) This item includes investments in other companies for an amount of MCh$13,933 (MCh$15,418 in 2011), which is detailed as follows:

Company	Shareholder	Ownership Interest 2012 %	Ownership Interest 2011 %	Equity 2012 MCh$	Equity 2011 MCh$	Investment Book Value 2012 MCh$	Investment Book Value 2011 MCh$	Income (Loss) 2012 MCh$	Income (Loss) 2011 MCh$
Investments valued at equity method:									
Servipag Ltda.	Banco de Chile	50.00	50.00	6,756	7,397	3,378	3,698	(321)	611
Soc. Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	Banco de Chile	25.81	25.81	6,412	6,412	1,655	1,655	556	300
Transbank S.A.	Banco de Chile	26.16	26.16	6,306	6,274	1,649	1,641	322	313
Redbanc S.A.	Banco de Chile	38.13	38.13	4,109	5,480	1,567	2,090	(376)	492
Administrador Financiero del Transantiago S.A.	Banco de Chile	20.00	20.00	6,076	8,714	1,215	1,743	(527)	967
Soc. Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	Banco de Chile	15.00	14.17	4,337	3,795	651	538	112	102
Artikos Chile S.A.	Banco de Chile	50.00	50.00	1,129	1,984	564	992	(428)	72
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	Banco de Chile	33.33	33.33	1,609	1,252	536	417	115	105
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	Banco de Chile	26.81	26.81	1,711	1,573	459	422	79	92
Subtotal				38,445	42,881	11,674	13,196	(468)	3,054
Investments valued at cost (1):									
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago S.A.						1,646	1,646	239	246
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)						309	309		
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile S.A.						257	257		
Cámara de Compensación						8	8		
Sociedad de Telecomunicaciones Financieras Interbancarias Mundiales (Swift)						39	2		
Subtotal						2,259	2,222	239	246
Total						13,933	15,418	(229)	3,300

(*) On September 13, 2012 it was made a purchase of 80 shares for an amount of Ch$34 million of the company Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.

(**) On August 27, 2012 18 shares it was purchase 18 shares of Investment Swift which totaled Ch$37 million

(1) Income from investments at cost, revenues are recognized on a cash basis (dividends).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

14. Investments in Other Companies, continued:

(b) The financial information of companies valued using the equity method is summarized as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Share of the associate s statement of financial position		
Current assets	421,013	479,842
Non-current assets	71,580	62,753
Total assets	492,593	542,595
Current liabilities	441,916	493,287
Non-current liabilities	12,232	6,427
Total liabilities	454,148	499,714
Equity	38,445	42,881
Total liabilities and equity	492,593	542,595
Share of the associate s revenue and profit		
Revenue	1,339	21,043
Profit	1	10,901
Carrying amount of the investment	11,674	13,196

(c) The reconciliation between opening and ending balance of investments in other companies that are not consolidated in 2012 and 2011 is detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Beginning book value	15,418	13,294
Sale of investments		
Acquisition of investments	71	
Participation in income with significant influence	(468)	3,054
Dividends receivable	(653)	(508)
Dividends received	(943)	(761)
Payment of reserved dividends	508	339
Total	13,933	15,418

(d) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011 no impairment has incurred in these investments.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

15. Intangible Assets:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Intangible assets are detailed as follows:

	Years						Accumulated Amortization and Impairment		Net balance	
	Useful Life		Remaining amortization		Gross balance					
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Type of intangible asset:										
Goodwill:										
Investments in other companies	7	7	2	3	4,138	4,138	(3,000)	(2,379)	1,138	1,759
Other Intangible Assets:										
Software or computer programs	6	6	3	4	82,736	74,525	(50,641)	(41,538)	32,095	32,987
Intangible assets arising from business combinations	7	7	2	3	1,740	1,740	(1,261)	(1,000)	479	740
Other intangible assets					612	102	(34)	(71)	578	31
Total					89,226	80,505	(54,936)	(44,988)	34,290	35,517

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

15. Intangible Assets, continued:

(b) Movements in intangible assets during the 2012 and 2011 periods are as follows:

	Investments in other companies MCh$	Software or computer programs MCh$	Intangible assets arising from business combinations MCh$	Other intangible assets MCh$	Total MCh$
Gross Balance					
Balance as of January 1, 2011	4,138	65,664	1,740	82	71,624
Acquisitions		9,577		20	9,597
Disposals		(716)			(716)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	4,138	74,525	1,740	102	80,505
Acquisitions		8,544		572	9,116
Disposals		(333)		(62)	(395)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	4,138	82,736	1,740	612	89,226
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment					
Balance as of January 1, 2011	(1,759)	(32,688)	(740)	(64)	(35,251)
Amortization for the year (*)	(620)	(9,281)	(260)	(7)	(10,168)
Impairment loss (*)		(296)			(296)
Disposal		156			156
Other		571			571
Balance as of December 31, 2011	(2,379)	(41,538)	(1,000)	(71)	(44,988)
Amortization for the year (*)	(621)	(9,436)	(261)	(25)	(10,343)
Impairment loss (*)					
Disposals		333		62	395
Other					
Balance as of December 31, 2012	(3,000)	(50,641)	(1,261)	(34)	(54,936)
Net balance as of December 31, 2012	1,138	32,095	479	578	34,290

(*) See note No. 35 Depreciation, amortization and impairment .

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

15. Intangible Assets, continued:

(c) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank has made the following commitments to purchase intangible assets, which have not been capitalized:

Detail	Amount of Commitment 2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Software and licenses	6,681	6,639

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

16. Property and equipment:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, this account and its movements are detailed as follows:

	Land and Buildings MCh$	Equipment MCh$	Other MCh$	Total MCh$
Cost				
Balance as of January 1, 2011	173,732	120,913	128,509	423,154
Additions	3,481	8,797	9,795	22,073
Disposals/write-downs	(947)	(3,893)	(847)	(5,687)
Transfers		5	(5)	
Reclassifications				
Total	176,266	125,822	137,452	439,540
Accumulated depreciation	(33,503)	(103,015)	(94,799)	(231,317)
Impairment loss (*)		(3)	(332)	(335)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	142,763	22,804	42,321	207,888
Balance as of January 1, 2012	176,266	125,819	137,120	439,205
Additions	337	7,750	9,894	17,981
Disposals/write-downs	(451)	(1,512)	(2,232)	(4,195)
Transfers				
Reclassifications			19	19
Total	176,152	132,057	144,801	453,010
Accumulated depreciation	(35,972)	(109,932)	(101,722)	(247,626)
Impairment loss (*) (***)		(31)	(164)	(195)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	140,180	22,094	42,915	205,189
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as of January 1, 2011	(31,136)	(98,466)	(87,039)	(216,641)
Depreciation charges in the period (*) (**)	(2,960)	(8,439)	(8,763)	(20,162)
Sales and disposals in the period	593	3,890	1,003	5,486
Balance as of December 31, 2012	(33,503)	(103,015)	(94,799)	(231,317)
Reclassifications			(19)	(19)
Depreciation charges in the period (*) (**)	(2,920)	(8,429)	(8,884)	(20,233)
Sales and disposals in the period	451	1,512	1,980	3,943
Balance as of December 31, 2012	(35,972)	(109,932)	(101,722)	(247,626)

(*) See Note No. 35 Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment .

(**) This amount not includes depreciation charges in the period for investments properties. This amount is include in item Other Assets for MCh$381 (MCh$381 in 2011)

(***) Not include provision related to write-offs of property and equipment for an amount of Ch$153 millions

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

16. Property and equipment, continued:

(b) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank has operating lease agreements in which it acts as lessee that cannot be terminated unilaterally; information on future payments is detailed as follows:

	2012							
	Expense for the year MCh$	Up to 1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 months and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 years and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Lease Agreements	28,036	2,274	4,561	19,219	37,094	27,066	49,523	139,737

[redacted]

Lease Agreements	25,924	2,054	4,017	16,964	32,143	25,505	54,931	135,614

As these lease agreements are operating leases under IAS 17 the leased assets are not presented in the Bank s statement of financial position.

The Bank has entered into commercial leases of real estate. These leases have an average life of 10 years. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into the lease.

(c) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank does not have any finance lease agreements as lessee and, therefore, there are no property and equipment balances to be reported from such transactions as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

17. Current and Deferred Taxes:

(a) Current Taxes:

As of each year end, the Bank and its subsidiaries have established a First Category Income Tax Provision determined in accordance with current tax laws. This provision is presented net of recoverable taxes, detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Income taxes	61,876	64,590
Tax on non-deductible expenses (35%)	3,860	1,701
Less:		
Monthly prepaid taxes (PPM)	(41,960)	(62,225)
Credit for training expenses	(1,545)	(742)
Other	965	(229)
Total current taxes	23,196	3,095
Tax rate	20%	20%

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Current tax assets	2,684	1,407
Current tax liabilities	(25,880)	(4,502)
Total current taxes	(23,196)	(3,095)

(b) Income Tax:

The Bank s tax expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 is detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Income tax expense:		
Current year taxes	61,876	(64,590)

Tax from previous periods	(1,147)	1,203
Subtotal	60,729	(63,387)
Credit (charge) for deferred taxes:		
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	2,673	8,479
Effect of changes in tax rate	(14,206)	(2,234)
Subtotal	(11,533)	6,245
Non deducible expenses (Art. 21 Ley de la Renta)	3,860	(1,701)
Other	894	(745)
Net charge to income for income taxes	53,950	(59,588)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

17. Current and Deferred Taxes, continued:

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

The following is reconciliation between income tax rate and effective rate applied to determine the Bank s income tax expense as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012		2011	
	Tax rate %	MCh$	Tax rate %	MCh$
Income tax calculated on net income before tax	20.00	103,960	20.00	97,679
Additions or deductions	(7.13)	(37,056)	(7.56)	(36,929)
Non-deductible expenses	0.74	3,860	0.35	1,701
Tax from previous year	(0.22)	(1,147)	(0.25)	(1,203)
Effect of changes in tax rate (*)	(2.73)	(14,206)	0.46	2,234
Lease deferred tax adjustment	0.57	2,942		
Others	(0.85)	(4,403)	(0.80)	(3,894)
Effective rate and income tax expense	10.38	53,950	12.20	59,588

The effective rate for income tax for 2012 is 10.38% (12.20% in 2011).

(*) According to the Law No. 20,630 issued on September 27, 2011 is permanently changed the tax rates of the first category to 20.00%

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

17. Current and Deferred Taxes, continued:

(d) Effect of deferred taxes on income and equity:

During the year 2012, the Bank has recorded the effects of deferred taxes in accordance with Note No. 2 (r).

The effects of deferred taxes on assets, liabilities and income accounts are detailed as follows:

	Balances as of December 31, 2011 MCh$	Unrecognized temporary differences MCh$	Effect Income MCh$	Effect Equity MCh$	Balances as of December 31, 2012 MCh$
Debit Differences:					
Allowances for loan losses	76,910		22,203		99,113
Obligations with agreements to repurchase	1,850		(1,736)		114
Leasing equipment	12,320		(16,038)		(3,718)
Personnel provisions	4,930		1,162		6,092
Staff vacation	3,637		421		4,058
Accrued interests and indexation adjustments from past due loans	1,573		550		2,123
Staff severance indemnities provisions	1,462		665		2,127
Other adjustments	13,600	119	3,515		17,234
Total debit differences	**116,282**	**119**	**10,742**		**127,143**
Credit Differences:					
Investments with agreements to repurchase	2,111		(1,986)		125
Depreciation and price-level restatement of property and equipment	11,609		1,318		12,927
Adjustment for valuation of financial assets available-for-sale	(373)			4,872	4,499
Adjustment for cash flow hedge	(90)			348	258
Transitory assets	1,525		924		2,449
Derivative instrument adjustment	2,057		(1,679)		378
Other adjustments	6,374	(5)	632	(7)	6,994
Total credit differences	**23,213**	**(5)**	**(791)**	**5,213**	**27,630**
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	**93,069**	**124**	**11,533**	**(5,213)**	**99,513**

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

17. Current and Deferred Taxes, continued:

(e) For the purpose of complying with the Circular No. 47 issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (SII) and No. 3,478 issued by the Superintendency of Banks, dated August 18, 2009 the movements and effects generated by the application of Article 31, No. 4 of the Income Tax Law are detailed as follows:

As the circular requires, the information corresponds only to the Bank s credit operations and does not consider operations of subsidiary entities that are consolidated in these consolidated financial statements.

(e.1) Loans to customers as of December 31, 2012	**Book value assets (*) MCh$**	**Tax value assets MCh$**	**Past-due loans with guarantees MCh$**	**Tax value assets Past-due loans without guarantees MCh$**	**Total Past-due loans MCh$**
Loans and advance to banks	1,343,322	1,344,281			
Commercial loans	10,080,225	10,536,629	16,168	33,163	49,331
Consumer loans	2,667,468	2,977,357	312	17,131	17,443
Residential mortgage loans	4,182,587	4,196,560	3,189	151	3,340
Total	18,273,602	19,054,827	19,669	50,445	70,114

(*) In accordance with the mentioned Circular and instructions from the SII, the value of financial statement assets, are presented on an individual basis net of allowance for loan losses and do not include lease and factoring operations.

(e.2) Provisions on past-due loans	**Balance as of January 1, 2012 MCh$**	**Charge-offs against provisions MCh$**	**Provisions established MCh$**	**Provisions released MCh$**	**Balance as of December 31, 2012 MCh$**
Commercial loans	30,947	(22,135)	44,898	(20,547)	33,163
Consumer loans	11,652	(133,561)	156,933	(17,893)	17,131
Residential mortgage loans	390	(3,151)	3,310	(398)	151
Total	42,989	(158,847)	205,141	(38,838)	50,445

(e.3) Charge-offs and recoveries	**MCh$**
Charge-offs Art. 31 No. 4 second subparagraph	29,174

Condoning resulting in provisions released	27
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	39,303

(e.4) Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first & third subsections	**MCh$**
Charge-offs in accordance with first subsection	
Condoning in accordance with third subsection	834

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

18. Other Assets:

(a) Item detail:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, other assets are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Assets held for leasing (*)	74,986	74,185
Assets received or awarded as payment		
Assets received in lieu of payment	81	1,863
Assets awarded in judicial sale	2,475	2,745
Provision for assets received in lieu of payment (**)	(40)	(1,118)
Subtotal	2,516	3,490
Other Assets		
Documents intermediated (***)	89,800	77,613
Guaranteed cash deposits	25,984	35,051
Other accounts and notes receivable	20,001	9,851
Investment properties (Note N° 2 letter t)	16,698	17,079
VAT receivable	9,292	9,557
Pending transactions	8,676	1,340
Commissions receivable	6,392	4,193
Recoverable income taxes	6,280	5,373
Prepaid expenses	4,156	5,445
Rental guarantees	1,386	1,344
Recovered leased assets for sale	777	203
Materials and supplies	610	654
Accounts receivable for sale of assets received in lieu of payment	423	530
Transaction in progress	114	3,532
Other	28,787	14,144
Subtotal	219,376	185,909
Total	296,878	263,584

(*) These correspond to property and equipment to be given under a finance lease.

(**) Assets received in lieu of payment are assets received as payment of customers past-due debts. The assets acquired must at no time exceed, in the aggregate, 20% of the Bank s effective equity. These assets represent 0.0032% (0.0737% in 2011) of the Bank s effective equity.

The assets awarded at judicial sale are assets that have been acquired as payment of debts previously owed towards the Bank. The assets awarded at judicial sales are not subject to the aforementioned requirement. These properties are assets available for sale. For most assets, the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date on which the asset was received or acquired. If the asset in question is not sold within the year, it must be written off.

The provision for assets received in lieu of payment is recorded as indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards, Chapter B-5 No. 3, which indicate to recognize a provision for the difference between the initial value plus any additions and its realizable value when the former is greater

(***) This item mainly includes simultaneous operations carried out by the subsidiary Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

18. Other Assets, continued:

(b) Movements in the provision for assets received in lieu of payment during the 2012 and 2011 periods are detailed as follows:

	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2011	15
Provisions used	(21)
Provisions established	1,138
Provisions released	(14)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	1,118
Provisions used	(1,178)
Provisions established	100
Provisions released	
Balance as of December 31, 2012	40

19. Current accounts and Other Demand Deposits:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, current accounts and other demand deposits are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Current accounts	4,495,134	3,968,504
Other demand deposits	599,320	616,395
Other demand deposits and accounts	376,517	310,527
Total	5,470,971	4,895,426

20. Savings accounts and Time Deposits:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, savings accounts and time deposits are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Time deposits	9,370,063	9,081,335
Term savings accounts	179,465	177,900
Other term balances payable	63,422	23,089
Total	9,612,950	9,282,324

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

21. Borrowings from Financial Institutions:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, borrowings from financial institutions are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Domestic banks		
Foreign banks		
Foreign trade financing		
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	189,501	169,482
Commerzbank A.G.	182,926	156,138
Wells Fargo Bank	131,763	197,067
Standard Chartered Bank	117,218	124,412
Citibank N.A.	107,249	193,049
The Bank of New York Mellon	57,161	36,412
Toronto Dominion Bank	38,402	67,682
JP Morgan Chase Bank	24,003	122,699
Mercantil Commercebank N.A.	19,184	
Sumitomo Banking	16,828	36,456
Zuercher Kantonalbank	14,401	41,038
Deutsche Bank AG	12,003	
Bank of China	828	1,206
Banco de Sabadell	337	
Bank of Montreal		125,053
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro		78,198
Royal Bank of Scotland		64,584
ING Bank		39,108
Branch Banking and Trust Company		10,413
Bank of Nova		3,119
Banco Espiritu Santo		2,605
Otros	22	74
Borrowings and other obligations		
Wells Fargo Bank	96,370	104,175
Standard Chartered Bank	36,084	39,591
China Development Bank	35,996	52,032
Citibank N.A.	27,571	1,010
Otros	816	2,481
Subtotal	1,108,663	1,668,084
Chilean Central Bank	18	22,855

Total	1,108,681	1,690,939

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

21. Borrowings from Financial Institutions, continued:

(b) Borrowings from domestic banks

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the bank has not borrowings from domestic banks.

(c) Borrowings from foreign banks

These obligations maturities are as follows:

	2012 MM$	**2011 MM$**
Up to 1 month	181,954	115,696
Over 1 month and up to 3 months	153,702	200,786
Over 3 months and up to 12 months	631,051	1,079,317
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	141,956	220,368
Over 3 years and up to 5 years		51,917
Over 5 years		
Total	1,108,663	1,668,084

(d) Chilean Central Bank

Debts to the Central Bank of Chile include credit lines for the renegotiation of loans and other Central Bank borrowings.

The outstanding amounts owed to the Central Bank of Chile under these credit lines are as follows:

	2012	**2011**

	MCh$	MCh$
Borrowings and other obligations		22,793
Credit lines for the renegotiation of loans	18	62
Total	18	22,855

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

22. Debt Issued:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, debt issued is detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Mortgage bonds	115,196	152,098
Bonds	2,412,233	1,488,369
Subordinated bonds	746,504	747,874
Total	3,273,933	2,388,341

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

22. Debt Issued, continued:

During the period ended as of December 31, 2012, Banco de Chile issued bonds by an amount of MCh$1,233,985, of which corresponds to Unsubordinated bonds and Subordinated bonds by an amount of MCh$1,207,808 and MCh$26,177 respectively, according to the following details:

Bonds

Series	MCh$	Term	Interest rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date
BCHIUO0911	89,896	10 years	3.40	UF	02/15/2012	02/15/2022
BCHIUD0510	14,109	6 years	2.20	UF	02/16/2012	02/16/2018
BCHIUI0611	1,338	7 years	3.20	UF	03/05/2012	03/05/2019
BCHIUI0611	3,352	7 years	3.20	UF	03/07/2012	03/07/2019
BCHIUI0611	1,116	7 years	3.20	UF	03/23/2012	03/23/2019
BCHIUP1211	88,345	10 years	3.40	UF	04/04/2012	04/04/2022
BCHIUI0611	2,236	7 years	3.20	UF	04/17/2012	04/17/2019
BCHIUQ1011	27,343	11 years	3.40	UF	05/08/2012	05/08/2023
BCHIUQ1011	48,568	11 years	3.40	UF	05/11/2012	05/11/2023
BCHIUQ1011	12,449	11 years	3.40	UF	06/04/2012	06/04/2023
BCHIUS0212	46,428	11 years	3.40	UF	06/04/2012	06/04/2023
BCHIUS0212	20,552	11 years	3.40	UF	06/07/2012	06/07/2023
BCHIUT0112	66,850	12 years	3.40	UF	06/12/2012	06/12/2024
BCHIUR1011	33,295	12 years	3.40	UF	06/20/2012	06/20/2024
BCHIUR1011	4,450	12 years	3.40	UF	07/30/2012	07/30/2024
BCHIUR1011	13,469	12 years	3.40	UF	09/14/2012	09/14/2024
BCHIUR1011	1,799	12 years	3.40	UF	09/24/2012	09/24/2024
BCHIUR1011	5,284	12 years	3.40	UF	09/25/2012	09/25/2024
BCHIUJ0811	1,334	8 years	3.20	UF	05/10/2012	05/10/2020
BCHIUJ0811	33,456	8 years	3.20	UF	10/10/2012	10/10/2020
BCHIUV1211	67,842	13 years	3.50	UF	10/10/2012	10/10/2025
BCHIUJ0811	1,566	8 years	3.20	UF	10/19/2012	10/19/2020
BCHIUJ0811	2,241	8 years	3.20	UF	10/22/2012	10/22/2020
BCHIAC1011	11,118	15 years	3.50	UF	10/22/2012	10/22/2027
BONO HKD (*)	24,487	15 years	4.00	HKD	09/05/2012	09/05/2027
BONO HKD (*)	54,374	15 years	4.00	HKD	11/07/2012	09/09/2027
BONO PEN (**)	14,083	5 years	4.04	PEN	10/30/2012	10/30/2017
Subtotal as of December 31, 2012	691,380					
Short-term as of Bonds (***)	516,428					
Total as of December 31, 2012	1,207,808					

(*) On August 9, 2012 it approved in Board Meeting No. 2,759 a bond issue program in Hong Kong, according the Regulation S of SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) for an amount of US$60,000,000 for to be placed in international market, of which on September 5, 2012 it were issued and placed an amount of 400,000,000 Hong Kong dollars.

Later, on October 25, 2012 it was approved in Board Meeting No. 2,764 a complementary program of issue of bonds according to Regulation S of SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) for an amount of US$130.000.000 for to be placed in international market, of which on November 7, 2012 it were issued and placed an amount of 875,000,000 Hong Kong dollars.

(**) On October 11, 2012 it was approved in Board Meeting No. 2,763 a program issue of bonds according to Regulation S of SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) for an amount not greater than US$100,000,000, of which the October 30, 2012 were issued and placed PEN 75,000,000 or US$28,000,000.

(***) On May 4, 2012 Banco de Chile gradually began issuing bonds denominated Short-term Bonds (Commercial Papers), which have maturity, date of January 15, 2013. The total issuance was US$1,077,080.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

22. Debt Issued, continued:

Subordinated Bonds

Series	MCh$	Term	Interest rate	Currency	Issue date	Maturity date
UCHI-G1111	13,191	25 years	3.75	UF	07/30/2012	07/30/2037
UCHI-G1111	1,099	25 years	3.75	UF	07/31/2012	07/31/2037
UCHI-G1111	1,782	25 years	3.75	UF	08/31/2012	08/31/2037
UCHI-G1111	10,105	25 years	3.75	UF	12/28/2012	12/28/2037
Total	26,177					

During the year ended December 31, 2011, Banco de Chile issued bonds by an amount of Ch$749,586 million, of which correspond to unsubordinated bond.

Bonds

Series	MCh$	Term	Interest rate	Currency	Issued date	Maturity date
BCHIUE0510	82,639	6 years	2.20	UF	05/20/2011	05/20/2017
BCHIUG0610	81,802	11 years	2.70	UF	05/27/2011	05/27/2022
BCHIUC0510	37,866	5 years	2.20	UF	07/07/2011	07/07/2016
BCHIUF0610	36,608	10 years	2.70	UF	07/07/2011	07/07/2021
BCHIUI0611	42,944	7 years	3.20	UF	07/12/2011	07/12/2018
BCHIUI0611	34,096	7 years	3.20	UF	07/20/2011	07/20/2018
BCHIUK0611	52,866	11 years	3.50	UF	07/28/2011	07/28/2022
BCHIUD0510	46,014	6 years	2.20	UF	07/28/2011	07/28/2017
BCHIUK0611	33,451	11 years	3.50	UF	07/29/2011	07/29/2022
BCHIUI0611	432	7 years	3.20	UF	08/02/2011	08/02/2018
BCHIUI0611	756	7 years	3.20	UF	08/03/2011	08/03/2018
BCHIUJ0811	48,045	8 years	3.20	UF	09/12/2011	09/12/2019
BCHI-B1208	84,912	7 years	2.20	UF	09/12/2011	09/12/2018
BCHIUD0510	12,790	6 years	2.20	UF	09/22/2011	09/22/2017
BCHIUH0611	21,668	6 years	3.00	UF	09/29/2011	09/29/2017
BCHIUI0611	65,014	7 years	3.20	UF	09/30/2011	09/30/2018
BCHIUD0510	10,675	6 years	2.20	UF	09/30/2011	09/30/2017
BCHIUD0510	1,068	6 years	2.20	UF	10/13/2011	10/13/2017
BNCHIL (*)	55,940	3 years	5.41	MXN	12/08/2011	12/04/2014

Total	749,586

(*) At the Ordinary Meeting No. BCH 2,738 held on August 11, 2011, the minutes of which were recorded in a public deed drawn up at the office of the Public Notary Mr. René Benavente Cash on August 19, 2011, authorized a program to place certificates in Mexico in an amount of MXN10,000,000,000, of which an amount of MXN1,500,000,000 were issued and placed on December 8, 2011.

The Bank has not had breaches of capital and interest with respect to its debts instruments during year 2012 and 2011.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

23. Other Financial Obligations:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, other financial obligations are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Other Chilean obligations	106,537	123,051
Public sector obligations	55,586	61,734
Other foreign obligations		
Total	162,123	184,785

24. Provisions:

(a) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, provisions and accrued expenses are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Provision for minimum dividends	300,759	259,501
Provisions for Personnel benefits and payroll expenses	64,546	60,634
Provisions for contingent loan risks	36,585	35,334
Provisions for contingencies:		
Additional loan provisions (*)	97,757	95,486
Other provisions for contingencies	3,107	4,281
Country risk provisions	2,083	2,702
Total	504,837	457,938

(*) In 2012, the Bank established an amount of Ch$2,271 million (Ch$24,052 million in 2011) for countercyclical provisions.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

24. Provisions, continued:

(b) The following table details the movements in provisions and accrued expenses during the 2012 and 2011 periods:

	Minimum dividends MCh$	Personnel benefits and payroll MCh$	Contingent loan Risks MCh$	Additional loan provisions MCh$	Country risk provisions and other contingencies MCh$	Total MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2011	242,503	55,434	30,115	71,434	4,617	404,103
Provisions established	259,501	47,933	5,368	24,052	2,751	339,605
Provisions used	(242,503)	(41,893)			(215)	(284,611)
Provisions released		(840)	(149)		(170)	(1,159)
Balances as of December 31, 2011	259,501	60,634	35,334	95,486	6,983	457,938
Balances as of January 1, 2012	259,501	60,634	35,334	95,486	6,983	457,938
Provisions established	300,759	50,799	1,251	2,271	228	355,308
Provisions used	(259,501)	(46,813)			(223)	(306,537)
Provisions released		(74)			(1,798)	(1,872)
Balances as of December 31, 2012	300,759	64,546	36,585	97,757	5,190	504,837

(c) Provisions for personnel benefits and payroll:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Short-term personnel benefits	29,649	28,827
Vacation accrual	20,842	20,361
Pension plan- defined benefit plan	10,633	8,511
Other benefits	3,422	2,935
Total	64,546	60,634

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

24. Provisions, continued:

(d) Pension plan Defined benefit plan:

(i) Movement in the defined benefit obligations are as follow:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Opening defined benefit obligation,	8,511	7,981
Increase in provisions	808	886
Benefit paid	(864)	(282)
Prepayments	(22)	(20)
Effect of change in factors	2,200	(54)
Closing defined benefit obligation	10,633	8,511

(ii) Net benefits expenses:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Current service cost	808	886
Interest cost of benefits obligations	468	482
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,732	(536)
Net benefit expenses	3,008	832

(iii) Assumptions used to determine pension obligations:

The principal assumptions used in determining pension obligations for the Bank s plan are shown below:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011

	%	%
Discount rate	5.50	6.04
Annual salary increase	5.08	2.00
Payment probability	99.99	93.00

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the benefit plan obligation was carried out at December 31, 2012.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

24. Provisions, continued:

(e) Movements in provisions for incentive plans:

	2012 MCh$	**2011 MCh$**
Balances as of January 1,	28,827	25,920
Provisions established	28,406	30,655
Provisions used	(27,584)	(27,724)
Provisions release		(24)
Total	29,649	28,827

(f) Movements in provisions for vacations:

	2012 MCh$	**2011 MCh$**
Balances as of January 1,	20,361	18,774
Provisions established	5,655	5,821
Provisions used	(4,363)	(4,187)
Provisions release	(811)	(47)
Total	20,842	20,361

(g) Employee share-based benefits provision:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have a stock compensation plan.

(h) Contingent loan provisions:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries maintain contingent loan provisions by an amount of Ch$36,585 million (Ch$35,334 million in 2011). See note No. 26 (d).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

25. Other Liabilities:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, other liabilities are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Accounts and notes payable (*)	111,358	79,031
Unearned income	5,357	5,379
Dividends payable	883	786
Other liabilities		
Documents intermediated (**)	132,651	134,820
Cobranding	23,066	20,894
VAT debit	11,689	12,465
Leasing deferred gains	5,900	7,039
Pending transactions	5,080	1,941
Insurance payments	135	1,158
Others	4,947	2,252
Total	301,066	265,765

(*) Include obligations that do not correspond to transactions in the line of business, such as withholding tax, pension and healthcare contributions, insurance payable, balances of prices for the purchase of materials and provisions for expenses pending payment.

(**) This item mainly includes financing of simultaneous operations performed by subsidiary Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

26. Contingencies and Commitments:

(a) Commitments and responsibilities accounted for in off-balance-sheet accounts:

In order to satisfy its customers needs, the Bank entered into several irrevocable commitments and contingent obligations. Although these obligations are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position, they entail credit risks and, therefore, form part of the Bank s overall risk.

The Bank and its subsidiaries record the following balances related to such commitments and responsibilities, which fall within its line of business, in off-balance-sheet accounts:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Contingent loans		
Guarantees and surety bonds	323,924	216,249
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	85,272	137,253
Issued foreign letters of credit	138,714	131,567
Bank guarantees	1,437,312	1,235,031
Immediately available credit lines	5,481,235	4,881,220
Other commitments	122,997	164,361
Transactions on behalf of third parties		
Collections	386,006	582,090
Third-party resources managed by the Bank:		
Financial assets managed on behalf of third parties	12,144	2,766
Other assets managed on behalf of third parties		
Financial assets acquired on its own behalf	22,802	62,701
Other assets acquired on its own behalf		
Fiduciary activities		
Securities held in safe custody in the Bank	6,237,859	5,613,495
Securities held in safe custody in other entities	4,483,567	4,088,670
Total	18,731,832	17,115,403

Above information only includes the most significant balances.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

26. Contingencies and Commitments, continued:

(b) Lawsuits and legal proceedings:

(b.1) Legal contingencies within the ordinary course of business:

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank and its subsidiaries act as defendant or co-defendant in various litigation matters. Although there can be no assurances, the Bank s management believes, based on information currently available, that the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings are not likely to have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position, or liquidity. As of December 31, 2012, the Bank has established provisions for this concept in the amount of MCh$474 (MCh$736 in 2011), recorded within Provisions in the statement of financial position. The following table presents estimated date of completion of the respective litigation:

	As of December 31, 2012					
	2013 **MCh$**	**2014** **MCh$**	**2015** **MCh$**	**2016** **MCh$**	**2017** **MCh$**	**Total** **MCh$**
Legal contingencies	65	5	16	388		474

(b.2) Contingencies for significant lawsuits:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, it does not exist any significant demands in courts that they affect or could affect the current consolidated financial statements.

(c) Guarantees granted:

i. In subsidiary Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A.:

In compliance with article 226 and subsequent articles of Law 18,045, Banchile Administradora General de Fondos S.A., has designated Banco de Chile as the representative of the beneficiaries of the guarantees it has established and in that character the Bank has issued bank guarantees totaling UF 2,442,000, maturing January 4, 2013.

In addition to these guarantees for creating mutual funds, there are other guarantees for a guaranteed return on certain mutual funds, totaling Ch$118,734 million as of December 31, 2012 (Ch$104,302 million in 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

26. Contingencies and Commitments, continued:

(c) Guarantees granted, continued:

Fund	**2012 MCh$**	**Guarantees Number**
Mutual Fund Banca Americana Voltarget - Guaranted	11,878	336723-1
Mutual Fund Estrategia Commodities - Guaranted	6,302	336721-5
Mutual Fund Muralla China - Guaranted	17,795	336716-8
Mutual Fund Potencias Consolidadas - Guaranted	30,381	336718-4
Mutual Fund Ahorro Plus I - Guaranted	730	336720-7
Mutual Fund Ahorro Estable II - Guaranted	11,270	336722-3
Mutual Fund Ahorro Estable III - Guaranted	5,051	336717-6
Mutual Fund Depósito Plus - Guaranted	14,958	004713-3
Mutual Fund Europa Accionario - Guaranted	2,069	004716-7
Mutual Fund Twin Win Europa 103 - Guaranted	3,541	004712-5
Mutual Fund Second Best Chile EEUU - Guaranted	2,207	004820-2
Mutual Fund Depósito Plus II - Guaranted	12.552	005272-2
Total	118,734	

ii. In subsidiary Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.:

For the purposes of ensuring correct and complete compliance with all of its obligations as broker-dealer entity, in conformity with the provisions of article 30 and subsequent articles of Law 18,045 on Securities Markets, the subsidiary established a guarantee in an insurance policy for UF 20,000, insured by Cía. de Seguros de Crédito Continental S.A., that matures April 22, 2014, whereby the Securities Exchange of the Santiago Stock Exchange was appointed as the subsidiary s creditor representative.

Guarantees:	**2012 MCh$**	**2011 MCh$**
Shares to secure short-sale transactions in:		
Securities Exchange of the Santiago Stock Exchange	69	15,980
Securities Exchange of the Electronic Stock Exchange of Chile	33,693	21,731
Fixed income securities to ensure system CCLV, Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago, Bolsa de Valores	3,068	2,987
Fixed income securities to ensure stock loan, Bolsa Eléctronica de Chile, Bolsa de Valores	47	

Total	36,877	40,698

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

26. Contingencies and Commitments, continued:

(c) Guarantees granted, continued:

According to the provisions of internal stock market regulations, and for the purpose of securing the broker s correct performance, the company established a pledge on its share of the Santiago Stock Exchange in favor of that institution, as recorded in Public Deed on September 13, 1990, signed before Santiago public notary Mr. Raúl Perry Pefaur, and on its share in the Electronic Stock Exchange of Chile in favor of that institution, as recorded in a contract entered into by both parties on May 16, 1990.

Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. keeps an insurance policy current with Chartis Chile Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A. that expires January 2, 2013, and that covers employee fidelity, physical losses, falsification or adulteration, and currency fraud with a coverage amount equivalent to US$ 10,000,000.

This secure was renewed on January 2, 2013 with maturity of January 2, 2014 for the same amount with AIG Chile Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.

(d) Provisions for contingencies loans:

Established provisions for credit risk from contingencies operations are the followings:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Credit lines	22,661	20,679
Bank guarantees	11,407	12,520
Guarantees and surety bonds	2,064	1,526
Letters of credit	434	523
Other commitments	19	86
Total	36,585	35,334

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity:

(a) Capital

i. Authorized, subscribed and paid shares:

As of December 31, 2012, the paid-in capital of Banco de Chile is represented by 89,898,992,667 registered shares (86,942,514,973 in 2011), with no par value, fully paid and distributed.

Corporate Name or Shareholders s name	Subscribed and and paid Chile	Subscribed and and paid Chile -T	As of December 31, 2012 Number of Shares	% of Equity Holding
LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A.	28,241,222,862	1,519,715,819	29,760,938,681	33.10
Sociedad Administradora de la Obligación Subordinada SAOS S.A.	28,593,701,789		28,593,701,789	31.81
Sociedad Matriz del Banco de Chile S.A.	12,138,537,826		12,138,537,826	13.50
Ever 1 BAE S. P. A.	1,926,331,458		1,926,331,458	2.14
Ever Chile S. P. A.	1,926,331,453		1,926,331,453	2.14
Banco de Chile on behalf others Chapter. XIV Resolution 5412 and 43	1,917,824,777		1,917,824,777	2.13
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	1,634,542,641	55,731,549	1,690,274,190	1.88
Banco Itau Chile (on behalf foreign investors)	1,335,644,830	11,527,535	1,347,172,365	1.50
Inversiones Aspen Ltda.	1,333,288,591		1,333,288,591	1.48
J. P. Morgan Chase Bank	746,580,394		746,580,394	0.83
Banco Santander (on behalf foreign investors)	708,503,705		708,503,705	0.79
Inversiones Avenida Borgoño Limitada	495,315,368	30,675,913	525,991,281	0.59
Celfin Capital S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	499,986,263	13,917,749	513,904,012	0.57
Larraín Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	325,708,628	12,306,250	338,014,878	0.38
Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	326,666,567	4,433,433	331,100,000	0.37
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A.	280,512,369	12,782,432	293,294,801	0.33
A F P Provida S.A. Para Fondo de Pensiones	287,285,362		287,285,362	0.32
BICE Inversiones Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	144,438,155	7,563,024	152,001,179	0.17
Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	141,080,250	3,916,384	144,996,634	0.16
Inversiones y Asesorias Fabiola S.A.	135,681,958	6,080,951	141,762,909	0.16
Subtotal	83,139,185,246	1,678,651,039	84,817,836,285	94.35
Otros accionistas	4,898,628,265	182,528,117	5,081,156,382	5.65
Total	88,037,813,511	1,861,179,156	89,898,992,667	100.00

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity, continued:

(a) Capital, continued

i. Authorized, subscribed and paid-in capital, continued:

	As of December 31, 2011	
Corporate Name or Shareholder s Name	**Shares**	**% of Equity Holding**
Sociedad Administradora de la Obligación Subordinada SAOS S.A.	28,593,701,789	32.89
LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A.	27,609,418,295	31.76
Sociedad Matriz del Banco de Chile S.A.	12,138,525,772	13.96
Ever 1 BAE S.A.	1,890,495,236	2.17
Ever Chile S.A.	1,890,495,231	2.17
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	1,637,433,839	1.88
Inversiones Aspen Ltda.	1,308,484,951	1.51
Banco de Chile on behalf others Chapter. XIV Resolution 5412 and 43	1,103,378,195	1.27
J. P. Morgan Chase Bank	1,079,633,755	1.24
Banco Itau Chile (on behalf of foreign investors)	1,037,436,967	1.19
A F P Provida S.A. Para Fondo de Pensiones	783,492,630	0.90
Inversiones Avenida Borgoño Limitada	584,793,376	0.67
Celfin Capital S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	558,660,521	0.64
Banco Santander (on behalf of foreign investors)	543,774,674	0.63
Larraín Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	307,245,575	0.36
Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	270,466,820	0.31
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A.	235,516,687	0.27
A F P Habitat S. A. para el Fondo de Pensiones	209,317,353	0.24
A F P Cuprum S.A. para el Fondo de Pensiones	201,313,870	0.23
MBI Arbitrage Fondo de Inversión	163,096,437	0.19
Subtotal	82,146,681,973	94.48
Other minority holders	4,795,833,000	5.52
Total	86,942,514,973	100.00

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity, continued:

(a) Capital, continued

(ii) Shares:

(ii.1) On June 5, 2012, Banco de Chile informed of the capitalization of 30% of the distributable net income obtained during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, through the issuance of fully paid-in shares, of no par value, agreed in the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on March 22, 2012, which are as follows:

In the said Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting, it was agreed to increase the Bank´s capital in the amount of Ch$73,910,745,344 through the issuance of 1,095,298,538 fully paid-in shares, of no par value, payable under the distributable net income for the year 2011 that was not distributed as dividends as agreed at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on the same day.

The issuance of fully in paid shares was registered in the Securities Register of the Superintendence of Banks and Financial Institutions with No. 4/2012, on June 4, 2012.

The Board of Directors of Banco de Chile, at the meeting No. 2,754, dated May 24, 2012, set June 28, 2012, as the date for issuance and distribution of the fully paid in shares

(ii.2) According to Note 5 No. (h) of Relevant Events, the Bank is in process of issue, subscription and placement of share. The following table shows the share movements from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012:

	Ordinary Shares	**Ordinary S Series Shares**	**Ordinary T Series Shares (***)**	**Total Shares**
As of December 31, 2010	73,834,890,472	8,716,808,951		82,551,699,423
Capitalization of retained earnings	1,005,766,185			1,005,766,185
Transformation of the shares series Banco de Chile-S into ordinary shares Banco de Chile	8,716,808,951	(8,716,808,951)		

Fully paid the share capital increase (*)	3,385,049,365		3,385,049,365
Total shares as of December 31, 2011	86,942,514,973		86,942,514,973
Capitalization of retained earnings (**)	1,095,298,538		1,095,298,538
Shares subscribed and paid		1,861,179,156	1,861,179,156
Total shares subscribed and paid as of December 31, 2012	88,037,813,511	1,861,179,156	89,898,992,667
Shares subscribed and not paid		76,940,138	76,940,138
Shares issued and not subscribed		2,001,370,148	2,001,370,148
Total as of December 31, 2012	88,037,813,511	3,939,489,442	91,977,302,953

(*) During July of 2011, the Bank concluded the capital increase process by an amount of Ch$210,114 millions, amount net of cost associated with the issuance.

(**) Capitalization of March 22, 2012. See Note No. 5 (a)

(***) See Note No. 5 (h)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity, continued:

(b) Distributable income:

For purposes of Law No. 19,396 (in particular Articles 24, 25 and 28 of such law) and the Central Bank Contract, Banco de Chile s distributable net income will be determined by subtracting or adding to net income the correction of the value of the paid-in capital and reserves according to the variation of the Consumer Price Index between November of the fiscal year prior to the one in which the calculation is made and November of the fiscal year in which the calculation is made. The difference between net income and distributable net income shall be registered in a reserve account since the first day of the fiscal year following the date when the calculation is made. This reserve account cannot be distributed or capitalized. Provisional article four shall be in force until the obligation of Law No. 19,396 owed by Sociedad Matriz del Banco de Chile S.A., directly or through its subsidiary SAOS S.A., has been fully paid. The amount distributable income for the period 2012 was by Ch$429,656 million (Ch$370,715 million in 2011).

The above described agreement was subject to the consideration of the Council of the Central Bank of Chile, and such entity approved, in ordinary meeting that took place on December 3, 2009, determined to resolve in favor regarding the proposal.

As stated, the retention of earnings for the year 2011 made in March 2012 amounted to Ch$58,092 millions (Ch$32,096 millions of income for the year 2010 retained in March 2011).

(c) Approval and payment of dividends:

At the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on March 22, 2012, the Bank s shareholders agreed to distribute and pay dividend No. 200 amounting to Ch$2.984740 per common share of Banco de Chile, with charge to net income for the year ended December 31, 2011.

At the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on March 17, 2011, the Bank s shareholders agreed to distribute and pay dividend No. 199 amounting to Ch$2.937587 per common share of Banco de Chile, with charge to net income for the year ended December 31, 2010

(d) Provision for minimum dividends:

The Board of Directors established a minimum dividend distribution policy, where the Bank has to record a provision of 70% of net income as described in Note 2 (v). Accordingly, the Bank recorded a liability under the line item Provisions for an amount of MCh$300,759 (MCh$259,501 in 2011) against Retained earnings .

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity, continued:

(e) Earnings per share:

(i) Basic earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to the Bank shareholders in a period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share:

Diluted earnings per share are determined in the same way as Basic Earnings, but the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted to take into account the potential diluting effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

The basic and diluted earnings per share as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are shown in the following table, also shows the income and share data used in the calculation of EPS:

	December 2012	December 2011
Basic earnings per share:		
Net profits attributable to ordinary equity holders of the bank (in millions)	465,850	428,805
Weighted average number of Banco de Chile T (*)	48,987,689	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	88,100,830,689	85,590,444,728
Dividend per shares (in Chilean pesos)	5.28	5.01
Diluted earnings per share:		
Net profits attributable to ordinary equity holders of the bank (in millions)	465,850	428,805
Weighted average number of Banco de Chile T (*)	48,987,689	

Weighted average number of ordinary shares	88,100,830,689	85,590,444,728
Assumed conversion of convertible debt		
Adjusted number of shares	88,149,818,378	85,590,444,728
Diluted earnings per share (in Chilean pesos)	5.28	5.01

(*) According to Note No. 5 (h) of Relevant Events the Banco de Chile T shares, will have de same rights of other shares of Banco de Chile, with the exception that they will not allow its shareholders to receive dividends and/or fully paid-in shares.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank did not have any instruments that could lead to a dilution of its ordinary shares.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

27. Equity, continued:

(f) Other comprehensive income:

The cumulative translation adjustment is generated from the Bank s translation of its investments in foreign companies, as it records the effects of foreign currency translation for these items in equity. During period of 2012 it was made a charge to equity for an amount of Ch$58 million (credit to equity for Ch$68 millions in 2011).

The fair market value adjustment for available-for-sale instruments is generated by fluctuations in the fair value of that portfolio, with a charge or credit to equity, net of deferred taxes. During the period of 2012 it was made a credit to equity for an amount of Ch$19,639 million (charge to equity for Ch$7,618 millions in 2011).

Cash flow hedge adjustment it consists in the portion of income of hedge instruments registered in equity produced in a cash flow hedge. During the period of 2012 it was made a credit to equity for an amount of Ch$1,429 million (charge to equity for Ch$395 millions for the period 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

28. Interest Revenue and Expenses:

(a) On the financial statement closing date, the composition of income from interest and adjustments, not including income from hedge accounting, is as follows:

	2012				2011			
	Interest MCh$	Adjustment MCh$	Prepaid fees MCh$	Total MCh$	Interest MCh$	Adjustment MCh$	Prepaid fees MCh$	Total MCh$
Commercial loans	691,745	95,691	1,967	789,403	573,171	138,730	3,507	715,408
Consumer loans	514,599	1,063	7,245	522,907	428,144	1,572	6,262	435,978
Residential mortgage loans	168,937	93,775	3,913	266,625	138,541	123,899	4,474	266,914
Financial investment	60,791	15,546		76,337	49,423	22,000		71,423
Repurchase agreements	2,786			2,786	5,234			5,234
Loans and advances to banks	12,993			12,993	10,322			10,322
Other interest revenue	143	1,569		1,712	189	2,472		2,661
Total	1,451,994	207,644	13,125	1,672,763	1,205,024	288,673	14,243	1,507,940

The amount of interest revenue recognized on a received basis for impaired portfolio in 2012 by Ch$9,038 million (Ch$9,112 million in 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

28. Interest Revenue and Expenses, continued:

(b) At the period end, the detail of income from suspended interest is as follows:

	2012 Interest MCh$	2012 Adjustment MCh$	2012 Total MCh$	2011 Interest MCh$	2011 Adjustment MCh$	2011 Total MCh$
Commercial loans	6,185	1,961	8,146	5,288	1,988	7,276
Residential mortgage loans	1,380	772	2,152	1,590	932	2,522
Consumer loans	269		269	185		185
Total	7,834	2,733	10,567	7,063	2,920	9,983

(c) As of each year end, interest and adjustment expenses (not including hedge gain) are detailed as follows:

	2012 Interest MCh$	2012 Adjustment MCh$	2012 Total MCh$	2011 Interest MCh$	2011 Adjustment MCh$	2011 Total MCh$
Savings accounts and time deposits	441,256	55,729	496,985	341,842	84,126	425,968
Debt issued	109,742	60,480	170,222	81,554	72,342	153,896
Other financial obligations	2,117	961	3,078	2,269	1,554	3,823
Repurchase agreements	14,976	10	14,986	10,849		10,849
Borrowings from financial institutions	22,308		22,308	23,784		23,784
Demand deposits	76	3,870	3,946	57	5,877	5,934
Other interest expenses	15	92	107		140	140
Total	590,490	121,142	711,632	460,355	164,039	624,394

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

28. Interest Revenue and Expenses, continued:

(d) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge its position on the fair value of corporate bonds and commercial loans through micro-hedging.

	2012			2011		
	Income (loss) MCh$	Expenses MCh$	Total MCh$	Income (loss) MCh$	Expenses MCh$	Total MCh$
Gain from accounting hedges	3,632	3,003	6,635	249	185	434
Loss from accounting hedges	(12,637)		(12,637)	(30,521)		(30,521)
Net gain on hedged items	(2,291)		(2,291)	17,861		17,861
Total	(11,296)	3,003	(8,293)	(12,411)	185	(12,226)

(e) At the end of the period the summary of interest and expenses is as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Interest revenue	1,672,763	1,507,940
Interest expenses	(711,632)	(624,394)
Subtotal	961,131	883,546
Income accounting hedges (net)	(8,293)	(12,226)
Total interest revenue and expenses, net	952,838	871,320

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

29. Income and Expenses from Fees and Commissions:

The income and expenses for fees and commissions shown in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income refer to the following items:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Income from fees and commission		
Card services	102,407	90,758
Collections and payments	60,341	49,764
Investments in mutual funds and other	56,043	63,809
Portfolio management	27,317	28,523
Lines of credit and overdrafts	22,892	22,771
Fees for insurance transactions	17,404	20,480
Trading and securities management	16,892	27,779
Use of distribution channel	15,942	18,430
Guarantees and letters of credit	14,454	12,888
Use Banchile s brand	12,356	11,264
Financial advisory services	3,955	3,186
Other fees earned	22,764	18,314
Total income from fees and commissions	372,767	367,966
Expenses from fees and commissions		
Credit card transactions	(42,035)	(35,522)
Sales force fees	(10,098)	(8,312)
Fees for collections and payments	(6,534)	(6,619)
Fees for securities transactions	(2,994)	(4,246)
Sale of mutual fund units	(2,488)	(3,038)
Other fees	(1,361)	(1,456)
Total expenses from fees and commissions	(65,510)	(59,193)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

30. Net Financial Operating Income:

The gain (losses) from trading and brokerage activities is detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Financial assets held-for-trading	18,798	22,757
Sale of available-for-sale instruments	8,088	2,289
Net loss on other transactions	2,567	(353)
Derivative instruments	(4,852)	44,751
Sale of loan portfolios (*)	146	(42,517)
Total	24,747	26,927

(*) Includes the net profit or loss on sale of loans, as determined by the difference between cash value and the carrying value at the date of the sale, regardless of the provisions, even in the case of wholly or partially written-off. See note No. 12 (e)

31. Foreign Exchange Transactions, net:

Net foreign exchange transactions are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
(Loss) gain on translation difference, net	44,736	(18,495)
Indexed foreign currency	(9,404)	11,489
(Loss) gain from accounting hedges	(196)	(967)
Total	35,136	(7,973)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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32. Provisions for Loan Losses:

The movement of the results during 2012 and 2011, by concept of provisions, is summarized as follows:

	Loans and advances to banks		Loans to customers Commercial loans		Mortgage loans		Consumer loans		Total		Contingent loans		Total	
			2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions established:														
Individual provisions		(396)	(13,668)	(*)					(13,668)		(1,029)	(5,368)	(14,697)	(5,764)
Group provisions			(46,807)	(42,132)	(4,428)	(3,553)	(160,775)	(110,344)	(212,010)	(156,029)	(222)		(212,232)	(156,029)
Provisions established, net		(396)	(60,475)	(42,132)	(4,428)	(3,553)	(160,775)	(110,344)	(225,678)	(156,029)	(1,251)	(5,368)	(226,929)	(161,793)
Provisions released:														
Individual provisions	47			14,515(*)						14,515			47	14,515
Group provisions												149		149
Provisions released, net	47			14,515						14,515		149	47	14,664
Provision, net	47	(396)	(60,475)	(27,617)	(4,428)	(3,553)	(160,775)	(110,344)	(225,678)	(141,514)	(1,251)	(5,219)	(226,882)	(147,129)
Additional provision			(2,271)	(24,052)					(2,271)	(24,052)			(2,271)	(24,052)
Recovery of written-off assets			14,893	16,790	1,971	1,106	24,099	28,445	40,963	46,341			40,963	46,341
Provisions, net allowances for credit risk	47	(396)	(47,853)	(34,879)	(2,457)	(2,447)	(136,676)	(81,899)	(186,986)	(119,225)	(1,251)	(5,219)	(188,190)	(124,840)

(*) See note No. 30 and No. 12 (e)

According to the Administration, the provisions constituted by credit risk, covers probable losses that could arise from the non-recovery of assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

33. Personnel Expenses:

Personnel expenses in 2012 and 2011 are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Remuneration	185,479	169,114
Bonuses	71,674	100,494
Lunch and health benefits	21,954	20,272
Staff severance indemnities	12,608	6,167
Training expenses	1,671	1,493
Other personnel expenses	18,679	19,451
Total	312,065	316,991

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

34. Administrative Expenses:

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, administrative expenses are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
General administrative expenses		
Information Technology and communications	48,670	47,062
Maintenance and repair of property and equipment	29,332	28,486
Office rental	19,589	18,211
Securities and valuables transport services	9,217	9,203
External advisory services	7,601	7,163
Rent ATM area	7,283	6,462
Office supplies	6,346	6,556
Lighting, heating and other utilities	4,733	5,985
Representation and transferring of personnel	3,611	3,850
Legal and notary	3,291	2,926
Insurance premiums	2,897	2,384
P.O box, mail and postage	2,739	3,182
Donations	2,029	1,545
Home delivery products	1,648	1,533
Equipment rental	1,164	1,251
Collection sevice	880	671
Fees for professional services	776	654
SBIF fines	40	
Other general administrative expenses	8,871	6,067
Subtotal	160,717	153,191
Outsources services		
Credit pre-evaluation services	21,316	22,808
Data processing	7,646	7,275
Expenditure on external technological developments	6,196	3,046
Certification and testing technology	4,342	2,500
Other	2,515	1,972
Subtotal	42,015	37,601
Board expenses		
Board remunerations	2,042	2,086
Other board expenses	614	647
Subtotal	2,656	2,733
Marketing expenses		
Advertising	30,572	26,515
Subtotal	30,572	26,515

Taxes, payroll taxes and contributions		
Contribution to the Superintendency of Banks	6,434	5,423
Real estate contributions	2,672	2,601
Patents	1,379	1,240
Other taxes	1,014	615
Subtotal	11,499	9,879
Total	247,459	229,919

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

35. Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment:

(a) Amounts charged to income for depreciation and amortization during the 2012 and 2011 periods are detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Depreciation and amortization		
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note No.16a)	20,614	20,543
Amortization of intangibles assets (Note No.15b)	10,343	10,168
Total	30,957	30,711

(b) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the impairment loss is detailed as follows:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Impairment loss		
Impairment loss on investment instruments	551	
Impairment loss on property and equipment (Note No.16a)	348	335
Impairment loss on intangibles assets (Note No.15b)		296
Total	899	631

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

36. Other Operating Income:

During 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries present the following under other operating income:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Income for assets received in lieu of payment		
Income from sale of assets received in lieu of payment	5,674	5,918
Other income	8	115
Subtotal	5,682	6,033
Release of provisions for contingencies		
Country risk provisions	1,174	
Special provisions for foreign loans		
Other provisions for contingencies	624	173
Subtotal	1,798	173
Other income		
Rental income	6,007	5,614
Expense recovery	2,895	2,372
Recovery from external branches	2,379	2,207
Fiduciary and trustee commissions	466	113
Gain on sale of property and equipment	325	1,338
Monthly prepaid taxes revaluation	315	1,006
Income tax management	275	844
Income from sale of leased assets	135	1,021
Foreign trade income	51	48
Refund of insurance	19	1,594
Others	1,714	2.372
Subtotal	14,581	18,529
Total	22,061	24,735

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

37. Other Operating Expenses:

During 2012 and 2011, the Bank and its subsidiaries incurred the following other operating expenses:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Provisions and expenses for assets received in lieu of payment		
Provisions for assets received in lieu of payment	100	1,124
Charge-off assets received in lieu of payment	2,600	3,495
Expenses to maintain assets received in lieu of payment	622	561
Subtotal	3,322	5,180
Provisions for contingencies		
Country risk provisions		785
Special provisions for foreign loans		
Other provisions for contingencies	1,109	2,495
Subtotal	1,109	3,280
Other expenses		
Cobranding	18,935	17,360
Write-offs for operating risks	9,526	3,002
Provisions other assets	3,765	
Card administration	2,163	2,602
Write-offs and provisions for fraud	1,195	754
Operating expenses and charge-off leasing assets	780	792
Mortgage life insurance	309	232
Provision for recovery of leased assets	227	50
Contributions to government organizations	225	208
Civil judgments	224	388
Losses on sale of property and equipment	7	25
Others	652	1,723
Subtotal	38,008	27,136
Total	42,439	35,596

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

38. Related Party Transactions:

The related parties of companies and their subsidiaries include entities of the company s corporate group; corporations which are the company s parent company, associated companies, subsidiaries, associates; directors, managers, administrators, main executives or receivers of the company on their own behalf or in representation of persons other than the company, and their respective spouses or family members up to the second degree of consanguinity or affinity, as well as any entity directly or indirectly controlled through any of them, the partnerships or companies in which the aforementioned persons are owners, directly or through other individuals or corporations, of 10% or more of their capital or directors, managers, administrators or main executives; any person that on their own or with others with whom they have a joint action agreement can designate at least one member of the company s management or controls 10% or more of the capital or of the voting capital, if dealing with a public corporation; those that establish the company s bylaws, or with a sound basis identify the directors committee; and those who have held the position of director, manager, administrator, main executive or receiver within the last eighteen months.

Corporations Art. 147, states that a public corporation can only enter into transactions with related parties when the objective is to contribute to the company s interests, when terms of price, terms and conditions are commensurate to those prevailing in the market at the time of their approval and comply with the requirements and procedures stated in the same standard.

Moreover, article 84 of the General Banking Law establishes limits for loans granted to related parties and prohibits the granting of loans to the Bank s directors, managers and general representatives.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

38. Related Party Transactions, continued:

(a) Loans to related parties:

The following table details loans and accounts receivable, contingent loans and assets related to trading and investment securities, corresponding to related entities.

	Production Companies (*)		Investment Companies (**)		Individuals (***)		Total	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Loans and accounts receivable:								
Commercial loans	250,983	209,764	63,576	81,798	704	575	315,263	292,137
Residential mortgage loans					14,974	13,919	14,974	13,919
Consumer loans					3,920	3,387	3,920	3,387
Gross loans	250,983	209,764	63,576	81,798	19,598	17,881	334,157	309,443
Provision for loan losses	(761)	(602)	(136)	(295)	(68)	(68)	(965)	(965)
Net loans	**250,222**	**209,162**	**63,440**	**81,503**	**19,530**	**17,813**	**333,192**	**308,478**
Off balance sheet accounts								
Guarantees	1,864	18,670					1,864	18,670
Letters of credits	280	158					280	158
Banks guarantees	24,361	21,313	2,374	2,038			26,735	23,351
Immediately available credit lines	46,179	32,406	4,532	1,451	9,320	9,393	60,031	43,250
Total off balance sheet account	72,684	72,547	6,906	3,489	9,320	9,393	88,910	85,429
Provision for contingencies loans	(44)	(95)	(1)	(2)			(45)	(97)
Off balance sheet account, net	**72,640**	**72,452**	**6,905**	**3,487**	**9,320**	**9,393**	**88,865**	**85,332**
Amount covered by Collateral								
Mortgage	31,034	27,958	55	55	15,325	15,431	46,414	43,444
Warrant								
Pledge	13				7	7	20	7

Other (****)	2,842	2,855	17,300	17,300	10	10	20,152	20,165
Total collateral	**33,889**	**30,813**	**17,355**	**17,355**	**15,342**	**15,448**	**66,586**	**63,616**
Acquired Instruments								
For trading purposes		2,154						2,154
For investment purposes								
Total acquired instruments		**2,154**						**2,154**

(*) Production companies are legal entities which comply with the following conditions:

i) They engage in productive activities and generate a separable flow of income,

ii) Less than 50% of their assets are trading securities or investments.

(**) Investment companies include those legal entities that do not comply with the conditions for production companies and are profit-oriented.

(***) Individuals include key members of the management, who directly or indirectly posses the authority and responsibility of planning, administrating and controlling the activities of the organization, including directors. This category also includes their family members who are expected to have an influence or to be influenced by such individuals in their interactions with the organization.

(****) These guarantees correspond mainly to shares and other financial guarantees

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

38. Related Party Transactions, continued:

(a) Other assets and liabilities with related parties:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	11,174	97,390
Derivative instruments	107,487	116,010
Other assets	2,931	2,665
Total	121,592	216,065
Liabilities		
Demand deposits	87,480	69,287
Savings accounts and time deposits	378,965	531,448
Derivative instruments	83,582	100,238
Debt issued	79,821	
Borrowings from financial institutions	134,820	194,059
Other liabilities	9,044	7,969
Total	773,712	903,001

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

38. Related Party Transactions, continued:

(c) Income and expenses from related party transactions (*):

Type of income or expense recognized	2012 Income MCh$	2012 Expense MCh$	2011 Income MCh$	2011 Expense MCh$
Interest and revenue expenses	18,759	21,501	15,522	31,190
Fees and commission income	56,717	33,337	56,979	30,647
Financial operating	188,990	152,819	499,960	399,773
Provision for credit risk		677	221	
Operating expenses		64,213		65,718
Other income and expenses	744	40	843	53
Total	265,210	272,587	573,525	527,381

(*) This detail does not constitute an Income Statement for related party transactions since assets with these parties are not necessarily equal to liabilities and each item reflects total income and expense and does not correspond to exact transactions.

(d) Related party contracts:

There are no any contracts entered during 2012 and 2011 which does not represent a customary transaction within the Bank s line of business with general customers and which accounts for amounts greater than UF 1,000.

(e) Payments to key management personnel:

	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Remunerations	3,820	3,629
Short-term benefits	3,871	2,820
Contract termination indemnity	668	
Stock-based benefits		

Others		
Total	8,359	6,449

Composition of key personnel:

	N° of executives	
Position	**2012**	**2011**
CEO	1	1
Deputy general manager		1
CEOs of subsidiaries	8	8
Division Managers	12	15
Total	21	25

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

38. Related Party Transactions, continued:

(f) Directors expenses and remunerations:

Name of Directors	Remunerations 2012 MCh$	Remunerations 2011 MCh$	Fees for attending Board meetings 2012 MCh$	Fees for attending Board meetings 2011 MCh$	Fees for attending Committees and Subsidiary Board meetings (1) 2012 MCh$	Fees for attending Committees and Subsidiary Board meetings (1) 2011 MCh$	Consulting 2012 MCh$	Consulting 2011 MCh$	Total 2012 MCh$	Total 2011 MCh$
Pablo Granifo Lavín	358(*)	347(*)	45	48	294	306			697	701
Andrónico Luksic Craig	147	142	8	14					155	156
Jorge Awad Mehech	49	47	23	27	110	107			182	181
Gonzalo Menéndez Duque	49	47	21	25	112	111			182	183
Jaime Estévez Valencia	49	47	23	26	92	87			164	160
Rodrigo Manubens Moltedo	49	47	23	26	49	48			121	121
Francisco Pérez Mackenna	49	47	17	22	50	46			116	115
Jorge Ergas Heyman	49	36	17	16	47	42			113	94
Thomas Fürst Freiwirth	49	47	18	23	37	34			104	104
Guillermo Luksic Craig	49	47	4	7					53	54
Jacob Ergas Ergas		10		4	9	17			9	31
Felipe Joannon Vergara		10		7		12				29
Other directors subsidiaries					165	166		86	165	252
Total	897	874	199	245	965	976		86	2,061	2,181

(1) Includes fees paid to members of the Advisory Committee of Banchile Corredores de Seguros Ltda. of MCh$19 (MCh$9 in 2011).

(*) Includes a provision of MCh$210 (MCh$205 in 2011) for an incentive subject to achieving the Bank s forecasted earnings.

Fees paid for advisory services to the Board of Directors amount to MCh$266 (MCh$248 in 2011).

Travel and other related expenses amount to MCh$329 (MCh$304 in 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries have defined a corporate framework for the Fair Value measurement and control to accomplish the Fair Value process according to local regulations, market standards and best practices in the industry. This framework is contained into the Banco de Chile s Fair Value Policy.

One of the most important definition in this framework is the Product Control Unit, hereinafter PCU, function. This area is independent from both the principal management and the business unit, and reports to the CFO of Banco de Chile. This area is responsible for the independent verification of Profit and Losses, and Fair Value measurement and control for all Treasury transactions; Trading, Funding and gapping and Investments deals.

To accomplish the measurements and controls, Banco de Chile and its subsidiaries, take into account at least the following aspects:

(i) Industry standards of fair value measurements.

In the fair value calculation process, is used standard methodologies; closing prices, discounted cash flows and option models, Black-Scholes model, in the options case. The input parameters are rates, prices and volatility levels for each term and market factor that can change the fair value of any instrument in the portfolio.

(ii) Quoted prices in active markets.

The fair value for instruments with quoted prices in active markets is determined using daily quotes from electronic systems information as Bloomberg and Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago terminals. This quote represents the price at which the instrument is frequently buy and sell in financial markets.

The prices used for determine the fair value of each instrument corresponds to the midpoint for a specific market factor, currency and term.

(iii) Valuation techniques.

If there is not market quotes in active markets for the financial instrument, valuation techniques will be used to determine the fair value.

Due to the fact that fair value models requires a set of market parameters as inputs, it is part of the fair value process to maximize the utilization based in observable quoted prices or derived from similar instruments in active markets. Nevertheless there are some cases for which neither quoted prices nor derived prices are available; in these cases external data from specialized providers, brokers such as ICAP, price for similar transactions and historical information it is used for validate the parameters that will be used as inputs.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(iv) Fair value adjustments.

Part of the fair value process consist in adjustment, Market Value Adjustments or MVA for short, to take into account two different market facts; bid/offer spreads and market factors liquidity. These adjustments are calculated and analyzed by the PCU and Risk Market areas.

The bid/offer spread adjustment reflects the expected impact on fair value due to close long or short positions in a specific market factor and term, valuated at midpoint. For example, long positions in an asset will be impacted in order to reflect the fact that in selling that position will be quoted at bid instead at midpoint. For the bid/offer spread adjustment, market quotes or indicative prices for each position, instrument, currency and term are used. Bid, mid and offer market quotes are considered.

The liquidity adjustment considers the relative size to the market of each position in the portfolio. This adjustment is intended to reflect the relative size of Banco de Chile and the deepness of the markets. For this adjustment, the size of each position, recent transaction in active markets and recently observed liquidity are taking into account.

(v) Fair value control.

To ensure that the market input parameters that Banco de Chile is using for fair value calculations represent the state of the market and the best estimate of fair value, the PCU unit runs on a daily basis an independent verification of prices and rates. This process aims to set a preventive control on the official market parameters provided by the respective business area. A comparative control based on Mark-to-Market differences, using one set of inputs prepared by the business area and one set prepared by the PCU, is conducted before fair value calculations. The output of this process is a set of differences in fair value by currency, product and portfolio. These differences are compared with specific ranges by grouping level; currency, product and portfolio.

In the event when significant differences were detected, these differences are scaled according to the amount of materiality for each grouping level, from a single report to the trader until a report to the Board. These ranges of materiality control are approved by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

Complementary and in parallel, the PCU generates daily reports of P&L and risk market exposure. These two kind of reports allows adequate control and consistency of the parameters used in the valuation, looking backwards revision.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(vi) Judgmental analysis and information to Senior Management.

In particular no cases where there is no market quotations for the instrument, similar transaction prices or indicative parameters, a reasoned analysis and specific controls should be made to estimate the fair value of the operation or transaction. Within the Banco de Chile s framework for fair value, described in the Fair Value Policy approved by the Board of Banco de Chile, the approval level required for operate this kind of instruments, there is no market information or cannot be inferred from prices or rates, is established.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Banco de Chile and his subsidiaries, taken into account the preceding statements, classify all the financial instruments among the following levels:

Level 1: Observable, quoted price in active markets for the same instrument or specific type of transaction to be evaluated.

In this level are considered the following instruments: currency futures, Chilean central bank and treasury securities, mutual funds investments and equity.

For the Chilean central bank and treasury securities, all instruments that belong to one of the following benchmark groups will be considered as Level 1: Pesos-02, Pesos-05, Pesos-07, Pesos-10, UF-02, UF-05, UF-07, UF-10, UF-20, UF-30. A benchmark group is composed by a number of instruments that have similar duration and share the same quoted price within the group. This condition allows for a greater depth of the market, assuring daily observable quotes.

For each and every one of these instruments exist daily observable market valuation parameters; internal rates of return and closing prices, respectively, therefore no assumptions are needed to calculate the fair value. For currency futures as well as mutual funds and equity, closing prices times the number of instruments is used for fair value calculations. For Chilean central bank and treasury securities the internal rate of return is used to discount every cash flow and obtain the fair value of each instrument, for each currency; CLP or CLF.

The preceding described methodology corresponds to the one utilized for the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (Santiago s main Exchange) and is recognized as the standard in the market.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(a) Fair value hierarchy, continued

Level 2: No market quotes are available for the specific financial instrument, or the observable prices are sporadic and therefore the market does not have enough depth. For instruments in this level the valuation is done based on inference from observable market parameters; quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets.

This level is composed mostly by derivatives, currency and rate derivatives, bank s debt securities, mortgage claims, money market instruments and less liquid Chilean central bank and treasury securities.

For derivatives the fair value process depend upon his value is impacted by volatility as a relevant market factor; if is the case, Black-Scholes-Merton type of formula it is used. For the rest of the derivatives, swaps and forwards, net present value through discounted cash flows is used. For securities classified as level 2, the obtained internal rate of return is used to discount every cash flow and obtain the fair value of each instrument, for each currency.

In the event that there is no observable price for an instrument in a specific term, the price will be inferred from the interpolation between periods that do have observable quoted price in active markets. These models incorporate various market variables, including foreign exchange rates and interest rate curves. In some cases external data from specialized providers, brokers such as ICAP and Riskamerica, price for similar transactions and historical information it is used for validate the parameters that will be used as inputs.

The techniques described above are used by the Santiago Stock Exchange in Chile, Bloomberg or the Over-the-Counter, and correspond to the standard methodology used in the local and international markets.

Level 3: The input parameters used in the valuation are not observable through market quotes in active markets neither can be inferred directly from other transaction information in active markets. This category also includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where adjustments or assumptions are needed to reflect the differences between them.

Instruments classified as level 3 correspond to Corporate Debt issued mainly Chilean and foreign companies, issued both in Chile and abroad. These instruments are classified, for accounting purposes, as Available for Sale. For this securities classified as level 3, the indicative internal rate of return is used to discount every cash flow and obtain the fair value of each instrument, for each currency. In this case only external data from specialized providers, brokers such as ICAP, Riskamerica and Interactive Data, it is used to for validate the parameters that will be used as inputs.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(a) Fair value hierarchy, continued

For this level corresponds to the described technique used by both the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago de Chile as Bloomberg, and correspond to the standard methodology used in the local and international market.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(b) Level hierarchy classification and figures

The following table shows the figures by hierarchy, for instruments registered at fair value.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Financial Assets								
Financial assets held-for-trading from the Chilean Government and Central Bank	65,548	72,971	6,831	4,871			72,379	77,842
Other instruments issued in Chile	188	371	87,115	191,063		585	87,303	192,019
Instruments issued abroad								
Mutual fund investments	33,042	31,910					33,042	31,910
Subtotal	98,778	105,252	93,946	195,934		585	192,724	301,771
Derivative contracts for trading purposes								
Forwards			70,166	125,766			70,166	125,766
Swaps			258,496	258,681			258,496	258,681
Call Options			472	1,239			472	1,239
Put Options			341	2			341	2
Futures								
Subtotal			329,475	385,688			329,475	385,688
Hedge accounting derivative contracts								
Swaps			22				22	
Subtotal			22				22	
Financial assets available-for-sale from the Chilean Government and Central Bank	136,554		115,230	412,394			251,784	412,394
Other instruments issued in Chile			646,079	606,723	278,073	321,378	924,152	928,101
	30,538				57,966	128,403	88,504	128,403

Instruments issued abroad								
Subtotal	167,092		761,309	1,019,117	336,039	449,781	1,264,440	1,468,898
Total	265,870	105,252	1,184,752	1,600,739	336,039	450,366	1,786,661	2,156,357
Financial Liabilities								
Derivative contracts for trading purposes								
Forwards			81,790	115,797			81,790	115,797
Swaps			264,052	272,976			264,052	272,976
Call Options			395	1,149			395	1,149
Put Options			387	35			387	35
Futures								
Other				21				21
Subtotal			346,624	389,978			346,624	389,978
Hedge derivative contracts								
Swaps			33,698	39,935			33,698	39,935
Subtotal			33,698	39,935			33,698	39,935
Total			380,322	429,913			380,322	429,913

Since last quarter of the present period, it was established a new criteria of classification of the level of financial instruments, according to what observables are their prices in the market. The new definition is described above of this disclosure. It should be noted that this change has no impact on the valuation of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(c) Level 3 reconciliation

The following table shows the reconciliation between stock at the beginning and the end of balance periods for instruments classified in Level 3:

	As of December 31, 2012					
	Balance as of January 1, 2012 MCh$	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income MCh$	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Equity MCh$	Purchases, Sales and Agreements, net MCh$	Transfer to Level 1 and 2 MCh$	Balance as of December 31, 2012 MCh$
Financial Assets						
Financial assets held-for-trading						
Central bank instruments						
Other instruments issued in Chile	585	183		(768)		
Instruments issued abroad						
Mutual funds						
Subtotal	585	183		(768)		
Available for Sale Instruments						
Central bank instruments						
Other instruments issued in Chile	321,378	1,511	(1,410)	(43,406)		278,073
Instruments issued abroad	128,403	(5,713)	19,666	(59,432)	(24,958)	57,966
Subtotal	449,781	(4,202)	18,256	(102,838)	(24,958)	336,039
Total	450,366	(4,019)	18,256	(103,606)	(24,958)	336,039

	As of December 31, 2011					
	Balance as of January 1, 2011 MCh$	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income MCh$	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Equity MCh$	Purchases, Sales and Agreements, net MCh$	Transfer to Level 1 and 2 MCh$	Balance as of December 31, 2011 MCh$
Financial Assets						
Financial assets held-for-trading						
Central bank instruments						
Other instruments issued in Chile	1,740	94		(1,249)		585
Instruments issued abroad						

Mutual funds					
Subtotal	1,740	94		(1,249)	585
Available for Sale Instruments					
Central bank instruments					
Other instruments issued in Chile	230,480	11,992	(2,130)	81,036	321,378
Instruments issued abroad	84,072	16,115	(3,897)	32,113	128,403
Subtotal	314,552	28,107	(6,027)	113,149	449,781
Total	316,292	28,201	(6,027)	111,900	450,366

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(d) Sensitivity of level 3 instruments to changes in key assumptions of the input parameters for the valuation model.

The following table shows the sensitivity, by instrument, for instruments classified as level 3 to changes in key assumptions:

	As of December 31, 2012		As of December 31, 2011	
	Level 3 MCh$	Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions of models MCh$	Level 3 MCh$	Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions of models MCh$
Financial Assets				
Financial assets held-for-trading				
Other instruments issued in Chile			585	
Total			585	
Financial assets available-for-Sale				
Other instruments issued in Chile	278,073	(802)	321,378	(421)
Instruments issued abroad	57,966	(762)	128,403	(249)
Total	336,039	(1,564)	449,781	(670)

The level 3 figures in the precedent matrix represent the fair value calculated using data provided by the Business area, verified by the PCU using prices from independent market data providers. The following column, sensitivity to changes in key assumptions of models, represents the best proxy for what could be a variation, or delta, in the fair value of these instruments.

The sensitivity figures are calculated as a difference in fair values. This difference is calculated as the fair value in the precedent column, Banco de Chile figures, minus the fair value obtained by using other market data set. The rationale behind this way to calculate the sensitivity is based on the appropriateness of prices and rates provided by independent sources, such as Interactive Data. This brokerage information companies uses all the available market information and is used by the major financial institutions in Chile such as Banks and Pension Funds.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(e) Other assets and liabilities

The following table summarizes the fair values of the Bank s main financial assets and liabilities that are not recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. The values shown in this note do not attempt to estimate the value of the Bank s income-generating assets, nor forecast their future behavior. The estimated fair value is as follows:

	Book Value		Fair Value	
	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$	2012 MCh$	2011 MCh$
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	684,925	881,146	684,925	881,146
Transactions in the course of collection	396,611	373,639	396,611	373,639
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	35,100	47,981	35,100	47,981
Subtotal	1,116,636	1,302,766	1,116,636	1,302,766
Loans and advances to banks				
Domestic banks	14,304	15,054	14,304	15,054
Central bank	1,100,696	300,819	1,100,696	300,819
Foreign banks	228,322	332,552	228,322	332,552
Subtotal	1,343,322	648,425	1,343,322	648,425
Loans to customers, net				
Commercial loans	11,484,276	10,974,741	11,473,251	10,973,062
Residential mortgage loans	4,182,587	3,591,530	4,201,091	3,557,248
Consumer loans	2,667,467	2,427,032	2,683,593	2,426,959
Subtotal	18,334,330	16,993,303	18,357,935	16,957,269
Total	20,794,288	18,944,494	20,817,893	18,908,460
Liabilities				
Current accounts and other demand deposits	5,470,971	4,895,426	5,470,971	4,895,426
Transactions in the course of payment	159,218	155,424	159,218	155,424
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	226,396	223,202	226,396	223,202
Savings accounts and time deposits	9,612,950	9,282,324	9,589,643	9,273,010
Borrowings from financial institutions	1,108,681	1,690,939	1,103,252	1,689,172
Other financial obligations	162,123	184,785	162,123	184,785
Subtotal	16,740,339	16,432,100	16,711,603	16,421,019
Debt Issued				
Letters of credit for residential purposes	85,967	106,965	87,088	115,825
Letters of credit for general purposes	29,229	45,133	29,610	48,871
Bonds	2,412,233	1,488,369	2,282,014	1,459,145

Subordinate bonds	746,504	747,874	726,369	728,330
Subtotal	3,273,933	2,388,341	3,125,081	2,352,171
Total	20,014,272	18,820,441	19,836,684	18,773,190

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

39. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued:

(d) Other assets and liabilities, continued:

The fair value of assets not presented at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position is derived from balance sheet stocks and cash flows that Banco de Chile expects to receive, discounted using the relevant market interest rate for each type of transaction. These lasts cash flows are obtained from regulatory reports, in particular the C40 report.

The C40 report contains cash flows, in future value, for assets and liabilities, by maturity and currency. For long term assets and liabilities, contractual cash flows are used to calculate the fair value. The cash flows are discounted by type of asset and currency to obtain their present value. The discount rates used to calculate the present value for each type of asset and liability correspond to the marginal rates of each product, considering specific rates by currency and term to capture both the risk inherent to the term as well as the expected level of each currency.

For financial assets and liabilities that have a short term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without specific maturity.

For loans, contractual cash flows and loan loss provisions are used to calculate the fair value. The cash flows are discounted by type of asset and currency to obtain their present value. Consecutively, the loan loss provision, by type of asset, is subtracted from the present value to take into account the fact that the Bank has already model the estimate probability that his customers do not fulfill their obligations.

The fair value of liabilities that do not have quoted market prices, it is based on discounted cash flows, using interest rates to similar terms.

The Bank did not incur any day 1 profits or losses during the reporting period (difference between mark to market at the end of day and the effective rate of the transactions).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

40. Maturity of Assets and Liabilities:

The table below shows details of loans and other financial assets and liabilities grouped in accordance with their remaining maturity, including accrued interest as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Trading and available for sale instruments are included at their fair value:

	2012						
	Up to 1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 month and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 year and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	684,925						684,925
Transactions in the course of collection	396,611						396,611
Financial Assets held-for-trading	192,724						192,724
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	8,338	855	25,907				35,100
Derivative instruments	19,155	26,190	85,576	93,733	40,801	64,042	329,497
Loans and advances to banks (**)	1,152,642	14,409	177,230				1,344,281
Loans to customers (*) (**)	1,743,729	1,863,499	3,512,461	4,110,399	1,945,584	4,653,379	17,829,051
Financial assets available-for-sale	272,371	171,017	343,665	152,075	132,382	192,930	1,264,440
Financial assets held-to-maturity							
Total assets	4,470,495	2,075,970	4,144,839	4,356,207	2,118,767	4,910,351	22,076,629

	2011						
	Up to 1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 month and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 year and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	881,146						881,146
Transactions in the course of collection	373,639						373,639
Financial Assets held-for-trading	301,771						301,771
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	40,212	6,270	1,499				47,981
Derivative instruments	28,741	32,789	107,867	88,709	59,061	68,521	385,688

Loans and advances to banks (**)	300,819		348,612				649,431
Loans to customers (*) (**)	2,130,411	2,190,492	3,906,372	3,243,770	1,477,637	3,536,944	16,485,626
Financial assets available-for-sale	136,620	231,810	267,521	118,722	222,782	491,443	1,468,898
Financial assets held-to-maturity							
Total assets	4,193,359	2,461,361	4,631,871	3,451,201	1,759,480	4,096,908	20,594,180

(*) This only includes loans that are current as of year end. Therefore, it excludes past due loans amounting to MCh$932,714 (MCh$892,167 in 2011) of which MCh$524,552 (MCh$500,603 in 2011) were less than 30 days past due.

(**) The respective provisions, which amount to MCh$427,435 (MCh$384,490 in 2011) for loans to customers and MCh$959 (MCh$1,006 in 2010) for borrowings from financial institutions, have not been deducted from these balance.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

40. Maturity of Assets and Liabilities, continued:

	2012						
	Up to 1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 month and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 year and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Liabilities							
Current accounts and other demand deposits	5,470,971						5,470,971
Transactions in the course of payment	159,218						159,218
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	224,793	1,603					226,396
Savings accounts and time deposits (***)	3,832,539	2,356,386	2,846,609	397,643	279	30	9,433,486
Derivative instruments	27,981	30,469	60,284	116,048	48,616	96,924	380,322
Borrowings from financial institutions	181,972	153,702	631,051	141,956			1,108,681
Debt issued:							
Mortgage bonds	5,351	5,853	15,859	35,502	21,843	30,788	115,196
Bonds	47,119	133,570	56,633	456,334	358,097	1,360,480	2,412,233
Subordinate bonds	1,164	2,276	34,731	48,378	151,612	508,343	746,504
Other financial obligations	106,972	1,005	5,140	10,534	7,201	31,271	162,123
Total liabilities	10,058,080	2,684,864	3,650,307	1,206,395	587,648	2,027,836	20,215,130

	2011						
	Up to 1 month MCh$	Over 1 month and up to 3 months MCh$	Over 3 month and up to 12 months MCh$	Over 1 year and up to 3 years MCh$	Over 3 year and up to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Liabilities							
Current accounts and other demand deposits	4,895,426						4,895,426
Transactions in the course of payment	155,424						155,424
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	218,578	4,553	71				223,202
Savings accounts and time deposits (***)	4,333,690	1,937,012	2,540,911	292,426	355	30	9,104,424
Derivative instruments	36,739	34,976	91,148	98,013	58,077	110,960	429,913
Borrowings from financial institutions	138,551	200,786	1,079,317	220,368	51,917		1,690,939

Debt issued:							
Mortgage bonds	6,190	7,063	19,699	44,374	30,581	44,191	152,098
Bonds	3,149	351	7,656	261,719	370,152	845,342	1,488,369
Subordinate bonds	2,639	2,068	42,599	45,082	162,619	492,867	747,874
Other financial obligations	123,512	1,009	5,371	12,355	8,191	34,347	184,785
Total liabilities	9,913,898	2,187,818	3,786,772	974,337	681,892	1,527,737	19,072,454

(***) Excluding term saving accounts, which amount to MCh$179,464 (MCh$177,900 in 2011).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management:

(1) Introduction

The Bank s risk management is based on specialization, knowledge of the business and the experience of its teams, with professionals specifically dedicated to each different type of risks. Our policy is to maintain an integrated, forward looking approach to risk management, taking into account the current and forecasted economic environment and the risk/return ratio of all products for both the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Our credit policies and processes acknowledge the particularities of each market and segment, thus affording specialized treatment to each one of them. The integrated information prepared for risk analysis is key to developing our strategic plan, this objectives include: determining the desired risk level for each business line; aligning all strategies with the established risk level; communicating desired risk levels to Bank s commercial areas; developing models, processes and tools for evaluating, measuring and controlling risk throughout the different business lines and areas; informing the board of directors about risks and their evolution; proposing action plans to address important deviations in risk indicators and enforcing compliance of applicable standards and regulations.

(a) Risk Management Structure

Credit and Market Risk Management lies at the all levels of the Organization, with a structure that recognizes the relevance of the different risk areas that exist. Current levels are:

(i) Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the establishment and monitoring of the Bank s risk management structure. Due to the above, it is permanently informed regarding the evolution of the different risk areas, participating through its Finance and Financial Risk Committees, Credit Committees, Portfolio Committees and Audit Committee, which check the status of credit and market risks. In addition, it actively participates in each of them, informed of the status of the portfolio and participating in the strategic definitions that impact the quality of the portfolio.

Risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set adequate limits and controls and monitor risks and compliance with limits. The policies and risk management systems are regularly reviewed in order for them to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank s activities. It, through its standards and management procedures intends to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(1) Introduction, continued

(a) Risk Management Structure, continued

(ii) Finance, International and Financial Risk Committee

This committee meets monthly to review developments and the current status of financial positions and market, price and liquidity risk. It reviews estimated results from financial positions in order to measure the risk/return ratio of the Bank s Treasury business, as well as the evolution of and forecasts regarding use of capital. The knowledge of the current state of the market risks allow to forecast potential future loss, with an important confidence level, in the case of adverse transactions in the main market variables or illiquidity (exchange rate, interest rates and options volatility) or a tight liquidity (either liquidity of trading in financial instruments as funding liquidity).

Additionally, the Committee reviews the estimated financial results that generate these positions separately, in order to measure the risk-return businesses involved in handling financial positions of the Treasury, the evolution of the use of capital, and the estimated credit risk and market that the Bank will face in the future. The Committee also discussed the international financial exposure and liabilities major credit exposures generated by derivatives transactions.

Committee is responsible for the design of policies and procedures related to the establishment of limits and alerts financial positions, as well as measurement, control and reporting of the same. Subsequently, policies and procedures are subject to approval by the Bank Board.

The Finance, International and Financial Risk Committee comprises the Chairman, four Directors, the General Manager, the Manager of Corporate Risk Division, the Manager of the Corporate and Investment Banking Division, the Manager of Financial Control Division, the Manager of Treasury Division and the Manager of Financial Risk Area.

The Committee meets in regular session once a month and may be cited extraordinary request of the President, two Directors or the General Manager.

(iii) Credit Committees

The corporate governance structure of the Bank provides various credit committees responsible for credit decisions related to the different business segments and the type of risk involved. These committees have higher expression in the Credit Committee of the Board, consisting of the General Manager, the Manager of Corporate Risk Division, and at least three directors who review weekly all operations that exceed UF750,000.

Each credit committee is responsible for defining the terms and conditions of acceptance of counterparty risks considered in the evaluation, and are comprised of members with sufficient powers for decision-making. The Corporate Risk Division participates in an independently and autonomic form from commercial areas.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(1) Introduction, continued

(a) Risk Management Structure, continued

(iv) Portfolio Risk Committee

The main function of Portfolio Risk Committee is to know, from a global perspective, the evolution of the composition of the Bank s loan portfolio. This is, according to economic sectors, business segments, products, terms, and everything that would have a broad view of counterparty risk is assumed. This Committee reviews, in detail, the main exposures by economic groups, debtors, and behavioral parameters such as default indicators, past due loans, impairment, charges-off and provisions for loan losses for each segment.

The mission of this Committee is to approve and propose to the Board risk management strategies differentiated. This includes credit policies, the portfolio assessment methodologies and calculation of provisions to cover expected losses. Is responsible also know the sufficiency of provision; authorize extraordinary charge-offs when it exhausted the recoveries instances and management control settlement of assets received in lieu of payments. It also reviews the methodological guidelines for the development of credit risk models, which are assessed on the Technical Committee for the Supervision of internal models.

The Portfolio Risk Committee meets monthly and is composed of the Chairman of the Board, two Directors, the General Manager, the Manager of Corporate Risk Division, the Manager of the Risk Division and the Area Manager Risk Architecture. The Committee may be summoned to an extraordinary request of the President, two Directors or the General Manager.

(v) Treasury

The Bank s Treasury Division is responsible for managing price risks (interest rates, exchange rates and options volatility) for its Trading and Accrual Portfolios, based on limits approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, it is the sole body responsible for ensuring that the Bank maintains adequate liquidity levels in line with market conditions and the needs of its different business units.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(1) Introduction, continued

(a) Risk Management Structure, continued

(vi) Corporate Risk Division

Banco de Chile has a team with a vast experience and knowledge in each matter related to risks associated with credit, market, operational and technology, which ensures comprehensive and consolidated management of the same, including the Bank and its subsidiaries, identifying and evaluating the risks generated in customers, in their own operations and their suppliers. The focus is on the future, finding determine with different techniques and tools, the potential changes that could affect the solvency, liquidity, the correct operation or the reputation of Banco of Chile.

Regarding the management of Credit Risk, Corporate Risk Division oversees the quality of the portfolio and optimizing the risk - return to all segments of people and companies managing the stages of approval, monitoring and recovery of loans granted.

(vii) Operational Risk Committee

The mission of Operational Risk Committee is to identify, prioritize and set strategies to mitigate key operational risk events, ensure the implementation of the management model, establish tolerances risk, ensure compliance programs, policies and procedures relating to Privacy and Information Security, Business Continuity and Operational Risk Banco de Chile.

In this year increased the frequency of execution, becoming a monthly Senior Management Committee, becoming the governing body for the Operational Risk Management and Technology. Risk management also involves the Directors of the Bank through quarterly presentations to Directors and Audit Committee on these matters.

The Operational Risk Committee is composed of the General Manager, Division Manager Corporate Risk, Manager of Financial Control Division, Manager of Operations and Technology Division, Manager of Commercial Banking Area and Manager of Operational Risk and Technology.

(b) Internal Audit

Risk management processes throughout the Bank are continually audited by the Internal Audit Area, which analyzes the sufficiency of and compliance with risk management procedures, Internal Audit discusses the results of all evaluations with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors.

(c) Measurement Methodology

In terms of Credit Risk, provision levels and portfolio expenses are the basic measurements used to determine the credit quality of our portfolio.

Risk monitoring and control are performed primarily based on established limits. These limits reflect the Bank s business and market strategy as well as the risk level it is willing to accept, with added emphasis on selected industry sectors.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(1) Introduction, continued

(c) Measurement Methodology, continued

The Bank s Chief Executive Officer, on a daily basis, and the Finance, International and Market Risk Committee, on a monthly basis, receive a report detailing the evolution of the Bank s price and liquidity risk, based on both internal and regulator-imposed metrics.

Each year, the Board of Directors is presented with the results of a sufficiency test for allowances for loan loss. This test shows whether the Bank s existing level of allowances for loan loss, both for the individual and group portfolios, is sufficient, based on historic losses or impairment experienced by the portfolio. The Board of Directors must issue a formal opinion on its sufficiency.

(2) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that we will incur a loss because a customer or counterparty do not comply with their contractual obligations, mainly its origin is in account receivable and financial investments.

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

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

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

(a) Approval Process

The analysis and credit approval operate under a differentiated approach according to each market segment, distinguishing three risk models.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(a) Approval Process, continued

The focus of this type of model evaluation is aimed at the mass market of individuals without commercial purposes. These models ensure compliance in three areas relevant to the admissions process:

Minimum credit pefil (scoring)

Borrowing Limits (exposure)

Target Market

The credit profile is described by statistical models Credit Scoring segmented for different types of customers in the commercial areas of the segment people. The predictive ability of the models has been fundamental to successfully face the risk management of the portfolio during crisis scenarios. The Risk Management centralizes data entry processes in order to ensure high standards of data quality.

Regarding the target market and borrowing limits, the Bank identifies the market subsegments based on their objectives, business strategies and opportunities, establishing definitions that identify acceptable credit profile of customers, products that will be offered, limits individual exposure and expected returns.

The Bank has also developed a broad level of knowledge regarding selection of customers, with a significant capacity to discriminate between subjects of different credit bases. Using this model, we have developed separate segmented models for retail banking and Banco CrediChile. In the case of our Consumer Division (Banco CrediChile), there are further distinctions for customers, which are separated into the following five sub-segments: retired persons, employees in the public sector, employees in the private sector over 40 years of age, employees in the private sector under 40 years of age and self-employed.

In retail banking there are also sub-segments divided by activity and length of the customer s relationship with the Bank.

Parametric Model:

The SME segment is a segment that has developed assessment schemes and ad hoc admission to their characteristics. This segment has defined a parametric model that is responsible for mass segment features a segment as well as case by case analysis. This model considers the evaluation of customers based on three pillars. These are payment behavior both internal and external, financial reporting analysis and evaluation of the client s business. This process yields a parametric evaluation category that summarizes the credit quality of the customer through a rating, which is linked directly to the powers of credit required for each operation. Note that internal audits are performed on an ongoing basis to ensure the quality of the information used.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(a) Approval Process, continued

Additionally, the Corporate Risk Division supports business significantly through the process of pre-approval of loans to customers, for optimize the relation risk-return of these segments. Thus, both the retail market and in the small and medium enterprises has specialized units that generate credit offers, according to predefined strategies for different segments.

Case to case model:

This type of analysis applies to wholesale market and corporations. It is characterized by individual assessment expert, which provides the level of risk, transaction amount and complexity of the business, among other variables. This approval process is also supported by a rating model which gives a more uniform assessment and determines the level of credit. In this sense there are a process and consolidated team with high level of experience and expertise in approving appropriations for the various segments and sectors in which the Bank operates. Additionally, to make more effective the admission process, the process of data collection, analysis and discussion of the proposed credit are supported by the areas of credit risk, with the objective of providing top quality to the assessment and achieve better response times to customer requirements.

(b) Control and Follow up

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

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

- High-level structured portfolio reviews with respect to the impact of specific macroeconomic fluctuations in relevant sectors of activity, defining case-by-case actions plans.

- Constant monitoring system in order to detect early on those customers that show potential risks, agreeing on specific action plans for these customers with the corresponding client servicing team.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(b) Control and Follow up, continued:

- Payment arrears management, backed by predictive indicators of risk level, with follow-up and action plans in the case of our most important customers, plus management of differentiated strategies for early recovery.

- Follow-up of the conditions, restrictions and covenants imposed by the credit committee to all operations requiring it due to their importance or complexity.

- Control of the exposure as well as the sufficiency of guarantees granted in the form of shares, monitoring fluctuations and preparing action plans in the event of insufficient coverage.

- Follow-up schemes of credit behavior variables and borrowers financial condition.

Risk segmentation strategies for collections processes and policies to a better integration of loan approval and monitoring processes, aligned behind a single vision of customer credit fundamentals.

(c) Derivative Instruments

The value of derivative financial instruments is always reflected in the Bank s balance sheet. The risks derived from these instruments, determined using SBIF models, are controlled against lines of credit of the counterparty at the inception of each transaction.

(d) Portfolio Concentration

Maximum credit risk exposure per counterparty without considering collateral or other credit enhancements as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 does not exceed 10% of the Bank s effective equity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

The following tables show credit risk exposure per balance sheet item, including derivatives, detailed by both geographic region and industry sector as of December 31, 2012:

	Chile MCh$	United States MCh$	Brazil MCh$	Other MCh$	Total MCh$
Financial Assets					
Cash and Due from Banks	499,473	167,186		18,266	684,925
Financial Assets held-for-trading					
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile	72,379				72,379
Other instruments issued in Chile	87,303				87,303
Instruments issued abroad					
Mutual fund investments	33,042				33,042
Subtotal	192,724				192,724
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	35,100				35,100
Derivative Contracts for Trading Purposes					
Forwards	57,852	2,652		9,662	70,166
Swaps	99,245	123,676		35,575	258,496
Call Options	439			33	472
Put Options	341				341
Futures					
Other					
Subtotal	157,877	126,328		45,270	329,475
Hedge Derivative Contracts					
Forwards					
Swaps	22				22
Call Options					
Put Options					
Futures					
Other					
Subtotal	22				22

Loans and advances to Banks					
Central Bank of Chile	1,100,696				1,100,696
Domestic banks	14,309				14,309
Foreign banks	80,458		109,505	39,313	229,276
Subtotal	1,195,463		109,505	39,313	1,344,281
Loans to Customers, Net					
Commercial loans	11,570,499	17,534	15,507	128,044	11,731,584
Residential mortgage loans	4,090,683	4,277	4,107	99,600	4,198,667
Consumer loans	2,792,539	1,922	1,522	35,531	2,831,514
Subtotal	18,453,721	23,733	21,136	263,175	18,761,765
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale					
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile	251,784				251,784
Other instruments issued in Chile	924,152				924,152
Instruments issued abroad		83,759	4,745		88,504
Subtotal	1,175,936	83,759	4,745		1,264,440
Financial assets held-to-Maturity					

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

	Financial Services MCh$	Government MCh$	Retail (Individuals) MCh$	Trade MCh$	Manufacturing MCh$	Mining MCh$	Electricity, Gas and Water MCh$	Agriculture and Livestock MCh$	Forestry MCh$	Fishing MCh$	Transportation and Telecom MCh$	Cons M
Financial Assets												
Cash and Due from Banks	216,843											
Financial Assets held-for-trading from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile												
Other instruments issued in Chile	87,115											
Instruments issued abroad												
Mutual fund investments	33,042											
Subtotal	120,157											
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	25,979		2,280	3,212				160				
Derivative Contracts for Trading Purposes												
Forwards	65,113		1	3,092	1,084	53	75	321		114	207	
Swaps	232,459			6,039	5,447	725	4,986	1,819		279	5,569	
Call Options	354			92	26							
Put Options	85			215	27				9	5		
Futures												
Other												
Subtotal	298,011		1	9,438	6,584	778	5,061	2,140	9	398	5,776	
Hedge Derivative Contracts												
Forwards												
Swaps	22											
Call Options												
Put Options												
Futures												
Other												

Subtotal	22									
Loans and advances to Banks										
Central Bank of Chile										
Domestic banks	14,309									
Foreign banks	229,276									
Subtotal	243,585									
Loans to Customers, Net										
Commercial loans (*)										
Residential mortgage loans	6,609	3,503,474	80,676	15,970	2,702		27,697		1,840	23,934
Consumer loans	3,131	2,557,411	40,109	9,400	1,532	5	33,664		840	16,280
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale										
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile										
Other instruments issued in Chile	801,159		18,262		5,024	41,309		44,303		7,640
Instruments issued abroad	88,504									
Subtotal	889,663		18,262		5,024	41,309		44,303		7,640
Financial assets held-to-Maturity										

(*) See commercial loans by industry sector in Note 12 (d).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

The following tables show credit risk exposure per balance sheet item, including derivatives, detailed by both geographic region and industry sector as of December 31, 2011:

	Chile MCh$	United States MCh$	Brazil MCh$	Other MCh$	Total MCh$
Financial Assets					
Cash and Due from Banks	622,082	228,796		30,268	881,146
Financial Assets held-for-trading					
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile	77,842				77,842
Other instruments issued in Chile	191,857			162	192,019
Instruments issued abroad					
Mutual fund investments	31,910				31,910
Subtotal	301,609			162	301,771
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	47,945			36	47,981
Derivative Contracts for Trading Purposes					
Forwards	101,356	10,490		13,920	125,766
Swaps	110,203	117,592		30,886	258,681
Call Options	1,239				1,239
Put Options	2				2
Futures					
Other					
Subtotal	212,800	128,082		44,806	385,688
Hedge Derivative Contracts					
Forwards					
Swaps					
Call Options					
Put Options					
Futures					
Other					
Subtotal					

Loans and advances to Banks					
Central bank of Chile	300,819				300,819
Domestic banks	15,059				15,059
Foreign banks	182,429		91,530	59,594	333,553
Subtotal	498,307		91,530	59,594	649,431
Loans to Customers, Net					
Commercial loans	11,011,933	8,952	18,400	165,454	11,204,739
Residential mortgage loans	3,508,169	3,984	3,135	92,146	3,607,434
Consumer loans	2,528,655	1,960	1,243	33,762	2,565,620
Subtotal	17,048,757	14,896	22,778	291,362	17,377,793
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale					
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile	412,394				412,394
Other instruments issued in Chile	928,101				928,101
Instruments issued abroad	21,870	71,740	4,712	30,081	128,403
Subtotal	1,362,365	71,740	4,712	30,081	1,468,898
Financial assets held-to-Maturity					

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

	Financial Services MCh$	Government MCh$	Retail (Individuals) MCh$	Trade MCh$	Manufacturing MCh$	Mining MCh$	Electricity, Gas and Water MCh$	Agriculture and Livestock MCh$	Forestry MCh$	Fishing MCh$	Transportation and Telecom MCh$	Constru MCh
Financial Assets												
Cash and Due from Banks	328,933											
Financial Assets held-for-trading												
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile												
Other instruments issued in Chile	191,999											
Instruments issued abroad												
Mutual fund investments	30,626											
Subtotal	222,625											
Receivables from repurchase agreements and security borrowing	13,619			2,780	92	512	21,045		57	118	5,959	
Derivative Contracts for Trading Purposes												
Forwards	60,037		9	2,006	5,787	1,457	160	5,337	151	326	148	
Swaps	185,892	672		3,933	4,333	59	8,394	18,241	34	906	2,136	
Call Options	1,167			68								
Put Options				2								
Futures												
Other												
Subtotal	247,096	672	9	6,009	10,120	1,516	8,554	23,578	185	1,232	2,284	
Hedge Derivative Contracts												
Forwards												
Swaps												
Call Options												
Put Options												
Futures												

Other											
Subtotal											
Loans and advances to Banks											
Central Bank of Chile											
Domestic banks	15,059										
Foreign banks	333,404										
Subtotal	348,463										
Loans to Customers, Net											
Commercial loans (*)											
Residential mortgage loans	5,175	3,101,327	71,639	14,687	2,506		21,524	2,819	1,442	22,073	1
Consumer loans	3,250	1,957,143	40,137	8,599	1,573	9	28,208	1,557	728	16,433	
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale											
from the Chilean Government and Central Bank of Chile	217,429										
Other instruments issued in Chile	892,287		2,393		67	6,097		3,247		15,009	
Instruments issued abroad	113,497						14,906				
Subtotal	1,223,213		2,393		67	6,097	14,906	3,247		15,009	
Financial assets held-to-Maturity											

(*) See commercial loans by industry sector in Note No.12 (d).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(e) Collaterals and Other Credit Enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on the counterparty s credit risk assessment.

The Bank has guidelines regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are:

- For commercial loans: Residential and non-residential real estate, liens and inventory.
- For retail loans: Mortgages on residential property.

The Bank also obtains collateral from parent companies for loans granted to their subsidiaries.

Management makes sure its collateral is acceptable according to both external standards and internal policy guidelines and parameters. The Bank has approximately 182,387 collateral assets, the majority of which consist of real estate.

The Bank also uses mitigating tactics for credit risk on derivative transactions. To date, the following mitigating tactics are used:

- Accelerating transactions and net payment using market values at the date of default of one of the parties.

- Option for both parties to terminate early any transactions with a counterparty at a given date, using market values as of the respective date.

- Margins established with time deposits by customers that close FX forwards with subsidiary Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.

(f) Credit Quality by Asset Class

The Bank determines the credit quality of financial assets using internal credit ratings. The rating process is linked to the Bank s approval and monitoring processes and is carried out in accordance with risk categories established by current standards. Credit quality is continuously updated based on any favorable or unfavorable developments to customers or their environments, considering aspects such as commercial and payment behavior as well as financial information.

The Bank also conducts reviews of companies in certain industry sectors that are affected by macroeconomic or sector-specific variables. Such reviews allow the Bank to timely establish any necessary allowance loan losses that are sufficient to cover losses for potentially uncollectable loans.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(f) Credit Quality by Asset Class, continued:

The following table shows credit quality by asset class for balance sheet items, based on the Bank s credit rating system.

As of December 31, 2012:

	Individual Portfolio			Group Portfolio		
	Normal MCh$	Substandard MCh$	Non-complying MCh$	Normal MCh$	Non-complying MCh$	Total MCh$
Financial Assets						
Loans and advances to banks						
Central Bank of Chile	1,100,696					1,100,696
Domestic banks	14,309					14,309
Foreign banks	229,276					229,276
Subtotal	1,344,281					1,344,281
Loans to customers (before allowances for loan losses)						
Commercial loans	9,331,407	204,369	145,022	1,864,798	185,988	11,731,584
Residential mortgage loans				4,148,374	50,293	4,198,667
Consumer loans				2,649,995	181,519	2,831,514
Subtotal	9,331,407	204,369	145,022	8,663,167	417,800	18,761,765

As of December 31, 2011:

	Individual Portfolio			Group Portfolio		
	Normal MCh$	Substandard MCh$	Non-complying MCh$	Normal MCh$	Non-complying MCh$	Total MCh$
Financial Assets(*)						

Loans and advances to banks						
Central Bank of Chile	300,819					300,819
Domestic banks	15,059					15,059
Foreign banks	333,553					333,553
Subtotal	649,431					649,431
Loans to customers (before allowances for loan losses)						
Commercial loans	9,401,508	56,405	163,859	1,443,208	137,812	11,202,792
Residential mortgage loans				3,543,520	63,914	3,607,434
Consumer loans				2,439,495	126,125	2,565,620
Subtotal	9,401,508	56,405	163,859	7,426,223	327,851	17,375,846

(*) There are loans subject of hedge accounting amounted Ch$1,947 million.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

41. Risk Management, continued:

(2) Credit Risk, continued

(f) Credit Quality by Asset Class, continued:

Analysis of age of portfolio loan, over-due loans by financial asset class:

Terms:

Default 1: 1 to 29 days

Default 2: 30 to 59 days

Default 3: 60 to 89 days

As of December 31, 2012:

	Default 1 MCh$	Default 2 MCh$	Default 3 MCh$	Total MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	52			52
Commercial loans	23,049	20,677	3,774	47,500
Import-export financing	22,717			