

BANCO SANTANDER CHILE  
Form 20-F  
June 30, 2011

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F  
(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 1-14554

BANCO SANTANDER-CHILE

(d/b/a Santander, Banco Santander, Banco Santander Santiago, and Santander Santiago)  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

SANTANDER-CHILE BANK

(d/b/a Santander, Banco Santander, Santander Santiago Bank, and Santander Santiago)  
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Chile

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Bandera 140

Santiago, Chile

Telephone: 011-562-320-2000

(Address of principal executive offices)

Robert Moreno Heimlich

Tel: 562-320-8284, Fax: 562-696-1679, email:rmorenoh@santander.cl

Bandera 140, 19th Floor, Santiago, Chile

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which

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American Depositary Shares (“ADS”), each representing the right to receive 1,039 Shares of Common Stock without par value  
Shares of Common Stock, without par value\*  
registered  
New York Stock Exchange

\*Santander-Chile’s shares of common stock are not listed for trading, but only in connection with the registration of the American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

7.375% Subordinated Notes due 2012

(Title of Class)

The number of outstanding shares of each class of common stock of Banco Santander-Chile at December 31, 2010, was:

188,446,126,794 Shares of Common Stock, without par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes     No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes     No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes     No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes     No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-Accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17     Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes     No

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING  
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements in this Annual Report on Form 20-F that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements appear throughout this report and include statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations regarding:

- asset growth and alternative sources of funding
  - growth of our fee-based business
    - financing plans
    - impact of competition
    - impact of regulation
  - exposure to market risks including:
    - interest rate risk
    - foreign exchange risk
    - equity price risk
  - projected capital expenditures
    - liquidity
    - trends affecting:
      - our financial condition
      - our results of operation

The sections of this Annual Report which contain forward-looking statements include, without limitation, “Item 3: Key Information—Risk Factors,” “Item 4: Information on the Company—Competition,” “Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects,” “Item 8: Financial Information—Legal Proceedings,” and “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.” Our forward-looking statements also may be identified by words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “projects,” “intends,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “seeks,” “aim,” “combined,” “estimates,” “probability,” “risk,” “objective,” “future” or similar expressions.

You should understand that the following important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report and in the documents which are incorporated by reference, could affect our future results and could cause those results or other outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements:

-

changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes towards lending to Chile or Chilean companies

- changes in economic conditions
  - the monetary and interest rate policies of the Banco Central de Chile (the “Central Bank”)
    - inflation
-

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- deflation
- unemployment
- unanticipated turbulence in interest rates
- movements in foreign exchange rates
- movements in equity prices or other rates or prices
- changes in Chilean and foreign laws and regulations
- changes in taxes
- competition, changes in competition and pricing environments
- our inability to hedge certain risks economically
- the adequacy of loss allowances
- technological changes
- changes in consumer spending and saving habits
- increased costs
- unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms
- changes in, or failure to comply with, banking regulations
- our ability to successfully market and sell additional services to our existing customers
  - disruptions in client service
  - natural disasters
  - implementation of new technologies
- an inaccurate or ineffective client segmentation model

You should not place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date at which they were made. The forward-looking statements contained in this report speak only as of the date of this Annual Report, and we do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

CERTAIN TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

As used in this Annual Report, “Santander-Chile”, “the Bank”, “we,” “our” and “us” or similar terms refer to Banco Santander Chile together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

When we refer to “Banco Santander Spain” or “Santander Spain”, we refer to our parent company, Banco Santander.

As used in this Annual Report, the term “billion” means one thousand million (1,000,000,000).

In this Annual Report, references to “\$”, “US\$”, “U.S. dollars” and “dollars” are to United States dollars, references to “Chilean pesos,” “pesos” or “Ch\$” are to Chilean pesos and references to “UF” are to Unidades de



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Fomento. The UF is an inflation-indexed Chilean monetary unit with a value in Chilean pesos that changes daily to reflect changes in the official Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) of the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (the Chilean National Institute of Statistics) for the previous month. See “Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”.

In this Annual Report, references to the Audit Committee are to the Bank’s Comité de Directores y Auditoría.

In this Annual Report, references to “BIS” are to the Bank for International Settlement, and references to “BIS ratio” are to the capital adequacy ratio as calculated in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Santander-Chile is a Chilean bank and maintains its financial books and records in Chilean pesos and prepares its audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

As required by local regulations, our locally filed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Chilean accounting principles issued by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (“Chilean Bank GAAP” and the “SBIF,” respectively). The accounting principles issued by the SBIF are substantially similar to IFRS but there are some exceptions. Therefore, our locally filed consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to IFRS in order to comply with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). For further details and a discussion on the main differences between Chilean Bank GAAP and IFRS, see “Item 5: A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Accounting Standards Applied in 2010.”

The notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contain information in addition to that presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The notes provide narrative descriptions or details of these financial statements.

The audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report have been prepared from accounting records maintained by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2008, as well as the Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, included herein for comparative purposes, were also prepared in accordance with IFRS, on a basis consistent with the financial statements for the periods ending December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010.

We have formatted our financial information according to the classification format for banks used in Chile. We have not reclassified the line items to comply with Article 9 of Regulation S-X. Article 9 is a regulation of the SEC that contains formatting requirements for bank holding company financial statements.

Our auditors, Deloitte Auditores y Consultores Limitada, an independent registered public accounting firm, have audited our consolidated financial statements in respect of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 included in this Annual Report in accordance with IFRS (our “Audited Consolidated Financial Statements”). See page F-1 to our consolidated financial statements for the 2010, 2009 and 2008 report prepared by Deloitte Auditores y Consultores Limitada.

Functional and Presentation currency

The Chilean peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency which influences its structure of costs and revenues, as such and in accordance with International Accounting Standard 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates has been defined as the functional and presentation currency. Accordingly, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso are treated as “foreign currency.”

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For presentation purposes we have translated millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$ million) into thousands of US dollars (ThUS\$) using the rate as indicated below under “Exchange Rates”, for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended as of December 31, 2010.

### Loans

Unless otherwise specified, all references herein (except in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements) to loans are to loans and financial leases before deduction for loan loss allowance, and, except as otherwise specified, all market share data presented herein are based on information published periodically by the SBIF. Non-performing loans include loans for which either principal or interest is overdue, and which do not accrue interest. Restructured loans for which no payments are overdue are not ordinarily classified as non-performing loans. Past due loans include, with respect to any loan, only the portion of principal and interest that is overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loan that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance according to the terms of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days after initiation of such proceedings. See “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower’s Payment Performance”.

According to IFRS, a loan is evaluated on each financial statement reporting date to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists. A loan will be impaired if, and only if, objective evidence of impairment exists as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan, and such event or events have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of such loan that can be reliably estimated. It may not be possible to identify a single event that was the individual cause of the impairment.

An impairment loss relating to a loan is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate.

Individually significant loans are individually tested for impairment. The remaining financial assets are evaluated collectively in groups with similar credit risk characteristics.

The reversal of an impairment loss occurs only if it can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment loss was recorded. In the case of loans recorded at amortized cost, the reversal is recorded in income. See “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Analysis of Loan Loss Allowance”.

Outstanding loans and the related percentages of our loan portfolio consisting of corporate and consumer loans in the section entitled “Item 4: C. Business Overview” are categorized based on the nature of the borrower. Outstanding loans and related percentages of our loan portfolio consisting of corporate and consumer loans in the section entitled “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information” are categorized in accordance with the reporting requirements of the SBIF, which are based on the type and term of loans. This disclosure is consistent with IFRS.

### Effect of Rounding

Certain figures included in this Annual Report and in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded up for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this Annual Report have not in all cases been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, certain percentage amounts in this Annual Report may vary from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain other amounts that appear in this Annual

Report may not sum due to rounding.

#### Economic and Market Data

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise indicated, all macroeconomic data related to the Chilean economy is based on information published by the Central Bank, and all market share and other data related to the Chilean financial system is based on information published by the SBIF and our analysis of such information. Information regarding the consolidated risk index of the Chilean financial system as a whole is not available.

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Exchange Rates

This Annual Report contains translations of certain Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Chilean peso amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts, were converted from U.S. dollars at the rate indicated in preparing the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated, were converted or will be converted at all.

Unless otherwise indicated, all the U.S. dollar amounts at any period end for any period have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the interbank market rate published by Reuters at 1:30 pm on the last business day of the period. On December 31, 2010, and May 31, 2011, the exchange rate in the Informal Exchange Market as published by Reuters at 1:30 pm on these days was Ch\$467.95 and Ch\$464.85, or 0.09% and 0.53% more expensive, respectively, than the published observed exchange rate for such date of Ch\$468.37 and Ch\$467.31, respectively, per US\$1.00. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for the Chilean peso. For more information on the observed exchange rate. See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates”.

On January 3, 2011, Chile’s Central Bank announced plans to increase its total international reserves by US\$12 billion in 2011. In the first phase, the Central Bank bought US\$50 million daily from January 5 to February 9. The Central Bank will announce the rest of the phases at a later date and, depending on market conditions, could revise the currency intervention program, which is expected to last throughout 2011. We expect the effect of these purchases will be to devalue the peso against the dollar, although actual outcomes could differ due to macroeconomic and other factors.

As of December 31, 2010, one UF was equivalent to Ch\$21,455.55; one UF was equivalent to Ch\$20,942.88 as of December 31, 2009; and one UF was equivalent to Ch\$21,452.57 as of December 31, 2008. The U.S. dollar equivalent of one UF was U.S.\$45.81 as of December 31, 2010, using the observed exchange rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2010, of Ch\$468.37 per U.S.\$1.00.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents historical financial information about us as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The following table should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 included in this Annual Report are prepared in accordance with IFRS and therefore differ in some respects from the financial statements at and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 previously issued locally by the Bank in

Chile in accordance with Chilean Bank GAAP.

We have selected the following financial information from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. You should read this information in connection with, and this information is qualified in its entirety by reference to, such financial statements.

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	2010 In US\$ thousands(1)	As of December 31,		
		2010	2009	2008
		In Ch\$ millions(2)		
<b>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA</b>				
<b>(IFRS)</b>				
Net interest income	2,008,161	939,719	856,516	892,066
Provision for loan losses	(542,611 )	(253,915 )	(333,145 )	(287,983 )
Net fee and commission income	563,269	263,582	254,130	243,129
Operating costs (3)	(965,778 )	(451,936 )	(407,894 )	(428,168 )
Other income, net (4)	203,792	95,365	155,927	61,665
Income before tax	1,266,833	592,815	525,534	480,709
Income tax expense	(182,375 )	(85,343 )	(88,924 )	(59,742 )
Net income for the period	1,084,458	507,472	436,610	420,967
Net income attributable to:				
Bank shareholders	1,080,015	505,393	431,557	413,370
Non-controlling interests	4,443	2,079	5,053	7,597
Net income attributable to Bank shareholders per share	0.0057	2.68	2.29	2.19
Net income attributable to Bank shareholders per ADS (5)	5.95	2,786	2,379.39	2,279.12
Weighted-average shares outstanding (in millions)		188,466.13	188,446.13	188,446.13
Weighted-average ADS outstanding (in millions)		181.373	181.373	181.373
<b>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL</b>				
<b>POSITION DATA (IFRS)</b>				
Cash and deposits in banks	3,765,783	1,762,198	2,043,458	855,411
Financial investments (6)	4,326,605	2,024,635	2,642,649	2,746,666
Loans and accounts receivable from customers before allowance for loan losses	33,608,894	15,727,282	13,751,276	14,681,088
Loan loss allowance	(909,172 )	(425,447 )	(349,527 )	(274,240 )
Financial derivative contracts (assets)	3,471,264	1,624,378	1,393,878	1,846,509
Other assets (7)	2,944,049	1,377,668	1,291,141	1,229,073
Total assets	47,207,423	22,090,714	20,772,875	21,084,507
Deposits (8)....	24,564,999	11,495,191	10,708,791	12,704,428
Other interest bearing liabilities (9)	13,326,123	6,235,959	6,232,982	4,769,980
Financial derivative contracts (liabilities)	3,513,151	1,643,979	1,348,906	1,469,724
Total equity (10)	4,141,418	1,937,977	1,689,903	1,517,649
Equity attributable to Bank shareholders (11)	4,073,443	1,906,168	1,660,104	1,491,770

	As of December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
<b>CONSOLIDATED RATIOS</b>						
<b>(IFRS)</b>						
<b>Profitability and performance:</b>						
Net interest margin (11)	5.4	%	5.3	%	5.7	%
Return on average total assets (12)	2.4	%	2.2	%	2.3	%
Return on average equity (13)	29.0	%	27.3	%	32.4	%
<b>Capital:</b>						

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Average equity as a percentage of average total assets (14)	8.4	%	8.0	%	7.0	%
Total liabilities as a multiple of equity (15)	10.4		11.3		12.9	
Credit Quality:						
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans (16)	2.65	%	2.97	%	2.61	%
Allowance for loan losses as percentage of total loans	2.71	%	2.54	%	1.87	%
Operating Ratios:						
Operating expenses /operating revenue (17)	37.0	%	34.2	%	37.7	%
Operating expenses /average total assets	2.2	%	2.2	%	2.5	%
OTHER DATA						
CPI Inflation Rate (18)	2.97	%	-1.4	%	7.1	%
Revaluation (devaluation) rate (Ch\$/US\$) at period end (18)	-7.52	%	-19.5	%	26.9	%
Number of employees at period end	11,001		11,118		11,592	
Number of branches and offices at period end	504		498		505	



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- (1) Amounts stated in U.S. dollars at and for the year ended December 31, 2010, have been translated from Chilean pesos at the interbank market exchange rate of Ch\$467.95 = US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2010. See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates” for more information on the observed exchange rate.
- (2) Except per share data, percentages and ratios, share numbers, employee numbers and branch numbers.
- (3) Operating costs is equal to the sum of the line items on personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization and impairment within our Consolidated Statements of Income.
- (4) Other income, net is the sum of the line items on other operating income, net income from financial operations (net trading income), foreign exchange transactions, income from investment in other companies less other operating expense within our Consolidated Statements of Income.
- (5)  $1 \text{ ADS} = 1,039 \text{ shares of common stock.}$
- (6) Includes the line items on trading investments, investments under resale agreements, investments available for sale and investments held to maturity within our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.
- (7) Includes the line items on unsettled transactions, investments in other companies, intangible assets, property plant and equipment, current taxes, deferred taxes and other assets within our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.
- (8) Deposits is equal to the sum of the line items on deposits and other demand liabilities and time deposits and other time liabilities within our Consolidated Statements of Income.
- (9) Other interest bearing liabilities is equal to the sum of the line items on investments under repurchase agreements, interbank borrowings, issued debt instruments and other financial liabilities within our Consolidated Statements of Income.
- (10) Equity includes equity attributable to Bank shareholders plus non-controlling interests less allowance for mandatory dividends. Provision for mandatory dividends is made pursuant to Article 79 of the Corporations Act, in accordance with the Bank’s internal dividend policy, pursuant to which at least 30% of net income for the period is distributed, except in the case of a contrary resolution adopted at the respective shareholders’ meeting by the unanimous vote of the outstanding shares.
- (11) Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets (as presented in “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information”).
- (12) Net income for the period divided by average total assets (as presented in “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information”).
- (13) Net income for the period divided by average equity (as presented in “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information”).
- (14)  $\text{This ratio is calculated using total equity including non-controlling interest.}$
- (15)  $\text{Total liabilities divided by equity.}$

- (16) Non-performing loans include the aggregate unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest on all loans with at least one installment over 90 days overdue.
- (17) The efficiency ratio is equal to operating expenses over operating income. Operating expenses includes personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses. Operating income includes net interest income, net fee and commission income, net income from financial operations (net trading income), foreign exchange profit (loss), net and other operating income.
- (18) Based on information published by the Central Bank.

#### Exchange Rates

Chile has two currency markets, the Mercado Cambiario Formal, or the Formal Exchange Market, and the Mercado Cambiario Informal, or the Informal Exchange Market. According to Law 18,840, the organic law of the Central Bank, and the Central Bank Act (Ley Orgánica Constitucional del Banco Central de Chile), the Central Bank determines which purchases and sales of foreign currencies must be carried out in the Formal Exchange Market. Pursuant to Central Bank regulations which are currently in effect, all payments, remittances or transfers of foreign currency abroad which are required to be effected through the Formal Exchange Market may be effected with foreign currency procured outside the Formal Exchange Market. The Formal Exchange Market is comprised of the banks and other entities so authorized by the Central Bank. The Informal Exchange Market is comprised of entities that are not expressly authorized to operate in the Formal Exchange Market, such as certain foreign exchange houses and travel agencies, among others. The Central Bank is empowered to require that certain purchases and sales of foreign currencies be carried out on the Formal Exchange Market. The conversion from pesos to U.S. dollars of all payments and distributions with respect to the ADSs described in this Annual Report must be transacted at the spot market rate in the Formal Exchange Market.

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Both the Formal and Informal Exchange Markets are driven by free market forces. Current regulations require that the Central Bank be informed of certain transactions and that they be effected through the Formal Exchange Market. In order to keep the average exchange rate within certain limits, the Central Bank may intervene by buying or selling foreign currency on the Formal Exchange Market.

The U.S.\$ Observed Exchange Rate (dólar observado), which is reported by the Central Bank and published daily in the Chilean newspapers, is the weighted average exchange rate of the previous business day's transactions in the Formal Exchange Market. The Central Bank has the power to intervene by buying or selling foreign currency on the Formal Exchange Market to attempt to maintain the Observed Exchange Rate within a desired range. Even though the Central Bank is authorized to carry out its transactions at the Observed Exchange Rate, it generally uses spot rates for its transactions. Other banks generally carry out authorized transactions at spot rates as well.

Purchases and sales of foreign currencies may be legally carried out in the Informal Exchange Market. The Informal Exchange Market reflects transactions carried out at informal exchange rates by entities not expressly authorized to operate in the Formal Exchange Market. There are no limits imposed on the extent to which the rate of exchange in the Informal Exchange Market can fluctuate above or below the Observed Exchange Rate. In recent years, the variation between the Observed Exchange Rate and the Informal Exchange Rate has not been significant. On December 31, 2010, and May 31, 2011, the exchange rate in the Informal Exchange Market as published by Reuters at 1:30 pm on these days was Ch\$467.95 and Ch\$464.85, or 0.09% and 0.53% more expensive, respectively, than the published observed exchange rate for such date of Ch\$468.37 and Ch\$467.31, respectively, per US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth the annual low, high, average and period-end observed exchange rate for U.S. dollars for each of the following periods, as reported by the Central Bank. We make no representation that the Chilean peso or the U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein actually represent, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Chilean pesos, as the case may be, at the rates indicated, at any particular rate or at all. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for pesos.

Year	Daily Observed Exchange Rate Ch\$ Per US\$(1)			
	Low(2)	High(2)	Average(3)	Period End(4)
2006	511.44	549.63	530.26	534.43
2007	493.14	548.67	522.69	495.82
2008	431.22	676.75	521.79	629.11
2009	491.09	643.87	559.67	506.43
2010	468.37	549.17	510.38	468.37
Month				
November 2010	477.05	488.72	482.32	486.39
December 2010	468.37	487.87	474.78	468.37
January 2011	466.05	499.03	489.44	483.32
February 2011	468.94	484.14	475.69	475.63
March 2011	472.74	485.37	479.65	482.08
April 2011	460.04	479.46	471.32	460.04
May 2011	460.09	474.19	467.73	467.31
June 2011 (up to June 28, 2011)	465.13	474.59	469.13	473.64

Source: Central Bank.

- (1) Nominal figures.
- (2) Exchange rates are the actual low and high, on a day-by-day basis for each period.
- (3) The average of monthly average rates during the year.
- (4) As reported by the Central Bank on the first business day of the following period.

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## Dividends

Under the current General Banking Law, a Chilean bank may only pay a single dividend per year (i.e., interim dividends are not permitted). Santander-Chile's annual dividend is proposed by its Board of Directors and is approved by the shareholders at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting held the year following that in which the dividend is generated. For example, the 2010 dividend must be proposed and approved during the first four months of 2011. Following shareholder approval, the proposed dividend is declared and paid. Historically, the dividend for a particular year has been declared and paid no later than one month following the shareholders' meeting. Dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the fifth day preceding the date set for payment of the dividend. The applicable record dates for the payment of dividends to holders of ADSs will, to the extent practicable, be the same.

Under the General Banking Law, a bank must distribute cash dividends in respect of any fiscal year in an amount equal to at least 30% of its net income for that year, as long as the dividend does not result in the infringement of minimum capital requirements. The balances of our distributable net income are generally retained for use in our business (including for the maintenance of any required legal reserves). Although our Board of Directors currently intends to pay regular annual dividends, the amount of dividend payments will depend upon, among other factors, our then current level of earnings, capital and legal reserve requirements, as well as market conditions, and there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future dividends.

Dividends payable to holders of ADSs are net of foreign currency conversion expenses of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depositary (the "Depositary") and will be subject to the Chilean withholding tax currently at the rate of 35% (subject to credits in certain cases as described in "Item 10: E. Taxation—Material Tax Consequences of Owning Shares of Our Common Stock or ADSs").

Under the Foreign Investment Contract (as defined herein), the Depositary, on behalf of ADS holders, is granted access to the Formal Exchange Market to convert cash dividends from Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars and to pay such U.S. dollars to ADS holders outside Chile, net of taxes, and no separate registration by ADS holders is required. In the past, Chilean law required that holders of shares of Chilean companies who were not residents of Chile to register as foreign investors under one of the foreign investment regimes contemplated by Chilean law in order to have dividends, sale proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares remitted outside Chile through the Formal Exchange Market. On April 19, 2001, the Central Bank deregulated the Exchange Market and eliminated the need to obtain approval from the Central Bank in order to remit dividends, but at the same time this eliminated the possibility of accessing the Formal Exchange Market. These changes do not affect the current Foreign Investment Contract, which was signed prior to April 19, 2001, which grants access to the Formal Exchange Market with prior approval of the Central Bank. See "Item 10: D. Exchange Controls".

The following table presents dividends declared and paid by us in nominal terms in the past three years:

Year	Dividend Ch\$ mn (1)	Per share Ch\$/share (2)	Per ADR Ch\$/ADR (3)	% over earnings (4)	% over earnings (5)
2009	213,295	1.13	1,176.00	65	52
2010	258,751	1.37	1,426.63	60	60
2011	286,293	1.52	1,578.48	60	57

(1)

Million of nominal pesos.

- (2) Calculated on the basis of 188,446 million shares.
- (3) Calculated on the basis of 1,039 shares per ADS.
- (4) Calculated by dividing dividend paid in the year by net income attributable to shareholders for the previous year as required by local regulations.
- (5) Calculated by dividing dividend paid in the year by net income attributable to shareholders for the previous year under IFRS.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

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C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, which should be read in conjunction with all the other information presented in this Annual Report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not know about or that we currently think are immaterial may also impair our business operations. Any of the following risks, if they actually occur, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition.

We are subject to market risks that are presented both in this subsection and in “Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk”.

Risks Associated with Our Business

We are vulnerable to the current disruptions and volatility in the global financial markets.

In the past two years, the global financial system has experienced difficult credit and liquidity conditions and disruptions leading to less liquidity, greater volatility, general widening of spreads and, in some cases, lack of price transparency on interbank lending rates. Global economic conditions deteriorated significantly in the second half of 2008, and many countries, including the United States, fell into recession. Many major financial institutions, including some of the world’s largest global commercial banks, investment banks, mortgage lenders, mortgage guarantors and insurance companies, have been experiencing significant difficulties. Around the world, there have also been runs on deposits at several financial institutions, numerous institutions have sought additional capital and many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers (including to other financial institutions).

Continued or worsening disruption and volatility in the global financial markets could have a material adverse effect on our ability to access capital and liquidity on financial terms acceptable to us, if at all. If capital markets financing ceases to become available, or becomes excessively expensive, we may be forced to raise the rates we pay on deposits to attract more customers. Any such increase in capital markets funding costs or deposit rates could have a material adverse effect on our interest margins.

Increased competition and industry consolidation may adversely affect our results of operations.

The Chilean market for financial services is highly competitive. We compete with other private sector Chilean and non-Chilean banks, with Banco del Estado, the principal government-owned sector bank, with department stores and larger supermarket chains that make consumer loans and sell other financial products to a large portion of the Chilean population. The lower middle- to middle-income segments of the Chilean population and the small- and mid- sized corporate segments have become the target markets of several banks and competition in these segments may increase. As a result, net interest margins in these segments may decline. Although we believe that demand for financial products and services from individuals and for small- and mid-sized companies will continue to grow during the remainder of the decade, we cannot assure you that net interest margins will be maintained at their current levels.

We also face competition from non-bank (such as insurance companies, cajas de compensación and cooperativas) and non-finance competitors (principally department stores and larger supermarket chains) with respect to some of our

credit products, such as credit cards, consumer loans and insurance brokerage. In addition, we face competition from non-bank finance competitors, such as leasing, factoring and automobile finance companies, with respect to credit products, and from mutual funds, pension funds and insurance companies with respect to savings products.

The increase in competition within the Chilean banking industry in recent years has led to consolidation in the industry. We expect the trends of increased competition and consolidation to continue and result in the formation of large new financial groups. Consolidation in the industry, which can result in the creation of larger and stronger competitors, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations by decreasing the net interest margins we are able to generate.



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Our allowances for loan losses may not be adequate to cover future actual losses to our loan portfolio.

As of December 31, 2010, our allowance for loan losses were Ch\$425,447 million, and the ratio of our allowance for loan losses to total loans was 2.71%. The amount of the allowances is based on our current assessment of and expectations concerning various factors affecting the quality of our loan portfolio. These factors include, among other things, our borrowers' financial condition, repayment abilities and repayment intentions, the realizable value of any collateral, the prospects for support from any guarantor, Chile's economy, government macroeconomic policies, interest rates and the legal and regulatory environment. As the recent global financial crisis has demonstrated, many of these factors are beyond our control. In addition, as these factors evolve, the models we use to determine the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses and other assets require recalibration, which can lead to increased provision expense. See "Item 5: C. Operating Results—Results of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008—Provision for loan losses". We believe our allowance is adequate as of the date hereof for all known losses. If our assessment of and expectations concerning the above mentioned factors differ from actual developments, or if the quality of our loan portfolio deteriorates or the future actual losses exceed our estimates of incurred losses, our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses and we may need to make additional provisions for loan losses, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our exposure to individuals and small businesses could lead to higher levels of past due loans, allowances for loan losses and charge-offs.

A substantial number of our customers consist of individuals (approximately 53.5% of the value of the total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010, if interbank loans are included) and, to a lesser extent, small- and mid-sized companies (those with annual revenues of less than US\$2.6 million), which comprised approximately 15.1% of the value of the total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010. As part of our business strategy, we seek to increase lending and other services to small companies and individuals. Small companies and lower- to middle-income individuals are, however, more likely to be adversely affected by downturns in the Chilean economy than large corporations and higher-income individuals. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, our residential mortgage loan portfolio totaled Ch\$4,651,137 million, representing 29.6% of our total loans. (See "Note 9: Interbank Loans" and "Note 10: Loans and Accounts Receivables from Customers" in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a description and presentation of residential mortgages in statement of financial position). If the economy and real estate market in Chile experience a significant downturn, as they may due to the global financial and economic crisis, this could materially adversely affect the liquidity, businesses and financial conditions of our customers, which may in turn cause us to experience higher levels of past due loans, thereby resulting in higher provisions for loan losses and subsequent charge-offs. This may materially and adversely affect our asset quality, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to maintain the quality of our loan portfolio, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

As of December 31, 2010, our non-performing loans were Ch\$416,739 million, and the ratio of our non-performing loans to total loans was 2.65%. For additional information on our asset quality, see "Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance". We seek to continue to improve our credit risk management policies and procedures. However, we cannot assure you that our credit risk management policies, procedures and systems are free from any deficiency. Failure of credit risk management policies may result in an increase in the level of non-performing loans and adversely affect the quality of our loan portfolio. In addition, the quality of our loan portfolio may also deteriorate due to various other reasons, including factors beyond our control, such as the macroeconomic factors affecting Chile's economy. If such deterioration were to occur, it could materially adversely affect our financial conditions and results of operations.



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The value of the collateral securing our loans may not be sufficient, and we may be unable to realize the full value of the collateral securing our loan portfolio.

The value of the collateral securing our loan portfolio may significantly fluctuate or decline due to factors beyond our control, including macroeconomic factors affecting Chile's economy. The real estate market is particularly vulnerable in the current economic climate and this may affect us as real estate represents a significant portion of the collateral securing our residential mortgage loan portfolio. We may also not have sufficiently recent information on the value of collateral, which may result in an inaccurate assessment for impairment losses of our loans secured by such collateral. If this were to occur, we may need to make additional provisions to cover actual impairment losses of our loans, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, there are certain provisions under Chilean law that may affect our ability to foreclose or liquidate residential mortgages if the real estate in question has been declared as "family property" by a court. If any party occupying the real estate files a petition with the court requesting that such real estate be declared as family property, our ability to foreclose may be very limited.

The growth of our loan portfolio may expose us to increased loan losses.

From December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2010, our aggregate loan portfolio, excluding interbank loans, grew by 73.7% in nominal terms to Ch\$15,657,556 million (US\$33.5 billion), while our consumer loan portfolio grew by 92.2% in nominal terms to Ch\$2,700,790 million (US\$5.8 billion). From December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010, our aggregate loan portfolio grew by 14.4% in nominal terms to Ch\$15,727,282 million (US\$33.6 billion), while our consumer loan portfolio grew by 20.4%. The further expansion of our loan portfolio (particularly in the consumer, small- and mid-sized companies and real estate segments) can be expected to expose us to a higher level of loan losses and require us to establish higher levels of provisions for loan losses.

Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow at the same rate. An economic turmoil may lead to a contraction in our loan portfolio.

There can be no assurance that our loan portfolio will continue to grow at similar rates to the historical growth rate described above. A reversal of the rate of growth of the Chilean economy, a slowdown in the growth of customer demand, an increase in market competition or changes in governmental regulations, could adversely affect the rate of growth of our loan portfolio and our risk index and, accordingly, increase our required allowances for loan losses. An economic turmoil could materially adversely affect the liquidity, businesses and financial condition of our customers as well as lead to a general decline in consumer spending and a rise in unemployment. All this could in turn lead to decreased demand for borrowings in general.

The effectiveness of our credit risk management is affected by the quality and scope of information available in Chile.

In assessing customers' creditworthiness, we rely largely on the credit information available from our own internal databases, the SBIF, DICOM en Capital (a Chilean nationwide credit bureau) and other sources. Due to limitations in the availability of information and the developing information infrastructure in Chile, our assessment of credit risk associated with a particular customer may not be based on complete, accurate or reliable information. In addition, although we have been improving our credit scoring systems to better assess borrowers' credit risk profiles, we cannot assure you that our credit scoring systems collect complete or accurate information reflecting the actual behavior of customers or that their credit risk can be assessed correctly. Without complete, accurate and reliable information, we have to rely on other publicly available resources and our internal resources, which may not be effective. As a result, our ability to effectively manage our credit risk and subsequently our loan loss allowances may be materially

adversely affected.

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Fluctuations in the rate of inflation may affect our results of operations.

Inflation in Chile gained momentum in 2007 and 2008. According to the Chilean National Statistics Institute, in 2007 and 2008, inflation reached 7.1% and 7.8%, respectively, due to, among other factors, the sharp rise in the international price of oil. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Extended periods of deflation could also have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In 2009, Chile experienced deflation of 1.4%. In 2010, CPI inflation was 3.0%.

Our assets and liabilities are denominated in Chilean pesos, UF and foreign currencies. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. On each day in the period beginning on the tenth day of any given month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect a proportionate amount of the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index during the prior calendar month. For more information regarding the UF, see “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Impact of Inflation”. Although we benefit from inflation in Chile, due to the current structure of our assets and liabilities (i.e., a significant portion of our loans are indexed to the inflation rate, but there are no corresponding features in deposits, or other funding sources that would increase the size of our funding base), there can be no assurance that our business, financial condition and result of operations in the future will not be adversely affected by changing levels of inflation, including from extended periods of inflation that adversely affect economic growth or periods of deflation.

Our results of operations are affected by interest rate volatility.

Our results of operations depend to a great extent on our net interest income. Net interest income represented 70.0% of our net operating profit before loan losses in 2010 compared to 65.7% in 2009. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates earned on our interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities, leading to a reduction in our net interest income or a decrease in customer demand for our loan or deposit products. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including the reserve policies of the Central Bank, deregulation of the financial sector in Chile, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors. Any changes in interest rates could adversely affect our business, our future financial performance and the price of our securities. The following table shows the yields on the Chilean government’s 90-day notes as reported by the Central Bank of Chile at year-end 2006 to 2010.

Year	90-day note at Period end (%)
2006	5.11
2007	6.15
2008	7.86
2009	0.48
2010	3.40

Source: Central Bank.

Since our principal sources of funds are short-term deposits, a sudden shortage of funds could cause an increase in costs of funding and an adverse effect on our revenues.

Customer deposits are our primary source (57.0%) of funding. As of December 31, 2010, 92.0% of our customer deposits had remaining maturities of one year or less, or were payable on demand. A significant portion of our assets have longer maturities, resulting in a mismatch between the maturities of liabilities and the maturities of assets. If a

substantial number of our depositors withdraw their demand deposits or do not roll over their time deposits upon maturity, our liquidity position, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure you that in the event of a sudden or unexpected shortage of funds in the banking system, any money markets in which we operate will be able to maintain levels of funding without incurring higher funding costs or the liquidation of certain assets. If this were to happen, our results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

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The legal restrictions on the exposure of Chilean pension funds may affect our access to funding.

Chilean regulations impose restrictions on the share of assets that Chilean pension fund management companies (Administradoras de Fondos de Pension, or “AFPs”) may allocate to a single issuer, which is currently 7% per fund managed by an AFP (including any securities issued by the issuer and any bank deposits with the issuer). If the exposure of an AFP to a single issuer exceeds the 7% limit, the AFP is required to reduce its exposure below the limit within three years. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate exposure of AFPs to us was approximately US\$4.29 billion or 2.89% of their total assets. If the exposure of any AFP to us exceeds the regulatory limit, we would need to seek alternative sources of funding, which could be more expensive and, as a consequence, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Pension funds must also comply with other investment limits. On June 5, 2007, approved legislation in Chile (Reformas al Mercado de Capitales II, also known as “MK2”) relaxed the limits on making investments abroad in order to permit pension funds to further diversify their investment portfolios. As of December 31, 2010, the limit on making investments abroad was 60% and in 2011 it increased up to 100%, depending on the fund. As a result, pension funds may change the composition of their portfolios, including reducing their deposits with local banks. As of December 31, 2010, 8.6% of our time deposits were from AFPs. Although the legislation referred to above is intended to promote a gradual relaxation of the investment limits, and we may be able to substitute the reduced institutional funds with retail deposits, there can be no assurance that this occurrence will not have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to meet requirements relating to capital adequacy.

Chilean banks are required by the General Banking Law to maintain regulatory capital of at least 8% of risk-weighted assets, net of required loan loss allowance and deductions, and paid-in capital and reserves (“basic capital”) of at least 3% of our total assets, net of required loan loss allowances. As we are the result of the merger between two predecessors, we are currently required to maintain a minimum regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 11%. As of December 31, 2010, the ratio of our regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, net loan loss allowance and deductions, was 14.52%. Certain developments could affect our ability to continue to satisfy the current capital adequacy requirements applicable to us, including:

- the increase of risk-weighted assets as a result of the expansion of our business or regulatory changes;
- the failure to increase our capital correspondingly;
- losses resulting from a deterioration in our asset quality;
- declines in the value of our investment instrument portfolio;
- changes in accounting rules;
- changes in provisioning guidelines that are charged directly against our equity or net income; and
- changes in the guidelines regarding the calculation of the capital adequacy ratios of banks in Chile.

Starting in 2012, Chilean banks will most likely be required to adopt the guidelines set forth under the Basel II Capital Accord (“Basel II”) with adjustments incorporated by the SBIF once these changes are approved by Congress. This should result in a different level of minimum capital required to be maintained by us. According to initial estimates of

the impact of market risk on regulatory capital, published by the SBIF for informational purposes only, our ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, net of loan loss allowance and deductions, including an initial estimate of the adjustments for market risk set forth under Basel II, was 13.26% as of December 31, 2010. No assurance can be given that the adoption of the Basel II capital requirements will not have a material impact on our capitalization ratio.

We may also be required to raise additional capital in the future in order to maintain our capital adequacy ratios above the minimum required levels. Our ability to raise additional capital may be limited by numerous factors, including: our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; any necessary government regulatory



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approvals; our credit ratings; general market conditions for capital raising activities by commercial banks and other financial institutions; and domestic and international economic, political and other conditions.

If we require additional capital in the future, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such capital on favorable terms, in a timely manner or at all. Furthermore, the SBIF may increase the minimum capital adequacy requirements applicable to us. Accordingly, although we currently meet the applicable capital adequacy requirements, we may face difficulties in meeting these requirements in the future. If we fail to meet the capital adequacy requirements, we may be required to take corrective actions. These measures could materially and adversely affect our business reputation, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we are unable to raise sufficient capital in a timely manner, the growth of our loan portfolio and other risk-weighted assets may be restricted, and we may face significant challenges in implementing our business strategy. As a result, our prospects, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business is highly dependent on proper functioning and improvement of information technology systems.

Our business is highly dependent on the ability of our information technology systems to accurately process a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets and products in a timely manner. The proper functioning of our financial control, risk management, accounting, customer service and other data processing systems is critical to our business and our ability to compete effectively. We have backup data for our key data processing systems that could be used in the event of a catastrophe or a failure of our primary systems, and have established alternative communication networks where available. However, we do not operate all of our redundant systems on a real time basis and cannot assure you that our business activities would not be materially disrupted if there were a partial or complete failure of any of these primary information technology systems or communication networks. Such failures could be caused by, among other things, major natural catastrophes (such as earthquakes), software bugs, computer virus attacks or conversion errors due to system upgrading. In addition, any security breach caused by unauthorized access to information or systems, or intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to remain competitive and achieve further growth will depend in part on our ability to upgrade our information technology systems and increase our capacity on a timely and cost effective basis. Any substantial failure to improve or upgrade information technology systems effectively or on a timely basis could materially and adversely affect our competitiveness, results of operations and financial condition.

Operational problems or errors can have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Like all large financial institutions, we are exposed to many types of operational risks, including the risk of fraud by employees and outsiders, failure to obtain proper internal authorizations, failure to properly document transactions, equipment failures and errors by employees. Fraud or other misconduct by employees or third parties may be difficult to detect and prevent and could subject us to financial losses and sanctions imposed by governmental authorities as well as seriously harm our reputation. Although we maintain a system of operational controls, there can be no assurance that operational problems or errors will not occur and that their occurrence will not have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Banking regulations may restrict our operations and thereby adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to regulation by the SBIF. In addition, we are subject to regulation by the Central Bank with regard to certain matters, including reserve requirements, interest rates, foreign exchange mismatches and market risks.

Pursuant to the General Banking Law, all Chilean banks may, subject to the approval of the SBIF, engage in certain businesses other than commercial banking depending on the risk associated with such business and their financial strength. Such additional businesses include securities brokerage, mutual fund management, securitization, insurance brokerage, leasing, factoring, financial advisory, custody and transportation of securities, loan collection

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and financial services. The General Banking Law also applies to the Chilean banking system a modified version of the capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulation and Supervisory Practices and limits the discretion of the SBIF to deny new banking licenses. There can be no assurance that regulators will not in the future impose more restrictive limitations on the activities of banks, including us. Any such change could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Historically, Chilean banks have not paid interest on amounts deposited in checking accounts. However, since June 1, 2002, the Central Bank has allowed banks to pay interest on checking accounts. Currently, there are no applicable restrictions on the interest that may be paid on checking accounts. We have begun to pay interest on some checking accounts under certain conditions. If competition or other factors lead us to pay higher interest rates on checking accounts, to relax the conditions under which we pay interest or to increase the number of checking accounts on which we pay interest, any such change could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We must maintain higher regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets than other banks in Chile. Our current required minimum regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio is 11% and as of December 31, 2010, we were at 14.52%. Although we have not failed in the past to comply with our capital maintenance obligations, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future.

Currently, there are discussions among the SBIF, SERNAC (Chile's Consumer Protection Agency) and the Minister of Finance regarding a proposal to place limitations on banks' ability to sell products in packages combining multiple products. There are also discussions that may force banks to auction the provider of credit insurance. Any such limitation could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We are subject to regulatory risk, or the risk of not being able to meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines.

We are also subject to various inspections, examinations, inquiries, audits and other regulatory requirements by Chilean regulatory authorities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines, or that we will not be subject to sanctions, fines, restrictions on our business or other penalties in the future as a result of noncompliance. If sanctions, fines, restrictions on our business or other penalties are imposed on us for failure to comply with applicable requirements, guidelines or regulations, our business, financial condition, results of operations and our reputation and ability to engage in business may be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to market and operational risks associated with derivative transactions.

We enter into derivative transactions primarily for hedging purposes and, on a limited basis, on behalf of customers. These transactions are subject to market and operational risks, including basis risk (the risk of loss associated with variations in the spread between the asset yield and the funding and/or hedge cost) and credit or default risk (the risk of insolvency or other inability of a counterparty to perform its obligations to us).

Market practices and documentation for derivative transactions in Chile may differ from those in other countries. For example, documentation may not incorporate terms and conditions of derivatives transactions as commonly understood in other countries. In addition, the execution and performance of these transactions depends on our ability to develop adequate control and administration systems and to hire and retain qualified personnel. Moreover, our ability to monitor and analyze these transactions depends on our information technology systems. These factors may further increase risks associated with derivative transactions and, if they are not adequately controlled, this could

materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to counterparty risk in our banking business.

We are exposed to counterparty risks in addition to credit risks associated with lending activities. Counterparty risk may arise from, for example, investing in securities of third parties, entering into derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to us, or executing securities, futures, currency or

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commodity trades from proprietary trading activities that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries. If these risks give rise to losses, this could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to protect personal information could adversely affect us.

We manage and hold confidential personal information of customers in the conduct of our banking operations. Although we have procedures and controls to safeguard personal information in our possession, unauthorized disclosures could subject us to legal actions and administrative sanctions as well as damages that could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our loan portfolios are subject to risk of prepayment, which may result in reinvestment of assets on less profitable terms.

Our loan portfolios are subject to prepayment risk which results from the ability of a borrower to pay a loan prior to maturity and which comes at a time that is inconsistent with the financing of such loan by us. Generally, in a declining interest rate environment, prepayment activity increases with the effect of reducing weighted average lives of interest earning assets and adversely affecting results. Prepayment risk also has an adverse impact on our credit card and residential mortgage portfolios, since prepayments could shorten the weighted average life of these portfolios, which may result in a mismatch in funding or in reinvestment at lower yields.

### Risks Relating to Chile

Future natural disasters may negatively affect our results of operations.

Chile lies on the Nazca tectonic plate, making it one of the world's most seismically active regions. Chile has been adversely affected by powerful earthquakes in the past, including an 8.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Santiago in 1985 and a 9.5 magnitude earthquake in 1960 which was the largest earthquake ever recorded.

On February 27, 2010, an 8.8 magnitude earthquake struck central Chile, the eighth strongest on record in the world. The quake epicenter was located 200 miles southwest of Santiago and 70 miles north of Concepción, Chile's second largest city. Our branches, systems and employees were all impacted by the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami. By March 1, 2010, the systems were functioning normally, all open branches were online and all remote channels were operating normally. As of December 31, 2010, all of our branches were functioning normally.

As a result, future natural disasters, especially earthquakes, may have an adverse impact on our results of operation.

We estimate that the costs incurred and revenue foregone by us as a result of the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami was Ch\$4,738 million in 2010, net of insurance proceeds, with no further costs expected in 2011.

Temporary increases in the corporate tax rate in Chile to finance part of the reconstruction effort may have an adverse effect on us and our corporate clients.

The government and congress approved legislation that increased the corporate income tax rate in order to pay for part of the reconstruction following the earthquake and tsunami in February 2010. The new legislation has increased the corporate tax rate from its current rate of 17% to 20% in 2011. The rate will decrease to 18.5% in 2012 and further decrease back to 17% in 2013. This legislation may have an adverse effect on us and our corporate clients.

Our growth and profitability depend on the level of economic activity in Chile.

A substantial amount of our loans are to borrowers doing business in Chile. Accordingly, the recoverability of these loans in particular, and our ability to increase the amount of loans outstanding and our results of operations and financial condition in general, are dependent to a significant extent on the level of economic activity in Chile. Our results of operations and financial condition could be affected by changes in economic or other policies of the

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Chilean government, which has exercised and continues to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, or other political or economic developments in Chile. In line with the global economic climate, Chile's economy contracted in 2009 for the first time since 1999. However, despite the earthquake, the Chilean economy recovered significantly and GDP increased by 5.2% in 2010. However, there can be no assurance that the Chilean economy will continue to grow in the future or that future developments will not negatively affect Chile's overall levels of economic activity.

Economic and political problems encountered by other countries may adversely affect the Chilean economy, our results of operations and the market value of our securities.

The prices of securities issued by Chilean companies, including banks, are to varying degrees influenced by economic and market considerations in other countries. We cannot assure you that future developments in or affecting the Chilean economy, including consequences of economic difficulties in other markets, will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are directly exposed to risks related to the weakness and volatility of the economic and political situation in Asia, the United States, Europe, Brazil, Argentina and other nations. If these nations' economic conditions deteriorate, the economy in Chile, as both a neighboring country and a trading partner, could also be affected and could experience slower growth than in recent years with possible adverse impact on our borrowers and counterparties. Thus, we may need to increase our allowances for loan losses, thus affecting our financial results, our results of operations and the price of our securities. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 0.36% of our assets were held abroad. The global financial and sub-prime crisis had a significant impact on the growth rate of the Chilean economy in 2009. Although the Chilean economy grew 5.2% in 2010, there can be no assurance that the ongoing effects of the global financial crisis will not negatively impact growth, consumption, unemployment, investment and the price of exports in Chile. The crises and political uncertainties in other Latin American countries could also have an adverse effect on Chile, the price of our securities or our business.

Chile is also involved in an international litigation with Peru regarding maritime borders and has had other conflicts with neighboring countries in the past. We cannot assure you that crisis and political uncertainty in other Latin American countries will not have an adverse effect on Chile, the price of our securities or our business.

Current economic conditions may make it more difficult for us to continue funding our business on favorable terms.

Historically, one of our principal sources of funds has been time deposits. Time deposits represented 36.0% and 37.6% of our total funding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Large-denominations in time deposits from institutional investors may, under some circumstances, be a less stable source of funding than savings and bonds, such as during periods of significant changes in market interest rates for these types of deposit products and any resulting increased competition for such funds. The liquidity crisis triggered by the U.S. subprime market impacted global markets and affected sources of funding, including time deposits. Although our results of operations and financial position have not suffered a significant impact as a consequence of the recent credit market instability in the U.S., future market instability in the U.S. or in European markets, specifically the Spanish market, may negatively affect our ability to continue funding our business or maintain our current levels of funding without incurring higher funding costs or having to liquidate certain assets.

Currency fluctuations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the value of our securities.

Any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of our securities. The Chilean peso has been subject to large devaluations and appreciations in the past and could be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. Our results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the peso and the dollar despite our policy and Chilean regulations relating to the general avoidance of material exchange rate exposure. In order to avoid material exchange rate exposure, we enter into forward exchange transactions. The following table shows the value of the Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar as reported by the Central Bank at period end for the last five years and the devaluation or appreciation of the peso relative to the U.S. dollar in each of those periods.



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Year	Exchange rate (Ch\$) Period end	Appreciation (Devaluation) (%)
2006	534.43	3.9
2007	495.82	(7.2 )
2008	629.11	26.9
2009	506.43	(19.5 )
2010	468.37	(7.5 )
June 21, 2011	472.95	1.0

Source: Central Bank.

On January 3, 2011, Chile's Central Bank announced plans to increase its total international reserves by US\$12 billion in 2011. In the first phase, the Central Bank bought US\$50 million daily from January 5 to February 9. The Central Bank will announce the rest of the phases at a later date and, depending on market conditions, could revise the currency intervention program, which is expected to last throughout 2011. We expect the effect of these purchases will be to devalue the peso against the dollar, although actual outcomes could differ due to macroeconomic and other factors. As of May 31, 2011, there had been no further announcements from the Central Bank regarding this program.

We may decide to change our policy regarding exchange rate exposure. Regulations that limit such exposures may also be amended or eliminated. Greater exchange rate risk will increase our exposure to the devaluation of the peso, and any such devaluation may impair our capacity to service foreign currency obligations and may, therefore, materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Notwithstanding the existence of general policies and regulations that limit material exchange rate exposures, the economic policies of the Chilean government and any future fluctuations of the peso against the dollar could affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Chile's banking regulatory and capital markets environment is continually evolving and may change.

Changes in banking regulations may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Chilean laws, regulations, policies and interpretations of laws relating to the banking sector and financial institutions are continually evolving and changing. The MK2 regulations, among other things, modified certain provisions set forth in the General Banking Law. Under new legislation, the limit on the amount that a bank is allowed to grant as an unsecured loan to a single individual or entity was increased to 10% of our regulatory capital (and up to 30% of our regulatory capital if any loans granted in excess of the 10% is secured by collateral). Previously, these limits were set at 5% and 25%, respectively. Although any such increase may increase our lending activity, it may also increase the risks associated with the growth of our loan portfolio and increase competition as the number of banks that can compete in the corporate segment increases.

Chile's Congress passed a new law in August 2010 intended to increase trading in Chile, Latin America's third-largest securities market, by allowing trading of new instruments such as exchange-traded funds and covered bonds. The law also sought to ease credit access for consumers and small companies. For example, the law made it easier for foreign banks to offer loans in Chile, cut securitization costs, allowed banks to sell bonds backed by mortgages, offers tax breaks to foreign investors in Chilean mutual funds, and repealed a law that prevented foreign banks from advertising loans. The law also intended to reduce the cost of setting up mutual funds, in part by removing limits on employing non-Chileans, and created an exchange-traded funds industry by modifying mutual fund rules to allow secondary trading and enable pension funds to invest in such mutual funds. The new class of bonds authorized by the law, known as "mortgage bonds," is a debt obligation secured by a pool of mortgages, as is the case with European covered bonds.

Unlike covered bonds, they may be issued by banks and non-banks.

The current Finance Minister plans another package of reforms, the Reformas al Mercado Financiero Bicentenario. These reforms are comprised of a series of administrative changes and new regulations over the next four years, including the creation of a financial consumer protection agency, the transformation of the local securities exchange regulator (SVS) into a securities commission and increasing the autonomy of the SBIF. These proposed regulations intend to expand the use of the Chilean peso, simplify taxes on fixed-income securities, increase bank penetration and household savings, reduce the pro-cyclicality of loan loss provisions and enhance

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solvency and liquidity (the latter must be done through a change in the General Banking Law). The reforms also intend to create new instruments that give more efficient financing alternatives to small and mid-sized companies and individuals, together with creating specific statutes for niche banks and micro-credit financing.

A bill has also been introduced by some members of Congress to modify the way in which the maximum interest rate is calculated in Chile. This could also have a material effect on the Bank depending on if this eventually becomes law.

These new reforms could result in increased competition in the industry and thus may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Increased regulation of the financial services industry in Chile could increase our costs and result in lower profits.

As a result of the recent global financial crisis, there has been an increase in government regulation of the financial services industry in many countries. Such regulation may also be increased in Chile, including the imposition of higher capital requirements, heightened disclosure standards and restrictions on certain types of transaction structures. In addition, novel regulatory proposals abound in the current environment. If enacted, new regulations could require us to inject further capital into our business as well as in businesses we acquire, restrict the type or volume of transactions we enter into, or set limits on or require the modification of rates or fees that we charge on certain loans or other products, any of which could lower the return on our investments, assets and equity. We may also face increased compliance costs and limitations on our ability to pursue certain business opportunities.

In line with the future adoption of Basel II regulations in Chile, the SBIF has recently proposed to increase the minimum regulatory capital ratio from 8% to 10%, which would require an amendment to the General Banking Law. Although we currently have a regulatory capital ratio of 14.52%, this change could require us to inject additional capital to our business in the future. According to initial estimates of the impact of market risk on regulatory capital, published for informational purposes only by the SBIF, our ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, net of loan loss allowance and deductions, including an initial estimate of the adjustments for market risk set forth under Basel II was 13.26% as of December 31, 2010. No assurance can be given that these changes will not have a material impact on our capitalization ratio.

A worsening of labor relations in Chile could impact our business.

As of December 31, 2010, on a consolidated basis we had 11,001 employees, of which 66.0% were unionized. In May 2010, a new collective bargaining agreement was signed, which will become effective on January 1, 2011 and that will expire on December 31, 2014, but this may become effective ahead of schedule with the consent of management and the union. We generally apply the terms of our collective bargaining agreement to unionized and non-unionized employees. We have traditionally had good relations with our employees and their unions, but we cannot assure you that in the future a strengthening of cross-industry labor movements will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Any downgrading of Chile's debt credit rating for domestic and international debt and/or our parent company's ratings by international credit rating agencies may also affect our ratings, our business, our future financial performance and the value of our securities.

Our foreign currency deposit ratings are equivalent to the Chilean sovereign ratings. On February 23, 2010, Moody's downgraded the subordinated debt ratings and preferred share ratings of our parent company, Banco Santander Spain. Additionally, on January 6, 2011, Standard & Poor's announced that it is considering a proposal to revise its criteria for

rating banks which could cause a downgrade of the ratings of banks, including our ratings or those of our parent company. As of May 31, 2011 Moody's and Standard and Poor's both have a negative outlook for our parent company's ratings. Any adverse revisions to our parent company's ratings and/or Chile's credit ratings for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely affect our ratings, our business, future financial performance, stockholder's equity and the price of our securities.

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Chile has different corporate disclosure and accounting standards than those you may be familiar with in the United States.

Accounting, financial reporting and securities disclosure requirements in Chile differ from those in the United States. Accordingly, the information about us available to you will not be the same as the information available to shareholders of a U.S. financial institution. There are also material differences between IFRS and U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards.

As a regulated financial institution, we are required to submit to the Superintendency of Banks on a monthly basis unaudited consolidated balance sheets and income statements, excluding any note disclosure, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Chile and the rules of the Superintendency of Banks. Such disclosure differs in a number of significant respects from information generally available in the United States with respect to U.S. financial institutions.

The securities laws of Chile, which govern open or publicly listed companies such as us, aim to promote disclosure of all material corporate information to the public. Chilean disclosure requirements, however, differ from those in the United States in some material respects. In addition, although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, applicable Chilean laws are different from those in the United States and in certain respects the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets.

Chile imposes controls on foreign investment and repatriation of investments that may affect your investment in, and earnings from, our ADSs.

Equity investments in Chile by persons who are not Chilean residents have generally been subject to various exchange control regulations which restrict the repatriation of the investments and earnings therefrom. In April 2001, the Central Bank eliminated the regulations that affected foreign investors except that investors are still required to provide the Central Bank with information relating to equity investments and conduct such operations within Chile's Formal Exchange Market. The ADSs are subject to a contract, dated May 17, 1994, among the Depositary, us and the Central Bank (the "Foreign Investment Contract") that remains in full force and effect. The ADSs continue to be governed by the provisions of the Foreign Investment Contract subject to the regulations in existence prior to April 2001. The Foreign Investment Contract grants the Depositary and the holders of the ADSs access to the Formal Exchange Market, which permits the Depositary to remit dividends it receives from us to the holders of the ADSs. The Foreign Investment Contract also permits ADS holders to repatriate the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADR facility, or that have been received free of payment as a consequence of spin offs, mergers, capital increases, wind ups, share dividends or preemptive rights transfers, enabling them to acquire the foreign currency necessary to repatriate earnings from such investments. Pursuant to Chilean law, the Foreign Investment Contract cannot be amended unilaterally by the Central Bank, and there are judicial precedents (although not binding with respect to future judicial decisions) indicating that contracts of this type may not be abrogated by future legislative changes or resolutions of the Advisory Council of the Central Bank. Holders of shares of our common stock, except for shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADS facility or received in the manner described above, are not entitled to the benefits of the Foreign Investment Contract, may not have access to the Formal Exchange Market, and may have restrictions on their ability to repatriate investments in shares of our common stock and earnings therefrom.

Holders of ADSs are entitled to receive dividends on the underlying shares to the same extent as the holders of shares. Dividends received by holders of ADSs will be paid net of foreign currency exchange fees and expenses of the Depositary and will be subject to Chilean withholding tax, currently imposed at a rate of 35.0% (subject to credits in certain cases). If for any reason, including changes in Chilean law, the Depositary were unable to convert Chilean

pesos to U.S. dollars, investors would receive dividends and other distributions, if any, in Chilean pesos.

We cannot assure you that additional Chilean restrictions applicable to holders of our ADSs, the disposition of the shares underlying them or the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition or the payment of dividends will not be imposed in the future, nor can we advise you as to the duration or impact of such restrictions if imposed.

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ADS holders may not be able to effect service of process on, or enforce judgments or bring original actions against, us, our directors or our executive officers, which may limit the ability of holders of ADSs to seek relief against us.

We are a Chilean corporation. None of our directors are residents of the United States and most of our executive officers reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of our directors and executive officers are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for ADS holders to effect service of process outside Chile upon us or our directors and executive officers or to bring an action against us or such persons in the United States or Chile to enforce liabilities based on U.S. federal securities laws. It may also be difficult for ADS holders to enforce in the United States or in Chilean courts money judgments obtained in United States courts against us or our directors and executive officers based on civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. If a U.S. court grants a final money judgment in an action based on the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States, enforceability of this money judgment in Chile will be subject to the obtaining of the relevant “*exequatur*” (i.e., recognition and enforcement of the foreign judgment) according to Chilean civil procedure law currently in force, and consequently, subject to the satisfaction of certain factors. The most important of these factors are the existence of reciprocity, the absence of a conflicting judgment by a Chilean court relating to the same parties and arising from the same facts and circumstances and the Chilean courts’ determination that the U.S. courts had jurisdiction, that process was appropriately served on the defendant and that enforcement would not violate Chilean public policy. Failure to satisfy any of such requirements may result in non-enforcement of your rights.

Our status as a controlled company and a foreign private issuer exempts us from certain of the corporate governance standards of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), limiting the protections afforded to investors.

We are a “controlled company” and a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards. Under the NYSE rules, a controlled company is exempt from certain NYSE corporate governance requirements. In addition, a foreign private issuer may elect to comply with the practice of its home country and not to comply with certain NYSE corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that (1) a majority of the Board of Directors consist of independent directors, (2) a nominating and corporate governance committee be established that is composed entirely of independent directors and has a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities, (3) a compensation committee be established that is composed entirely of independent directors and has a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities and (4) an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees be undertaken. We currently use these exemptions and intend to continue using these exemptions. Accordingly, you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all NYSE corporate governance requirements.

We cannot assure you of the accuracy or comparability of facts, forecasts and statistics contained in this report with respect to Chile, its economy and global banking industries.

Facts, forecasts and statistics in this document relating to Chile, Chile’s economy and the Chilean banking industry, including market share information, are derived from various official and other publicly available sources that we generally believe to be reliable. However, we cannot guarantee the quality and reliability of such official and other sources of materials. In addition, these facts, forecasts and statistics have not been independently verified by us and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts, forecasts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside of Chile and may not be complete or up to date. We have taken reasonable care in reproducing or extracting the information from such sources. However, because of possibly flawed or ineffective methodologies underlying the published information or discrepancies between the published information and market practice and other problems, these facts, forecasts or statistics may be inaccurate and may not be comparable from period to period or to facts, forecasts or statistics produced for other economies, and you should

not unduly rely upon them.



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Risks Relating to Our ADSs

There may be a lack of liquidity and market for our shares and ADSs.

Our ADSs are listed and traded on the NYSE. Our common stock is listed and traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Chile Electronic Stock Exchange and the Valparaiso Stock Exchange, which we refer to collectively as the Chilean Stock Exchanges, although the trading market for the common stock is small by international standards. At December 31, 2009, we had 188,446,126,794 shares of common stock outstanding. The Chilean securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. According to Article 14 of the Ley de Mercado de Valores, Ley No. 18,045, or the Chilean Securities Market Law, the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros, or the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, may suspend the offer, quotation or trading of shares of any company listed on one or more Chilean Stock Exchanges for up to 30 days if, in its opinion, such suspension is necessary to protect investors or is justified for reasons of public interest. Such suspension may be extended for up to 120 days. If, at the expiration of the extension, the circumstances giving rise to the original suspension have not changed, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance will then cancel the relevant listing in the registry of securities. In addition, the Santiago Stock Exchange may inquire as to any movement in the price of any securities in excess of 10% and suspend trading in such securities for a day if it deems necessary.

Although our common stock is traded on the Chilean Stock Exchanges, there can be no assurance that a liquid trading market for our common stock will continue to exist. Approximately 25.0% of our outstanding common stock is held by the public (i.e., shareholders other than Banco Santander Spain and its affiliates), including our shares that are represented by ADSs trading on the NYSE. A limited trading market in general and our concentrated ownership in particular may impair the ability of an ADS holder to sell in the Chilean market shares of common stock obtained upon withdrawal of such shares from the ADR facility in the amount and at the price and time such holder desires, and could increase the volatility of the price of the ADSs.

You may be unable to exercise preemptive rights.

The Ley Sobre Sociedades Anónimas, Ley No. 18,046 and the Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas, which we refer to collectively as the Chilean Companies Law, and applicable regulations require that whenever we issue new common stock for cash, we grant preemptive rights to all of our shareholders (including holders of ADSs), giving them the right to purchase a sufficient number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage. Such an offering would not be possible in the United States unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), as amended, were effective with respect to such rights and common stock or an exemption from the registration requirements thereunder were available.

Since we are not obligated to make a registration statement available with respect to such rights and the common stock, you may not be able to exercise your preemptive rights in the United States. If a registration statement is not filed or an applicable exemption is not available under U.S. securities law, the Depositary will sell such holders’ preemptive rights and distribute the proceeds thereof if a premium can be recognized over the cost of any such sale.

You may have fewer and less clearly defined shareholders’ rights than with shares of a company in the United States.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our estatutos, or by-laws, and the laws of Chile. Under such laws, our shareholders may have fewer or less clearly defined rights than they might have as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a U.S. jurisdiction. For example, under legislation applicable to Chilean banks, our shareholders would not be entitled to appraisal rights in the event of a merger or other business combination undertaken by us.

Holders of ADSs may find it difficult to exercise voting rights at our shareholders' meetings.

Holders of ADSs will not be direct shareholders of our company and will be unable to enforce directly the rights of shareholders under our by-laws and the laws of Chile. Holders of ADSs may exercise voting rights with respect to the common stock represented by ADSs only in accordance with the deposit agreement governing the

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ADSs. Holders of ADSs will face practical limitations in exercising their voting rights because of the additional steps involved in our communications with ADS holders. Holders of our common stock will be able to exercise their voting rights by attending a shareholders' meeting in person or voting by proxy. By contrast, holders of ADSs will receive notice of a shareholders' meeting by mail from the Depositary following our notice to the Depositary requesting the Depositary to do so. To exercise their voting rights, holders of ADSs must instruct the Depositary on a timely basis on how they wish to vote. This voting process necessarily will take longer for holders of ADSs than for holders of our common stock. If the Depositary fails to receive timely voting instructions for all or part of the ADSs, the Depositary will assume that the holders of those ADSs are instructing it to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote their ADSs, except in limited circumstances.

Holders of ADSs also may not receive the voting materials in time to instruct the Depositary to vote the common stock underlying their ADSs. In addition, the Depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions of the holders of ADSs or for the manner of carrying out those voting instructions. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise voting rights, and they will have little, if any, recourse if the common stocks underlying their ADSs are not voted as requested.

### ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

#### A. History and Development of the Company

##### Overview

We are the largest bank in Chile in terms of total assets and equity. As of December 31, 2010, we had total assets of Ch\$22,090,714 million (US\$47,207 million), outstanding loans net of allowances for loan losses of Ch\$15,301,835 (US\$32,700 million), total deposits of Ch\$11,495,191 million (US\$24,565 million) and equity of Ch\$1,937,977 million (US\$4,141 million). As of December 31, 2010, we employed 11,001 people (on a consolidated basis) and had the largest private branch network in Chile with 504 branches. Our headquarters are located in Santiago and we operate in every major region of Chile.

We provide a broad range of commercial and retail banking services to our customers, including Chilean peso and foreign currency denominated loans to finance a variety of commercial transactions, trade, foreign currency forward contracts and credit lines and a variety of retail banking services, including mortgage financing. We seek to offer our customers a wide range of products while providing high levels of service. In addition to our traditional banking operations, we offer a variety of financial services including financial leasing, financial advisory services, mutual fund management, securities brokerage, insurance brokerage and investment management.

The legal predecessor of Santander-Chile was Banco Santiago ("Santiago"). Santiago was incorporated by public deed dated September 7, 1977 granted at the Notary Office of Alfredo Astaburuaga Gálvez. Santiago received its permission to incorporate and function as a bank by Resolution No. 118 of the Superintendency of Banks on October 27, 1977. Santiago's by-laws were approved by Resolution No. 103 of the Superintendency of Banks on September 22, 1977. In January 1997, Santiago merged with Banco O'Higgins, with Santiago being the surviving entity. In 1999, Santiago became a controlled subsidiary of Banco Santander Spain. As of June 30, 2002, Santiago was the second largest private sector bank in Chile in terms of total assets, deposits, loans and shareholders' equity.

Old Santander-Chile was established as a subsidiary of Banco Santander Spain in 1978. In 1982, Old Santander-Chile acquired a significant portion of the assets and liabilities of Banco Español-Chile, a domestic bank that had become insolvent. In July 1996, Old Santander-Chile was merged into Banco Osorno y la Unión becoming "Banco Santander-Chile", the third largest private bank in terms of outstanding loans at that date.

On August 1, 2002, Santiago and Old Santander Chile merged, whereby the latter ceased to exist and Santander-Chile (formerly known as Santiago) being the surviving entity.

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Our principal executive offices are located at Bandera 140, Santiago, Chile. Our telephone number is +562-320-2000 and our website is [www.santander.cl](http://www.santander.cl). None of the information contained on our website is incorporated by reference into, or forms part of, this Annual Report. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Puglisi & Associates located at 850 Library Ave. Suite 204 Newark, Delaware 19711.

## Relationship with Banco Santander Spain

We believe that our relationship with our controlling shareholder, Banco Santander Spain, offers us a significant competitive advantage over our peer Chilean banks. Banco Santander Spain is one of the largest financial groups in Brazil and the rest of Latin America, in terms of total assets measured on a regional basis. It is the largest financial group in Spain and is a major player elsewhere in Europe, including the United Kingdom, Poland and Portugal, where it is the third-largest banking group. Through Santander Consumer, it also operates a leading consumer finance franchise in the United States as well as in Germany, Italy, Spain, and several other European countries.

Our relationship with Banco Santander Spain provides us with access to the group's client base, while its multinational focus allows us to offer international solutions to our clients' financial needs. We also have the benefit of selectively borrowing from Banco Santander Spain's product offerings in other countries as well as benefiting from their know-how in systems management. We believe that our relationship with Banco Santander Spain will also enhance our ability to manage credit and market risks by adopting policies and know-how developed by Banco Santander Spain. Our internal auditing function has been strengthened and is more independent from management as a result of the addition of an internal auditing department that concurrently reports directly to our Audit Committee and the audit committee of Banco Santander Spain. We believe that this structure leads to improved monitoring and control of our exposure to operational risks.

Banco Santander Spain's support includes the assignment of managerial personnel to key supervisory areas of Santander-Chile, like Risks, Auditing, Accounting and Financial Control. Santander-Chile does not pay any management or other fees to Banco Santander Spain in connection with these support services.

## B. Organizational Structure

Banco Santander Spain controls Santander-Chile through its holdings in Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda. and Santander-Chile Holding, which are controlled subsidiaries. In February 2011, Banco Santander Spain sold 1.9% of its ownership through Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda in the market. This gives Banco Santander Spain control over 75.00% of our shares and actual participation when excluding non-controlling interests participating in Santander Chile Holding is 74.84%.

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage	
Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda.	74,512,075,401	39.54	%
Santander Chile Holding	66,822,519,695	35.46	%

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The chart below sets forth the names and areas of responsibility of our senior commercial managers.

Commercial Structure

The chart below sets forth the names and areas of responsibilities of our operating managers.

C. Business Overview

We have 504 total branches, 259 of which are operated under the Santander brand name, with the remaining branches under certain specialty brand names, including 98 under the Santander Banefe brand name, 46 under the SuperCaja brand name, 29 under the BancaPrime brand name and 42 as auxiliary and payment centers. We provide a full range of financial services to corporate and individual customers. We divide our clients into the following segments: (i) Commercial Banking and (ii) Global Banking and Markets.

The Commercial Banking segment is comprised of the following sub-segments:

- Santander Banefe, consisting of individuals with monthly incomes between Ch\$150,000 (US\$321) and Ch\$400,000 (US\$855) and served through our Banefe branch network. This segment accounts for 4.6% of our total loans outstanding as of December 31, 2010. This segment offers customers a range of products, including consumer loans, credit cards, auto loans, residential mortgage loans, debit card accounts, savings products, mutual funds and insurance brokerage.

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- Individuals (Commercial Banking), consisting of individuals with a monthly income greater than Ch\$400,000 (US\$855). Clients in this segment account for 48.9% of our total loans outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and are offered a range of products, including consumer loans, credit cards, auto loans, commercial loans, foreign trade financing, residential mortgage loans, checking accounts, savings products, mutual funds and insurance brokerage.
- Small and mid-sized companies, consisting of small companies with annual revenue of less than Ch\$1,200 million (US\$2.6 million). As of December 31, 2010, this segment represented approximately 15.1% of our total loans outstanding. Customers in this segment are offered a range of products, including commercial loans, leasing, factoring, foreign trade, credit cards, mortgage loans, checking accounts, savings products, mutual funds and insurance brokerage.
- Institutional, such as universities, government agencies, municipalities and regional governments. As of December 31, 2010, these clients represented 2.1% of our total loans outstanding. Customers in this sub-segment are also offered the same products that are offered to the customers in our small businesses segment. This sub-segment is included in the Retail segment because customers in this sub-segment are a potential source for new individual customers.
- Companies, consisting of companies with annual revenue over Ch\$1,200 million (US\$2.6 million) and up to Ch\$10,000 million (US\$21.4 million). Customers in this segment are offered a wide range of products, including commercial loans, leasing, factoring, foreign trade, credit cards, mortgage loans, checking accounts, cash management, treasury services, financial advisory, savings products, mutual funds and insurance brokerage. As of December 31, 2010, these clients represented 8.6% of our total loans outstanding.
- Real estate, consisting of all companies in the real estate sector with annual revenue over Ch\$800 million (US\$1.7 million), including construction companies and real estate companies that execute projects for sale to third parties. As of December 31, 2010, these clients represented 3.3% of our total loans outstanding. To these clients we offer, in addition to traditional banking services, specialized services for financing, primarily residential projects, in order to increase the sale of residential mortgage loans.
- Large corporations, consisting of companies with annual revenue over Ch\$10,000 million (US\$21.4 million). Customers in this segment are also offered the same products that are offered to the customers in our mid-sized companies segment. As of December 31, 2010, these clients represented 9.0% of our total loans outstanding.

The Global Banking and Markets segment is comprised of the following sub-segments:

- Corporate, consisting of companies that are foreign multinationals or part of a larger Chilean economic group with sales of over Ch\$10,000 million (US\$21.4 million). As of December 31, 2010, these clients represented 8.2% of our total loans outstanding. Customers in this segment are offered a wide range of products, including commercial loans, leasing, factoring, foreign trade, mortgage loans, checking accounts, cash management, treasury services, financial advisory, savings products, mutual funds and insurance brokerage.
- The Treasury Division provides sophisticated financial products mainly to companies in the wholesale banking and the middle-market segments. This includes products such as short-term financing and funding, securities brokerage, interest rate and foreign currency derivatives, securitization services and other tailor made financial products. The Treasury division also manages our trading positions.

In addition, we have a Corporate Activities segment comprised of all other operational and administrative activities that are not assigned to a specific segment or product mentioned above. This segment includes the Financial

Management Division, which manages global functions such as the management of our structural foreign



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exchange gap position, our structural interest rate risk and our liquidity risk. The Financial Management Division also oversees the use of our resources, the distribution of capital among our different units and the overall financing cost of investments.

The table below sets forth our lines of business and certain statistical information relating to each of them for the year ended December 31, 2010. See “Note 4” to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for details of revenue by business segment in the last three years.

	As of December 31, 2010 (Ch\$ million)						
	Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	Net interest income	Net fee income	Financial transactions, net (2)	Net loan loss allowances (3)	Operating expenses (4)	Net segment contribution (5)
<b>SEGMENTS</b>							
Individuals	8,407,416	524,920	191,841	5,027	(154,362 )	(291,208 )	276,278
Santander Banefe	717,699	115,252	32,133	15	(44,849 )	(66,272 )	36,279
<b>Commercial</b>							
Banking	7,689,717	409,668	159,708	5,012	(109,513 )	(224,936 )	239,939
SMEs	2,375,192	175,538	34,460	7,168	(70,850 )	(67,059 )	79,257
Institutional	331,153	28,609	2,452	1,974	(482 )	(10,108 )	22,445
Companies	3,288,107	114,460	20,215	15,047	(24,532 )	(32,623 )	92,567
Companies	1,353,686	50,449	11,298	7,150	(18,922 )	(15,796 )	34,179
Real estate	523,185	25,256	2,796	768	2,888	(4,043 )	27,665
<b>Large</b>							
Corporations	1,411,236	38,755	6,121	7,129	(8,498 )	(12,784 )	30,723
<b>Global Banking</b>							
& Markets	1,293,305	81,203	23,173	56,364	(2,570 )	(30,788 )	127,382
Corporate	1,293,305	90,825	24,452	1,445	(2,570 )	(11,592 )	102,560
Treasury (6)	-	(9,622 )	(1,279 )	54,919	-	(19,196 )	24,822
Other (7)	32,109	14,989	(8,559 )	10,408	(1,119 )	(20,150 )	(4,431 )
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,727,282</b>	<b>939,719</b>	<b>263,582</b>	<b>95,988</b>	<b>(253,915 )</b>	<b>(451,936 )</b>	<b>593,438</b>
Other operating income							43,608
Other operating expenses							(45,402 )
Income from investments in other companies							1,171
Income tax							(85,343 )
Consolidated profit (loss) for the year							507,472

(1) Loans and accounts receivables from customers plus interbank loans, gross of loan loss allowances.

(2) Includes net gains from trading, net mark-to-market gains and foreign exchange transactions.

(3) Includes gross provisions for loan losses, net of releases on recoveries.

- (4) Equal to the sum of personnel expenses, administrative expenses, amortizations and depreciations and deterioration.
- (5) Equal to the sum of the net interest revenue, net fee income and net financial transactions, minus net provision for loan losses and operating expenses.
- (6) Includes the Treasury's client business and trading business.
- (7) Includes Financial Management and the contribution of non-segmented items such as interbank loans, the cost of our capital and fixed assets. Net interest income and net financial transactions included in Other are mainly comprised of the results from the Financial Management Division (Gestión Financiera). The area of Financial Management carries out the function of managing the structural interest rate risk, the structural position in inflation indexed assets and liabilities, shareholder's equity and liquidity. The aim of Financial Management is to inject stability and recurrence into the net income of commercial activities and to assure we comply with internal and regulatory limits regarding liquidity, regulatory capital, reserve requirements and market risk.

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## Operations through Subsidiaries

Today, the General Banking Law permits us to directly provide the leasing and financial advisory services that we could formerly offer only through our subsidiaries, to offer investment advisory services outside of Chile and to undertake activities we could not formerly offer directly or through subsidiaries, such as factoring, securitization, foreign investment funds, custody and transport of securities and insurance brokerage services. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010, our subsidiaries collectively accounted for 2.4% of our total consolidated assets.

Subsidiary	As of December 2010			Percentage Owned As of December 2009			As of December 2008		
	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %
Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa(1)	50.59	0.41	51.00	50.59	0.41	51.00	50.59	0.41	51.00
Santander Corredores de Seguro Ltda. (Ex-Santander Leasing S.A.) (2)	99.75	0.01	99.76	99.75	0.01	99.76	99.75	0.01	99.76
Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	99.96	0.02	99.98	99.96	0.02	99.98	99.96	0.02	99.98
Santander S.A. Agente de Valores Ltda. (Ex-Santander S.A. Agente de Valores)	99.03	–	99.03	99.03	–	99.03	99.03	–	99.03
Santander S.A. Sociedad Securizadora	99.64	–	99.64	99.64	–	99.64	99.64	–	99.64
Santander Servicios de Recaudación y Pagos Limitada	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00

(1) During fiscal year 2008, the following subsidiaries changed their registered commercial names:

a. Santander Corredores de Seguro Ltda.

b. Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa

(2) During the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on October 1, 2008 by Santander Corredora de Seguros S.A., a company affiliated with Banco Santander Chile, approved the merger which incorporated the affiliated Santander Corredora de Seguros Limitada into Santander Corredora de Seguros S.A. (previously Santander Leasing S.A.). The merger was effective January 1, 2008. At the time of the above mentioned merger, Santander Corredora de Seguros S.A. became a legal extension of Santander Corredora de Seguros Limitada. The merger of Santander Corredora de Seguros S.A. and Santander Corredora de Seguros Limitada did not result in any changes in

accounting for Banco Santander Chile.

Pursuant to the provisions of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 27 and Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) 12, we must determine the existence of Special Purpose Entities (SPE), which must be consolidated with the financial results of the Bank. As a result, we have incorporated into our financial statements the following companies:

- Santander Gestión de Recaudación y Cobranzas Ltda. (collection services)
  - Multinegocios S.A. (management of sales force)
- Servicios Administrativos y Financieros Ltda. (management of sales force)
  - Fiscalex Ltda. (collection services)
  - Multiservicios de Negocios Ltda. (call center)
- Bansa Santander S.A. (management of repossessed assets and leasing of properties)

## Competition

### Overview

The Chilean financial services market consists of a variety of largely distinct sectors. The most important sector, commercial banking, includes a number of privately-owned banks and one public-sector bank, Banco del Estado (which operates within the same legal and regulatory framework as the private sector banks). The private-sector banks include local banks and a number of foreign-owned banks which are operating in Chile. The Chilean banking

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system is comprised of 24 private-sector banks and one public-sector bank. The five largest private-sector banks along with the state-owned bank together accounted for 82.6% of all outstanding loans by Chilean financial institutions as of December 31, 2010.

The Chilean banking system has experienced increased competition in recent years largely due to consolidation in the industry and new legislation. We also face competition from non-bank and non-finance competitors (principally department stores) with respect to some of our credit products, such as credit cards, consumer loans and insurance brokerage. In addition, we face competition from non-bank finance competitors, such as leasing, factoring and automobile finance companies, with respect to credit products, and mutual funds, pension funds and insurance companies, with respect to savings products. Currently, banks continue to be the main suppliers of leasing, factoring and mutual funds, and the insurance sales business has grown rapidly.

All data in the following sections is based on local Chilean Bank GAAP as published by the SBIF.

As shown in the following table, we are a market leader for nearly every banking service in Chile:

	As of December 31, 2010, unless otherwise noted	
	Market Share	Rank
Commercial loans	18.2%	2
Consumer loans	27.7%	1
Residential mortgage loans	23.7%	1
Total loans	20.9%	1
Deposits	17.7%	3
Mutual funds (assets managed)	17.8%	2
Credit card accounts	28.2%	1
Checking accounts(1)	25.8%	1
Branches(2)	18.3%	1

Source: SBIF

(1) According to latest data available as of November 2010.

(2) According to latest data available as of September 2010. Excludes special-service payment centers.

The following tables set out certain statistics comparing our market position to that of our peer group, defined as the five largest banks in Chile in terms of total loans market share as of December 31, 2010.

#### Loans

As of December 31, 2010, our loan portfolio was the largest among Chilean banks. Our loan portfolio on a stand-alone basis represented 20.9% of the market for loans in the Chilean financial system at such date. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's market shares in terms of loans at the dates indicated.

	As of December 31, 2010	
	Ch\$ million	Market

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Loans (1)		US\$ million	Share	
Santander Chile	15,657,556	33,460	20.9	%
Banco de Chile	14,365,829	30,699	19.2	%
Banco del Estado	11,416,303	24,396	15.2	%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	9,531,565	20,369	12.7	%
Corpbanca	5,469,185	11,688	7.3	%
BBVA, Chile	5,442,705	11,631	7.3	%
Others	13,070,838	27,932	17.4	%
Chilean financial system	74,953,981	160,175	100.0	%

Source: SBIF

(1) Excludes interbank loans.

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## Deposits

On a stand alone basis, we had a 17.7% market share in deposits, ranking third among banks in Chile at December 31, 2010. Deposit market share is based on total time and demand deposits at the respective dates. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's market shares in terms of deposits at the dates indicated.

Deposits	As of December 31, 2010			Market Share	
	Ch\$ million	US\$ million			
Santander Chile	11,495,191	24,565	17.7	%	
Banco de Chile	12,144,149	25,952	18.7	%	
Banco del Estado	12,644,757	27,022	19.5	%	
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	8,311,574	17,762	12.8	%	
BBVA, Chile	4,177,282	8,927	6.4	%	
Corpbanca	4,312,518	9,216	6.6	%	
Others	11,881,413	25,390	18.3	%	
Chilean financial system	64,966,884	138,834	100.0	%	

Source: SBIF

## Total equity

With Ch\$1,863,607 million (US\$3,982 million) in equity at December 31, 2010, we were the largest commercial bank in Chile in terms of shareholders' equity. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's shareholders' equity at December 31, 2010.

Total Equity	As of December 31, 2010			Market Share	
	Ch\$ million	US\$ million			
Santander Chile	1,863,607	3,982	21.9	%	
Banco de Chile	1,404,127	3,001	16.5	%	
Banco del Estado	934,880	1,998	11.0	%	
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	1,039,166	2,221	12.2	%	
Corpbanca	535,360	1,144	6.3	%	
BBVA, Chile	498,575	1,065	5.8	%	
Others	2,247,650	4,803	26.3	%	
Chilean financial system	8,523,365	18,214	100.0	%	

Source: SBIF. Information according to local Chilean Bank GAAP.

## Efficiency

As of December 31, 2010, we were the most efficient bank in our peer group. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's efficiency ratio (defined as operating expenses as a percentage of operating revenue, which is the aggregate of net interest income, fees and income from services (net), net gains from mark-to-market and trading, exchange differences (net) and other operating income (net)) in 2010.

Efficiency ratio	As of December 31, 2010 %	
Santander Chile	34.2	%
Banco de Chile	45.0	%
Banco del Estado	60.4	%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	45.4	%
BBVA, Chile	53.8	%
Corpbanca	38.1	%
Chilean financial system	45.0	%

Source: SBIF. Information according to local Chilean Bank GAAP.



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## Net income for the period

In 2010, we were the largest bank in Chile in terms of net income with Ch\$479,234 million (US\$1,024 million). The following table sets forth our and our peer group's net income at December 31, 2010.

Net income for the period (1)	As of December 31, 2010			
	Ch\$ million	US\$ million	Market Share	
Santander Chile	479,233	1,024	30.3	%
Banco de Chile	378,530	809	23.9	%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	222,075	475	14.0	%
Corpbanca	118,066	252	7.5	%
BBVA, Chile	48,282	103	3.0	%
Banco del Estado	81,304	174	5.1	%
Others	256,463	548	16.1	%
Chilean financial system	1,583,953	3,385	100.0	%

Source: SBIF. Information according to local Chilean Bank GAAP.

(1) Net income before non-controlling interest.

## Return on equity

As of December 31, 2010, we were the second most profitable bank in our peer group (as measured by return on equity) and the most capitalized bank as measured by the BIS ratio. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's return on average equity and BIS ratio at the latest available date.

	Return on equity as of December 31, 2010		BIS Ratio as of December 31, 2010
Santander Chile	25.7	%	14.52
Banco de Chile	27.0	%	13.39
Banco del Estado	8.7	%	12.14
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	21.4	%	13.58
BBVA, Chile	9.7	%	12.92
Corpbanca	22.1	%	13.43
Chilean Financial System	18.6	%	14.14

Source: SBIF, calculated by dividing annual net income by period end equity, according to local Chilean Bank GAAP.

## Asset Quality

As of December 31, 2010, we had the second highest non-performing loan to loan ratio in our peer group. The following table sets forth our and our peer group's non-performing loan ratio as defined by the SBIF at the dates indicated.

Non-performing loan  
/ total loans (1) as of  
December 31, 2010

Santander Chile	2.65
Banco de Chile	1.17
Banco del Estado	5.21
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	2.13
BBVA, Chile	2.15
Corpbanca	2.01
Chilean financial system	2.98

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(1) Non-performing loans divided by total loans excluding interbank loans

Source: SBIF

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### Regulation and Supervision

#### General

In Chile, only banks may maintain checking accounts for their customers, conduct foreign trade operations, and together with non-banking financial institutions, accept time deposits. The principal authorities that regulate financial institutions in Chile are the Superintendency of Banks and the Central Bank. Chilean banks are primarily subject to the General Banking Law and secondarily, to the extent not inconsistent with this statute, the provisions of the Chilean Companies Law governing public corporations, except for certain provisions which are expressly excluded.

The modern Chilean banking system dates from 1925 and has been characterized by periods of substantial regulation and state intervention, as well as periods of deregulation. The most recent period of deregulation commenced in 1975 and culminated in the adoption of a series of amendments to General Banking Law. That law, amended most recently in 2001, granted additional powers to banks, including general underwriting powers for new issues of certain debt and equity securities and the power to create subsidiaries to engage in activities related to banking, such as brokerage, investment advisory and mutual fund services, administration of investment funds, factoring, securitization products and financial leasing services.

#### The Central Bank

The Central Bank is an autonomous legal entity created by the Chilean Constitution. It is subject to the Chilean Constitution and its own ley orgánica constitucional, or organic constitutional law. To the extent not inconsistent with the Chilean Constitution or the Central Bank's organic constitutional law, the Central Bank is also subject to private sector laws (but in no event is it subject to the laws applicable to the public sector). It is directed and administered by a Board of Directors composed of five members designated by the President of Chile, subject to the approval of the Senate.

The legal purpose of the Central Bank is to maintain the stability of the Chilean peso and the orderly functioning of Chile's internal and external payment system. The Central Bank's powers include setting reserve requirements, regulating the amount of money and credit in circulation, establishing regulations and guidelines regarding finance companies, foreign exchange (including the Formal Exchange Market) and banks' deposit-taking activities.

#### The Superintendency of Banks

Banks are supervised and controlled by the Superintendency of Banks, an independent Chilean governmental agency. The Superintendency of Banks authorizes the creation of new banks and has broad powers to interpret and enforce legal and regulatory requirements applicable to banks and financial companies. Furthermore, in cases of noncompliance with such legal and regulatory requirements, the Superintendency of Banks has the ability to impose sanctions. In extreme cases, it can appoint, with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank, a provisional administrator to manage a bank. It must also approve any amendment to a bank's by-laws or any increase in its capital.

The Superintendency of Banks examines all banks from time to time, generally at least once a year. Banks are also required to submit their financial statements monthly to the Superintendency of Banks, and a bank's financial statements are published at least four times a year in a newspaper with countrywide coverage. In addition, banks are required to provide extensive information regarding their operations at various periodic intervals to the Superintendency of Banks. A bank's annual financial statements and the opinion of its independent auditors must also be submitted to the Superintendency of Banks.

Any person wishing to acquire, directly or indirectly, 10.0% or more of the share capital of a bank must obtain the prior approval of the Superintendency of Banks. Absent such approval, the acquiror of shares so acquired will not have the right to vote. The Superintendency of Banks may only refuse to grant its approval, based on specific grounds set forth in the General Banking Law.

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According to Article 35bis of the General Banking Law, the prior authorization of the Superintendency of Banks is required for:

- the merger of two or more banks;
- the acquisition of all or a substantial portion of a banks' assets and liabilities by another bank;
- the control by the same person, or controlling group, of two or more banks; or
- a substantial increase in the existing control of a bank by a controlling shareholder of that bank.

Such prior authorization is required solely when the acquiring bank or the resulting group of banks would own a significant market share in loans, defined by the Superintendency of Banks to be more than 15.0% of all loans in the Chilean banking system. The intended purchase, merger or expansion may be denied by the Superintendency of Banks; or, if the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined to be more than 20.0% of all loans in the Chilean banking system, the purchase, merger, or expansion may be conditioned on one or more of the following:

- that the bank or banks maintain regulatory capital higher than 8.0% and up to 14.0% of their risk-weighted assets;
- that the technical reserve established in Article 65 of the General Banking Law be applicable when deposits exceed one and a half times the resulting bank's paid-in capital and reserves; or
- that the margin for interbank loans be reduced to 20.0% of the resulting bank's regulatory capital.

If the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined by the Superintendency of Banks to be more than 15% but less than 20%, the authorization will be conditioned on the bank or banks maintaining a regulatory capital not lower than 10% of their risks-weighted assets for the period specified by the Superintendency of Banks, which may not be less than one year. The calculation of the risk-weighted assets is based on a five-category risk classification system applied to a bank's assets that is based on the Basel Committee recommendations.

Pursuant to the regulations of the Superintendency of Banks, the following ownership disclosures are required:

- a bank is required to inform the Superintendency of Banks of the identity of any person owning, directly or indirectly, 5.0% or more of such banks' shares;
- holders of ADSs must disclose to the Depository the identity of beneficial owners of ADSs registered under such holders' names;
- the Depository is required to notify the bank as to the identity of beneficial owners of ADSs which such Depository has registered and the bank, in turn, is required to notify the Superintendency of Banks as to the identity of the beneficial owners of the ADSs representing 5.0% or more of such banks' shares; and
- bank shareholders who individually hold 10.0% or more of a bank's capital stock and who are controlling shareholders must periodically inform the Superintendency of Banks of their financial condition.

## Limitations on Types of Activities

Chilean banks can only conduct those activities allowed by the General Banking Law: making loans, accepting deposits and, subject to limitations, making investments and performing financial services. Investments are restricted to real estate for the bank's own use, gold, foreign exchange and debt securities. Through subsidiaries, banks may also engage in other specific financial service activities such as securities brokerage services, equity investments, securities, mutual fund management, investment fund management, financial advisory and leasing activities. Subject to specific limitations and the prior approval of the Superintendency of Banks and the Central Bank, Chilean banks may own majority or non-controlling interests in foreign banks.

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Since June 1, 2002, Chilean banks are allowed to offer a new checking account product that pays interest. The Superintendency of Banks also stated that these accounts may be subject to minimum balance limits and different interest rates depending on average balances held in the account and that banks may also charge fees for the use of this new product. For banks with a solvency score of less than A the Central Bank has also imposed additional caps to the interest rate that can be paid.

On June 5, 2007, pursuant to Law 20.190, new regulations became effective authorizing banks to enter into transactions involving a wider range of derivatives, such as futures, options, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments or contracts subject to specific limitations established by the Central Bank of Chile. Previously, banks were able to enter into transactions involving derivatives, but subject to more restrictive guidelines.

### Deposit Insurance

The Chilean government guarantees up to 90.0% of the principal amount of certain time and demand deposits and savings accounts held by natural persons with a maximum value of UF120 per person (Ch\$2,574,666 or US\$5,502 as of December 31, 2010) per calendar year in the entire financial system.

### Reserve Requirements

Deposits are subject to a reserve requirement of 9.0% for demand deposits and 3.6% for time deposits (with terms of less than one year). For purposes of calculating the reserve obligation, banks are authorized to deduct daily from their foreign currency denominated liabilities, the balance in foreign currency of certain loans and financial investments held outside of Chile, the most relevant of which include:

- cash clearance account, which should be deducted from demand deposit for calculating reserve requirement;
- certain payment orders issued by pension providers; and
- the amount set aside for “technical reserve” (as described below), which can be deducted from reserve requirement.

The Central Bank has statutory authority to require banks to maintain reserves of up to an average of 40.0% for demand deposits and up to 20.0% for time deposits (irrespective, in each case, of the currency in which they are denominated) to implement monetary policy. In addition, to the extent that the aggregate amount of the following types of liabilities exceeds 2.5 times the amount of a bank’s regulatory capital, a bank must maintain a 100% “technical reserve” against them: demand deposits, deposits in checking accounts, or obligations payable on sight incurred in the ordinary course of business, and in general all deposits unconditionally payable immediately.

### Minimum Capital

Under the General Banking Law, a bank is required to have a minimum of UF800,000 (approximately Ch\$17,164 million or US\$36.7 million as of December 31, 2010) of paid-in capital and reserves, regulatory capital of at least 8% of its risk weighted assets, net of required allowances, and paid in capital and reserves of at least 3% of its total assets, net of required allowances.

Regulatory capital is defined as the aggregate of:

- a bank’s paid-in capital and reserves, excluding capital attributable to subsidiaries and foreign branches or capital básico;

- its subordinated bonds, valued at their placement price (but decreasing by 20.0% for each year during the period commencing six years prior to maturity), for an amount up to 50.0% of its basic capital; and
  - its voluntary allowances for loan losses for an amount of up to 1.25% of risk weighted-assets.



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### Capital Adequacy Requirements

According to the General Banking Law, each bank should have regulatory capital of at least 8.0% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances. The calculation of risk weighted assets is based on a five-category risk classification system for bank assets that is based on the Basel Committee recommendations. In 2009, the Superintendency of Banks postponed until 2012 the application of the third pillar of Basel II in Chile, which includes the implementation of capital limits with market risk and operational risk-weighted assets. These changes must be approved by Congress as it involves a modification to the General Banking Law.

Banks should also have capital básico, or basic capital, of at least 3.0% of their total assets, net of allowances. Basic capital is defined as a bank's paid-in capital and reserves and is similar to Tier 1 capital except that it does not include net income for the period.

Starting in 2008, banks are able to include net income for the period as basic capital, net of a 30% deduction for minimum dividends accrued.

Within the scope of Basel II in Chile, further changes in regulation may occur. See "Item 3: D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Chile—Chile's banking regulatory and capital markets environment is continually evolving and may change".

### Lending Limits

Under the General Banking Law, Chilean banks are subject to certain lending limits, including the following material limits:

- A bank may not extend to any entity or individual (or any one group of related entities), except for another financial institution, directly or indirectly, unsecured credit in an amount that exceeds 10.0% of the bank's regulatory capital, or in an amount that exceeds 30.0% of its regulatory capital if the excess over 10.0% is secured by certain assets with a value equal to or higher than such excess. These limits were raised from 5.0% and 25.0%, respectively, in 2007 by the MK2. In the case of financing infrastructure projects built by government concession, the 10.0% ceiling for unsecured credits is raised to 15.0% if secured by a pledge over the concession, or if granted by two or more banks or finance companies which have executed a credit agreement with the builder or holder of the concession;
- a bank may not extend loans to another financial institution subject to the General Banking Law in an aggregate amount exceeding 30.0% of its regulatory capital;
- a bank may not directly or indirectly grant a loan whose purpose is to allow an individual or entity to acquire shares of the lender bank;
- a bank may not lend, directly or indirectly, to a director or any other person who has the power to act on behalf of the bank; and
  - a bank may not grant loans to related parties (including holders of more than 1.0% of its shares) on more favorable terms than those generally offered to non-related parties. Loans granted to related parties are subject to the limitations described in the first bullet point above. In addition, the aggregate amount of loans to related parties may not exceed a bank's regulatory capital.

In addition, the General Banking Law limits the aggregate amount of loans that a bank may grant to its employees to 1.5% of its regulatory capital, and provides that no individual employee may receive loans in excess of 10.0% of this

1.5% limit. Notwithstanding these limitations, a bank may grant to each of its employees a single residential mortgage loan for personal use once during such employee's term of employment.

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

Chilean banks are required to provide to the Superintendency of Banks detailed information regarding their loan portfolio on a monthly basis. The Superintendency of Banks examines and evaluates each financial institution's

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credit management process, including its compliance with the loan classification guidelines. Banks are classified into four categories: 1, 2, 3 and 4. Each bank's category depends on the models and methods used by the bank to classify its loan portfolio, as determined by the Superintendency of Banks. Category 1 banks are those banks whose methods and models are satisfactory to the Superintendency of Banks. Category 1 banks will be entitled to continue using the same methods and models they currently have in place. A bank classified as a category 2 bank will have to maintain the minimum levels of reserves established by the Superintendency of Banks while its Board of Directors will be made aware of the problems detected by the Superintendency of Banks and required to take steps to correct them. Banks classified as categories 3 and 4 will have to maintain the minimum levels of reserves established by the Superintendency of Banks until they are authorized by the Superintendency of Banks to do otherwise. Banco Santander Chile is categorized as a "Category 1" bank.

A detailed description of the models established for determining loan loss allowances is set forth in "Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Classification of Loan Portfolio" and in "Note 1" of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Capital Markets

Under the General Banking Law, banks in Chile may purchase, sell, place, underwrite and act as paying agents with respect to certain debt securities. Likewise, banks in Chile may place and underwrite certain equity securities. Bank subsidiaries may also engage in debt placement and dealing, equity issuance advice and securities brokerage, as well as in financial leasing, mutual fund and investment fund administration, investment advisory services and merger and acquisition services. These subsidiaries are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks and, in some cases, also by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, the regulator of the Chilean securities market, open-stock corporations and insurance companies.

## Legal Provisions Regarding Banking Institutions with Economic Difficulties

The General Banking Law provides that if specified adverse circumstances exist at any bank, its Board of Directors must correct the situation within 30 days from the date of receipt of the relevant financial statements. If the Board of Directors is unable to do so, it must call a special shareholders' meeting to increase the capital of the bank by the amount necessary to return the bank to financial stability. If the shareholders reject the capital increase, or if it is not effected within the term and in the manner agreed to at the meeting, or if the Superintendency of Banks does not approve the Board of Directors' proposal, the bank will be barred from increasing its loan portfolio beyond that stated in the financial statements presented to the Board of Directors and from making any further investments in any instrument other than in instruments issued by the Central Bank. In such a case, or in the event that a bank is unable to make timely payment in respect of its obligations, or if a bank is under provisional administration of the Superintendency of Banks, the General Banking Law provides that the bank may receive a two-year term loan from another bank. The terms and conditions of such a loan must be approved by the directors of both banks, as well as by the Superintendency of Banks, but need not be submitted to the borrowing bank's shareholders for their approval. In any event, a creditor bank cannot grant interbank loans to an insolvent bank in an amount exceeding 25.0% of the creditor bank's regulatory capital. The Board of Directors of a bank that is unable to make timely payment of its obligations must present a reorganization plan to its creditors in order to capitalize the credits, extend their respective terms, condone debts or take other measures for the payment of the debts. If the Board of Directors of a bank submits a reorganization plan to its creditors and such arrangement is approved, all subordinated debt issued by the bank, whether or not matured, will be converted by operation of law into common stock in the amount required for the ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets not to be lower than 12.0%. If a bank fails to pay an obligation, it must notify the Superintendency of Banks, which shall determine if the bank is solvent.

Dissolution and Liquidation of Banks

The Superintendency of Banks may establish that a bank should be liquidated for the benefit of its depositors or other creditors when such bank does not have the necessary solvency to continue its operations. In such case, the Superintendency of Banks must revoke a bank's authorization to exist and order its mandatory liquidation, subject to agreement by the Central Bank. The Superintendency of Banks must also revoke a bank's authorization if the reorganization plan of such bank has been rejected twice. The resolution by the Superintendency of Banks must state the reason for ordering the liquidation and must name a liquidator, unless the Chilean Superintendency of Banks

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assumes this responsibility. When a liquidation is declared, all checking accounts and other demand deposits received in the ordinary course of business, are required to be paid by using existing funds of the bank, its deposits with the Central Bank or its investments in instruments that represent its reserves. If these funds are insufficient to pay these obligations, the liquidator may seize the rest of the bank's assets, as needed. If necessary and in specified circumstances, the Central Bank will lend the bank the funds necessary to pay these obligations. Any such loans are preferential to any claims of other creditors of the liquidated bank.

## Obligations Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Santander-Chile must also comply with various regulatory and internal limits regarding exposure to movements in foreign exchange rates (See "Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks").

## Investments in Foreign Securities

Under current Chilean banking regulations, banks in Chile may grant loans to foreign individuals and entities and invest in certain securities of foreign issuers. Chilean banks may only invest in equity securities of foreign banks and certain other foreign companies which may be affiliates of the bank or which would be complementary to the bank's business if such companies were incorporated in Chile. Banks in Chile may also invest in debt securities traded in formal secondary markets. Such debt securities must be (1) securities issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereign states or their central banks or other foreign or international financial entities, and (2) bonds issued by foreign companies. A bank may invest up to 5% of its regulatory capital in securities of foreign issuers. Such securities must have a minimum rating as follows.

Table 1

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's	P2	Baa3
Standard and Poor's	A3	BBB-
Fitch	F2	BBB-
Duff & Phelps	D2	BBB-

In the event that the sum of the investments in foreign securities which have a: (i) rating that is below that indicated in Table 1 above, but is equal to or exceeds the ratings mentioned in the Table 2 below; and (ii) loans granted to other entities resident abroad exceed 20% (and 30% for banks with a BIS ratio equal or exceeding 10%) of the regulatory capital of such bank, the excess is subject to a mandatory reserve of 100%.

Table 2

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's	P2	Ba3
Standard and Poor's	A3	BB-
Fitch	F2	BB-
Duff & Phelps	D2	BB-

In addition, banks may invest in foreign securities for an additional amount equal to a 70% of their regulatory capital which ratings are equal or exceeds those mentioned in the following Table 3. This limit constitutes an additional margin and it is not subject to the 100% mandatory reserve.

Additionally, a Chilean Bank may invest in foreign securities whose rating is equal to or exceeds those mentioned in the following Table 3 in: (i) term deposits with foreign banks; and (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by sovereign states or their central banks or those securities issued or guaranteed by foreign entities within the Chilean State; such investment will be subject to the limits by issuer up to 30% and 50%, respectively, of the regulatory capital of the Chilean bank that makes the investment.

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Table 3

Rating Agency	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's	P1	Aa3
Standard and Poor's	A1+	AA-
Fitch	F1+	AA-
Duff & Phelps	D1+	AA-

Chilean banks may invest in securities without ratings issued or guaranteed by sovereign states or their central banks and structured notes issued by investment banks with a rating equal to or above that in the immediately preceding Table 3, which return is linked with a corporate or sovereign note with a rating equal to or above that in Table 2.

Subject to specific conditions, a bank may grant loans in U.S. dollars to subsidiaries or branches of Chilean companies located abroad, to companies listed on foreign stock exchanges authorized by the Central Bank and, in general, to individuals and entities domiciled abroad, as long as the Central Bank is kept informed of such activities.

#### New Regulations for the Financial Markets

New regulations governing the Chilean capital markets are being discussed. Chile's Congress passed a new bill on June 1, 2010 that aims to increase trading in Latin America's third-biggest securities market by allowing trading of new instruments such as exchange-traded funds and covered bonds. The Chamber of Deputies, Chile's lower house, voted in favor of the bill, which also seeks to ease credit access for consumers and small companies. The bill was proposed by former Finance Minister Andres Velasco in September. His successor Felipe Larrain already plans another package of reforms to expand the use of the Chilean peso and simplify taxes on fixed-income securities. The measures passed today will make it easier for foreign banks to offer loans in Chile, cut securitization costs and allow banks to sell bonds backed by mortgages. The new law will also offer tax breaks to foreign investors in Chilean mutual funds. The bill also aims to reduce the cost of setting up mutual funds and create an exchange-traded funds industry by modifying mutual fund rules to allow secondary trading and enable pension fund to invest in them. The new law also removes limits on employing non-Chileans that may have prevented overseas fund managers from opening offices in Chile. It also strikes down a law that prevented foreign banks from advertising loans. The new class of bonds, known as "mortgage bonds," will be debt backed by the company that sells them as well as by a pool of mortgages, as in European covered bonds. Unlike covered bonds, they will not be limited to banks.

#### U.S. Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorist Financing, and Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Regulations

The Bank, as a foreign private issuer whose securities are registered under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"). The FCPA generally prohibits such issuers and their directors, officers, employees and agents from using any means or instrumentality of U.S. interstate commerce in furtherance of any offer or payment of money to any foreign official or political party for the purpose of influencing a decision of such person in order to obtain or retain business. It also requires that the issuer maintain books and records and a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that accountability of assets is maintained and accurate financial statements can be prepared. Penalties, fines and imprisonment of the Bank's officers and/or directors can be imposed for violations of the FCPA.

Furthermore, the Bank is subject to a variety of U.S. anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing laws and regulations, such as the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970, as amended, and the USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001, as amended, and a violation of such laws and regulations may result in substantial penalties, fines and imprisonment of the Bank's officers and/or directors.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We are domiciled in Chile and own our principal executive offices located at Bandera 140, Santiago, Chile. We also own ten other buildings in the vicinity of our headquarters and we rent five other buildings. At December 31, 2010, we owned the locations at which 28.8% of our branches were located. The remaining branches operate at rented locations. We believe that our existing physical facilities are adequate for our needs.



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Main properties as of December 31, 2010	Number
Central Offices	
Own	8
Rented	4
Total	12
Branches (1)	
Own	145
Rented	321
Total	466
Other property (2)	
Own	61
Rented	6
Total	67

(1) Some branches are located inside central office buildings and other properties. Including these branches the total number of branches is 504. Special payment centers are included in Other property.

(2) Consists mainly of parking lots, mini-branches and property owned by our subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth a summary of the main computer hardware and other systems-equipment that we own.

Category	Brand	Application
Mainframe	IBM	Back-end, Core-System Altair, Payment means and foreign trade.
Midrange	IBM	Interconnections between Mainframe and mid-range
Midrange	SUN/Unix SUN/UNIX	Interconnections applications Credit & debit cards Treasury, MIS, Work Flow, Accounting
Midrange	IBM	WEB
Desktop	IBM/HP/Lenovo	Platform applications
Call Center	Avaya Genesys Nice Periphonics	Telephone system Integration Voice/data Voice recorder IVR

The main software systems that we use are:

Category	Product	Origin
Core-System	ALTAMIRA	Accenture
Data base	DB2	IBM
Data base	Oracle	Oracle
Data base	SQL Server	Microsoft
WEB Service		Microsoft

Internet Information Server		
Message Service	MQSeries	IBM
Transformation	MQIntegrator	IBM

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, we do not have any unresolved comments from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Accounting Standards Applied in 2010

Santander-Chile is a Chilean bank and maintains its financial books and records in Chilean pesos and prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB, in order to comply with requirements of the SEC. As required by local regulations, our locally filed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Chilean Bank GAAP. The accounting principles issued by the SBIF are substantially similar to IFRS but there are some exceptions. Therefore, our locally filed consolidated financial statements have been adjusted according to International Financial Reporting Standards. Chilean banks are subject to the regulatory supervision of the SBIF under the provisions of the General Banking Law. The General Banking Law establishes that in accordance with legal regulations, Chilean banks must abide by the accounting standards stipulated by the SBIF.

Therefore, as stated above, in order to comply with requirements of the SEC, the Bank has prepared the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report under IFRS-IASB.

Differences between IFRS and Chilean Bank GAAP

As stated above, Chilean Bank GAAP, as prescribed by “Compendium of Accounting Standards” (the “Compendium”), differs in certain respects with IFRS. The main differences that should be considered by an investor are the following:

Suspension of Income Recognition on Accrual Basis

In accordance with the Compendium, financial institutions must suspend recognition of income on an accrual basis in their statements of income for certain loans included in the impaired portfolio. IFRS does not allow the suspension of accrual of interest on financial assets for which an impairment loss has been determined. We do not believe that this difference materially impacts our financial statements.

Charge-offs and Accounts Receivable

The Compendium requires companies to establish deadlines for the charge-off of loans and accounts receivables. IFRS does not require any such deadline for charge-offs. A charge-off due to impairment would be incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition. This is measured on an “incurred” basis. We do not believe that this difference materially impacts our financial statements.

Assets Received in Lieu of Payment

The Compendium requires that the initial value of assets received in lieu of payment be the value agreed with a debtor as a result of the loan settlement or the value awarded in an auction, as applicable. These assets are required to be written off one year after their acquisition, if the assets have not been previously disposed of.

IFRS requires that assets received in lieu of payment be initially accounted for at fair value. Subsequently, asset valuation depends on the classification provided by the entity for that type of asset. No deadline is established for charging-off an asset. The restatement of gains and losses from repossessed assets would have an impact on the restatement of financial statements under full IFRS guidelines although we would not expect it to be material.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

With respect to goodwill and intangible assets, the Compendium provides that:

- The value of “goodwill” and other depreciable intangible assets will be supported by two reports issued by specialists independent from the (i) bank, (ii) the bank’s external auditors, and (iii) each other.
- For assets acquired before December 31, 2008, “goodwill” will be determined according to the Compendium, and will be amortized according to the original amortization schedule for such assets.
- Goodwill arising from acquisitions before the date of transition to new Chilean Bank GAAP in January 2009 will be determined based on the previously used accounting criteria.

With respect to goodwill and intangible assets, IFRS provides that:

- The use of independent experts' valuations is not mandatory.
- Beginning with the first full year in which IFRS applies, an entity must discontinue goodwill depreciation and is required to evaluate goodwill for impairment, in compliance with IAS 36.
- It is possible to (i) choose a retroactive application of IFRS to goodwill generated before the date of the transition to IFRS, or (ii) adopt an optional exemption to record the balance of goodwill at December 31, 2008 as an attributed cost.

Since we have no goodwill, we do not believe that this difference impacts our financial statements.

#### Fair Value Option with Respect to Financial Assets and Liabilities

According to the Compendium, banks are not allowed to value assets or liabilities at their fair value in place of the depreciated cost method.

IFRS allows an entity to value a financial asset or liability (or a group of financial assets or liabilities, or both), on the official recognition date, at fair value with changes in fair value to be recognized in its financial statements. Once this option has been made, it is irrevocable. The fair value option is not applicable to investments in capital instruments without a market price available in an active market, and thus whose fair value cannot be estimated in a reliable way.

We do not believe that this difference impacts our financial statements because this accounting treatment is optional.

#### Loan loss allowances

On December 29, 2009, the SBIF issued Circular No. 3,489 which incorporates changes to several provisions of the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards. Among other changes it states that effective January 2010, companies must complement the basis on which insolvency provisions related to contingent operations are determined, including unrestricted lines of credit, other contingent loans, and other loan commitments. In addition, companies should also apply the changes in risk exposure applicable to contingent loans, found in Chapter B-3 of the SBIF Compendium of Accounting Standards. The accumulated effect of this change in 2010 for us was approximately Ch\$63,448 million (Ch\$52,662 million net of deferred taxes), which was recorded as equity in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. According to specific instructions from the SBIF in Letter to Management No. 10 dated December 21, 2010, the SBIF stated that it will not be necessary to calculate the adjustment retrospectively for 2009.

On June 10, 2010, the SBIF issued Circular No. 3,502 which among other things requires that Banks maintain a 0.5% minimum provision for the non-impaired part of the loan portfolio analyzed on an individual basis. In addition, on December 21, 2010 in the Letter to Management No. 9, the SBIF specified that the accounting treatment for the effects originating from the application of this minimum provision is to record it in the income for the period. This change in accounting policy results in a charge to income of Ch\$16,845 million (Ch\$ 13,767 million net of deferred taxes) in 2010.

On August 12, 2010, Circular No. 3,503 was issued which modified how we must classify loans included in Chapters B-1, B-2, B-3 and C1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, which are loans analyzed on an individual basis. Such modifications were effective from January 1, 2011, except for those modifications relating to additional provisions included in the Letter to Management No. 9 relating to Chapter B-1 which took effect in 2010. As a supplement to the Circular, the Letter to Management No. 9 was issued on December 21, 2010 which specifies that

adjustments resulting from the adoption of these modifications starting on January 1, 2011 could be recorded during the first quarter of 2011; however, entities may anticipate recognition of the impact of these adjustments, in whole or in part, in 2010. As of December 31, 2010, we have chosen to recognize the entire provision adjustments aforementioned, which created a Ch\$39,800 million (Ch\$32,597 million net of deferred taxes) impact in the Consolidated Statements of Income, under the other operating expenses line.

Considering our incurred loss approach for IFRS purposes by using our internally developed models, all differences with the SBIF models have been reversed in respect to our Consolidated Financial Statements prepared under IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Santander-Chile's transition date to IFRS was January 1, 2008. The Bank prepared its opening balance under these standards as of such date. Consequently, the date of adoption of the new standards by the Bank and its subsidiaries was January 1, 2009.

The notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contain information in addition to that presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. These notes provide a narrative description of such statements.

## B. Other Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements include various estimates and assumptions, including but not limited to the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, estimates of the fair value of certain financial instruments and the selection of useful lives of certain assets.

We evaluate these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in future periods could differ from those estimates and assumptions, and if these differences were significant enough, our reported results of operations would be affected materially. We believe that the following are the more critical judgment areas or involve a higher degree of complexity in the application of the accounting policies that currently affect our financial condition and results of operations.

### Allowance for loan losses

The Bank maintains loan loss allowances in amounts determined in accordance with its internal models. These models for rating and evaluating credit risk are approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. Our credit scoring system considers both the length of time by which the loan is overdue and the borrower's risk profile, which includes the borrower's overall indebtedness and credit behavior under the borrower's obligations to third parties. (See "Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio").

Our internal provisioning models use statistical models that take into account a borrower's credit history and indebtedness levels. Group ratings that determine loan loss allowances based only on non-performance are being phased out and replaced by statistical scoring systems. Large commercial loans are rated on an individual basis. For large commercial loans, leasing and factoring, we assign a risk category level to each borrower and its respective loans. We consider the following risk factors in classifying a borrower's risk category: (i) the borrower's industry or sector, (ii) owners or managers, (iii) financial condition, (iv) payment ability and (v) payment behavior. For a detailed description of the models we use to determine loan loss allowances for commercial loans. See "Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio—Allowances for large commercial loans." Group assessment for loan loss allowances is applied for a large number of borrowers whose individual loan amounts are relatively insignificant. Currently, we use group analysis to determine loan loss allowances for certain types of loans, such as loans to small- and mid-sized companies and commercial loans to individuals. (See "Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio—Allowances for group evaluations on small- and mid-sized commercial loans").

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### Derivative activities

As of December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, derivatives are measured at fair value on the statement of financial position and the net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives is classified as a separate line item within the income statement. Under IFRS, banks must mark-to-market derivatives. A derivative financial instrument held for trading purposes must be marked to market and the unrealized gain or loss recognized in the income statement. The Bank recognizes three kinds of hedge accounting: (i) cash flow hedges, (ii) fair value hedges and (iii) hedging of foreign net investments.

- When a cash flow hedge exists, the fair value movements on the part of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that is effective are recognized in equity as “valuation adjustments”. Any ineffective portion of the fair value movement on the hedging instrument and the hedged item is recognized in the income statement.
- When a fair value hedge exists, the fair value movements on the hedging instrument and the corresponding fair value movements on the hedged item are recognized in the income statement.
- When a hedge of net investment in a foreign operation exists, the fair value movements on the part of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that is effective are recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion of the fair value movement on the hedging instrument is recognized in the income statement.

### C. Operating Results

#### Chilean Economy

All of our operations and substantially all of our customers are located in Chile. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent upon economic conditions prevailing in this country. In 2010, the Chilean economy grew 5.2%, compared to a decrease of 1.4% in 2009 and an increase of 2.0% in 2008. In 1Q11, the economy grew 9.8%.

On February 27, 2010, an 8.8 magnitude earthquake struck central Chile. The quake epicenter was located 200 miles southwest of Santiago and 70 miles north of Concepción, Chile’s second largest city.

The regions of Bío Bío and Maule were the most severely affected regions. Concepción, located approximately 200 miles south of Santiago, was the most affected city, with its infrastructure and numerous buildings severely damaged. The coastal area of Concepción, including the neighboring cities Talcahuano and Penco were hit by a tsunami shortly after the earthquake that significantly damaged port facilities. Several cities in the Maule region, including its capital city of Talca, were also seriously affected by the earthquake. The region of Valparaíso, including the port of Valparaíso and the city of Viña del Mar, was also severely affected.

The earthquake and its aftershocks, as well as tsunamis from adjacent coastal waters, caused severe damage to Chile’s infrastructure, including roads, bridges, ports and Santiago’s international airport. According to an initial assessment by Chile’s Minister of Infrastructure, the repair of these damages, excluding damages to port facilities, is likely to take between three and four years. On March 12, 2010, President Piñera has stated that the reconstruction costs could total approximately US\$30 billion. There have been no new assessments of these costs since March 2010.

Despite the damage caused by the earthquake, Chile implemented an extensive recovery effort and, as such, the adverse effects realized by the Bank were not as severe as expected.





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In addition, growth of private and public sector investments along with the rebound of consumption have offset the negative impacts of the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami. In 2010 internal demand increased 16.4%, private investment increased 18.8%, and private consumption increased 10.4%. Unemployment has also been decreasing. As of December 2010, the unemployment rate was 7.1%, compared to 10.0% as of December 2009.

The recovery of the Chilean economy in 2010 was also led in part by a recovery of the prices of Chile's main exports, greater levels of investment, both private and public, and higher consumption levels. The average price of copper in 2010 increased 46.41% compared to the same period in 2009. In this same period, fish meal prices increased 58.2% and paper pulp prices increased 56.6%.

As a result of the economic recovery, the CPI and interest rates have been increasing. CPI inflation in 2010 increased 2.97% compared to a 1.38% decrease in 2009. As a result of rising price levels and higher economic activity, interest rates also increased in 2010 and are continuing their upward trend in 2011. The overnight interbank rate set by the Central Bank increased 275 basis points in 2010, 75 basis points year-to-date in 2011 and currently stands at 4.0%.

### Banking Sector

The Chilean banking sector evolved in line with the economic developments during 2010 with an increase in the volume of loans. Total loans as of December 31, 2010 in the Chilean financial system were Ch\$74,953,981 million (US\$160.2 billion), an increase of 8.7% since year-end 2009. Total customer deposits (defined as time deposits plus checking accounts) totaled Ch\$64,966,884 million (US\$138.8 billion) as of December 31, 2010, an increase of 10.9% compared to year 2009. The non-performing loan ratio in the Chilean banking industry decreased from 3.0% at year 2009 to 2.7% for the year 2010.

### Impact of Inflation

Our assets and liabilities are denominated in Chilean pesos, Unidades de Fomento (UF) and foreign currencies. The Bank no longer recognizes inflation accounting and has eliminated price-level restatement in line with IFRS, but inflation impacts our results of operations as some loan and deposit products are contracted in UF. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. Each day in the period beginning on the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect a proportionate amount of the change in the Chilean CPI during the prior calendar month. One UF equaled Ch\$ 21,455.55 at December 31, 2010, Ch\$20,942.88 at December 31, 2009 and Ch\$21,452.57 at December 31, 2008. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Negative inflation rates also negatively impact our results. In 2010, CPI inflation was at 3.0%, compared to a decline of 1.4% in 2009 and a rise of 7.1% in 2008. There can be no assurance that Chilean inflation will not change significantly from the current level. Although we currently benefit from moderate levels of inflation, due to the current structure of our assets and liabilities (i.e., a significant portion of our loans are indexed to the inflation rate, but there are no corresponding features in deposits or other funding sources that would increase the size of our funding base), there can be no assurance that our business, financial condition and result of operations in the future will not be adversely affected by changing levels of inflation. In summary:

- UF-denominated assets and liabilities. In 2010, UF inflation was +2.45% compared to -2.4% in 2009 and +9.3% in 2008. The effect of any changes in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as an increase (or decrease, in the event of deflation) in interest income and expense, respectively. Our net interest income will be positively affected by an inflationary environment to the extent that our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceed our average

UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income will be negatively affected in a deflationary environment if our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceed our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income will be negatively affected by inflation in any period in which our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities exceed our average UF-denominated interest earning assets. Our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceeded our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities by Ch\$3,171,140 million in 2010 compared to Ch\$2,689,614 million in 2009 and Ch\$2,439,563 million in 2008.

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See “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheets, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets And Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities.” In general, the Bank has more UF-denominated financial assets than UF-denominated financial liabilities. In the year-ended December 31, 2010, the interest earned on interest earning assets denominated in UF increased 139.4% compared to the same period in 2009 as a result of the higher inflation rates, while the 2009 level decreased 77.3% compared to 2008 as a result of the deflation rates in 2009 compared to 2008. The interest paid on these liabilities increased 332.8% and reached Ch\$292,362 during the year-ended December 31, 2010, compared to negative results during the same period in 2009.

- **Inflation and interest rate hedge.** A key component of our asset and liability policy is the management of interest rate risk. The Bank’s assets generally have a longer maturity than our liabilities. As the Bank’s mortgage portfolio grows, the maturity gap tends to rise as these loans, which are contracted in UF, have a longer maturity than the average maturity of our funding base. As most of our long term financial instruments and mortgage loans are contracted in UF and most of our deposits are in nominal pesos, the rise in mortgage lending increases the Bank’s exposure to inflation and to interest rate risk. The size of this gap is limited by internal and regulatory guidelines in order to avoid excessive potential losses due to strong shifts in interest rates (see “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk”). In order to keep this duration gap below regulatory limits, the Bank issues long term bonds denominated in UF or interest rate swaps. The financial cost of the bonds and the efficient part of these hedges is recorded as net interest income. In 2010, the gain from the swaps taken in order to hedge mainly for inflation and interest rate risk totaled a loss Ch\$2,008 million compared to a gain of Ch\$24,988 million in the same period in 2009 and a loss of Ch\$53,956 million in 2008. The gain in 2009 compared to a negative result in 2008 was a direct result of the deflation rate in 2009.

Inflation sensitive income	As of December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008	
	2010	2009	2008			
	(In million of Chilean pesos)					
Interest earned on UF assets(1)	537,621	224,614	990,430	139.4	%	(77.3 %)
Interest paid on UF liabilities(1)	(292,362 )	(67,559 )	(694,758 )	332.8	%	(90.3 %)
Hedging results	(2,008 )	24,988	(53,956 )	–	%	– %
Net gain	243,251	182,043	241,716	33.6	%	(24.7 %)

(1) Excludes results from hedging

- **Peso-denominated assets and liabilities.** Interest rates prevailing in Chile during any period primarily reflect the inflation rate during the period and the expectations of future inflation. The sensitivity of our peso-denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities to changes to such prevailing rates varies. (See “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Interest Rates”). We maintain a substantial amount of non-interest bearing peso-denominated demand deposits. Because such deposits are not sensitive to inflation, any decline in the rate of inflation would adversely affect our net interest margin on inflation indexed assets funded with such deposits, and any increase in the rate of inflation would increase the net interest margin on such assets. (See “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk”). The ratio of the average of such demand deposits and average shareholder’s equity to average interest-earning assets was 27.9%, 25.0% and 23.9% for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### Interest Rates

Interest rates earned and paid on our assets and liabilities reflect, to a certain degree, inflation, expectations regarding inflation, changes in short term interest rates set by the Central Bank and movements in long term real rates. The Central Bank manages short term interest rates based on its objectives of balancing low inflation and economic

growth. Because our liabilities are generally re-priced sooner than our assets, changes in the rate of inflation or short term rates in the economy are reflected in the rates of interest paid by us on our liabilities before such changes are reflected in the rates of interest earned by us on our assets. Therefore, when short term interest rates fall, our net interest margin is positively impacted, but when short term rates increase, our interest margin is negatively affected. At the same time, our net interest margin tends to be adversely affected in the short term by a

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decrease in inflation rates since generally our UF-denominated assets exceed our UF-denominated liabilities. (See “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Impact of Inflation—Peso-denominated assets and liabilities”). An increase in long term rates has a positive effect on our net interest margin, because our interest earning assets generally have longer terms than our interest bearing liabilities. In addition, because our peso-denominated liabilities have relatively short re-pricing periods, they are generally more responsive to changes in inflation or short term rates than our UF-denominated liabilities. As a result, during periods when current inflation or expected inflation exceeds the previous period’s inflation, customers often switch funds from UF-denominated deposits to peso-denominated deposits, which generally bear higher interest rates, thereby adversely affecting our net interest margin.

## Foreign Exchange Fluctuations

The Chilean government’s economic policies and any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The Chilean peso has been subject to significant devaluation in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. In 2010, the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S. dollar appreciated 7.5% compared to a 19.5% appreciation in 2009 and a 26.9% depreciation in 2008. (See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates”). A significant portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar, and we historically have maintained and may continue to maintain material gaps between the balances of such assets and liabilities. Because such assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities, and gains and losses realized upon the sale of such assets, are translated to Chilean pesos in preparing our financial statements, our reported income is affected by changes in the value of the Chilean peso relative to foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar). The translation gain or loss over assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives held for trading) is included as foreign exchange transactions in the income statement. The translation and mark-to-market of foreign currency derivatives held for trading is recognized as a gain or loss in the net results from mark-to-market and trading.

The Bank also uses a sensitivity analysis with both internal limits and regulatory limits to seek to manage the potential loss in net interest income resulting from fluctuations of interest rates on U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities and a VaR model to limit foreign currency trading risk (see “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk”).

The compositions of our assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2010, by currency are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010, Ch\$ million				Total
	Ch\$ (1)	UF	Ch\$ linked to US\$	US\$	
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and deposits	1,395,603	—	—	366,595	1,762,198
Unsettled transactions	304,467	—	—	69,901	374,368
Trading investments	35,255	344,415	—	—	379,670
Investments under agreements to resell	170,985	—	—	—	170,985
Financial derivative contracts	1,624,378	—	—	—	1,624,378
Interbank loans	(37 )	—	—	69,709	69,672
Loans and receivables from customers	6,566,778	7,703,358	40,798	921,229	15,232,163
Available for sale investments	1,154,545	308,887	—	10,548	1,473,980
Investments held to maturity	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in other companies	7,275	—	—	—	7,275
Intangible assets	77,990	—	—	—	77,990
Property, plant and equipment	154,985	—	—	—	154,985

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Current taxes	12,499	—	—	—	12,499
Deferred taxes	100,470	—	—	—	100,470
Other assets (2)	404,468	35,984	671	208,958	650,081
Total assets	12,009,661	8,392,644	41,469	1,646,940	22,090,714

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	As of December 31, 2010, Ch\$ million				
	Ch\$ (1)	UF	Ch\$ linked to US\$	US\$	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits and other sight obligations	3,559,987	266,016	—	410,431	4,236,434
Unsettled transactions	149,476	—	—	150,649	300,125
Investment under agreements to repurchase	204,426	54	—	90,245	294,725
Deposits and other time deposits	4,111,680	2,119,908	—	1,027,169	7,258,757
Financial derivative contracts	1,643,979	—	—	—	1,643,979
Interbank borrowings	1,835	1,307	—	1,580,915	1,584,057
Issued debt instruments	264,786	2,570,714	—	1,355,388	4,190,888
Other financial liabilities	143,734	14,988	6,388	1,179	166,289
Current taxes	1,293	—	—	—	1,293
Deferred taxes	5,441	—	—	—	5,441
Provisions	209,421	—	—	—	209,421
Other liabilities (2)	151,473	33,741	7,580	68,534	261,328
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>10,447,531</b>	<b>5,006,728</b>	<b>13,968</b>	<b>4,684,510</b>	<b>20,152,737</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Attributable to Bank Shareholders	1,642,813	277,078	(73 )	(13,650 )	1,906,168
Capital	891,303	—	—	—	891,303
Reserves	51,539	—	—	—	51,539
Valuation adjustment	(5,180 )	—	—	—	(5,180 )
<b>Retained earnings :</b>					
Retained earnings of prior periods	614,731	—	—	—	614,731
Net income for the period	242,038	277,078	(73 )	(13,650 )	505,393
Minus: Provision for mandatory dividends	(151,618 )	—	—	—	(151,618 )
Non-controlling interest	31,809	—	—	—	31,809
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>1,674,622</b>	<b>277,078</b>	<b>(73 )</b>	<b>(13,650 )</b>	<b>1,937,977</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>12,122,153</b>	<b>5,283,806</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>4,670,860</b>	<b>22,090,714</b>

(1) Includes the value of swap instruments and balances of executed transactions which contractually defer the payment of sales transactions or the delivery of foreign currency acquired.

(2) Other assets and liabilities include the threshold position from derivative contracts.

#### Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following discussion is based upon and should be read in conjunction with the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The following table sets forth the principal components of our net income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.



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	2010	2010	2009	2008		% Change	% Change	
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT DATA	ThUS\$(1)	Ch\$ million of constant pesos				2010 / 2009	2009 / 2008	
IFRS:								
Interest income and expense								
Interest income	3,019,517	1,412,983	1,207,778	2,061,346	17.0	%	(41.4	%)
Interest expense	(1,011,356)	(473,264 )	(351,262 )	(1,169,280)	34.7	%	(70.0	%)
Net interest income	2,008,161	939,719	856,516	892,066	9.7	%	(4.0	%)
Fees and income from services								
Fees and commission income	722,690	338,183	315,925	295,969	7.0	%	6.7	%
Fees and commission expense	(159,421 )	(74,601 )	(61,795 )	(52,840 )	20.7	%	16.9	%
Total net fees and commission income	563,269	263,582	254,130	243,129	3.7	%	4.5	%
Other operating income								
Net income from financial operations	82,819	38,755	3,887	273,477	897.0	%	(98.6	%)
Foreign exchange profit (loss), net	122,306	57,233	163,241	(187,042 )	(64.9	%)	(187.3	%)
Financial transactions, net	205,125	95,988	167,128	86,435	(42.6	%)	93.4	%
Other operating income	93,189	43,608	25,866	10,896	68.6	%	137.4	%
Total other operating income	298,314	139,596	192,994	97,331	(27.7	%)	98.3	%
Net operating profit before loan losses								
Provision for loan losses	(542,611 )	(253,915 )	(333,145 )	(287,983 )	(23.8	%)	15.7	%
Net operating profit	2,327,133	1,088,982	970,495	944,543	12.2	%	2.7	%
Operating expenses								
Personnel salaries and expenses								
Administrative expenses	(314,869 )	(147,343 )	(136,712 )	(133,682 )	7.8	%	2.3	%
Depreciation and amortization	(105,573 )	(49,403 )	(46,623 )	(47,627 )	6.0	%	(2.1	%)
Impairment	(10,525 )	(4,925 )	(75 )	(84 )	6466.7	%	(10.7	%)
Other operating expenses	(97,024 )	(45,402 )	(37,364 )	(36,298 )	21.5	%	2.9	%
Total operating expenses	(1,062,802)	(497,338 )	(445,258 )	(464,466 )	11.7	%	(4.1	%)
Operating income	1,264,331	591,644	525,237	480,077	12.6	%	9.4	%
Other non-operating results								
Income from investments in other companies	2,502	1,171	297	632	294.3	%	(53.0	%)
Total other non-operating results	2,502	1,171	297	632	294.3	%	(53.0	%)
Income before tax	1,266,833	592,815	525,534	480,709	12.8	%	9.3	%
Income tax	(182,375 )	(85,343 )	(88,924 )	(59,742 )	(4.0	%)	48.8	%
Net income for the period	1,084,458	507,472	436,610	420,967	16.2	%	3.7	%
Net income for the period attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	1,080,015	505,393	431,557	413,370	17.1	%	4.4	%
Non-controlling interests	4,443	2,079	5,053	7,597	(58.9	%)	(33.5	%)

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(1) Amounts stated in U.S. dollars at and for the year ended December 31, 2010, have been translated from Chilean pesos at the exchange rate of Ch\$467.95 = US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2010. See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates” for more information on exchange rate.

Results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Net income for the period ended December 31, 2010, increased 16.2% to Ch\$507,472 million from Ch\$436,610 million in the corresponding period in 2009. Net income attributable to equity holders of the Bank increased 17.1% to Ch\$505,393 million in 2010 from Ch\$431,557 million in the corresponding period in 2009. Our return on average equity was 29.0% in 2010, compared to 27.3% in 2009.

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Net operating profit before loan losses was Ch\$1,342,897 million in 2010, an increase of 3.0% from 2009 when it was Ch\$1,303,640 million. Our net interest income increased 9.7% in 2010 as compared to 2009. The average balance of our interest-earning assets increased 7.5% in 2010 as compared to 2009. Net interest margin in 2010 was 5.38% compared to 5.27% in the same period in 2009, reflecting the higher inflationary environment. In 2010, the value of the UF increased by 2.5% compared to a decline of 2.4% in 2009. As we have more interest-earning assets than liabilities denominated in UF, our net interest income was positively affected by this change in inflationary trends. In 2010, the average gap between UF-denominated average interest-earning assets and UF-denominated average interest bearing liabilities was approximately Ch\$3,171,140 million compared to Ch\$2,689,614 million in 2009. This moderate inflationary trend increased our average nominal rate earned over interest earning assets to 8.1% in 2010 from 7.4% in 2009.

Net fees and commission income increased 3.7% to Ch\$263,582 million in 2010 as compared to 2009. The growth in net fees and commission income was mainly driven by higher fees from credit, debit and ATM cards, which increased by 8.2%, reflecting increased usage of these credit cards. Asset management fees increased 29.9% in 2010 compared to 2009. Total funds under management decreased 7.0% in the period being analyzed and totaled Ch\$3,186,784 million (US\$6.8 billion). This increase of funds under management together with the recovery of the local and global equity markets in 2010 has resulted in an increase in equity funds of 42.9% in the period being analyzed which earn higher management fees than non-equity funds, as well as an increase in the performance of our funds under management. Insurance brokerage fees increased by 101.0% in 2010 as compared to 2009. This was mainly due to an increase in prices on behalf of insurance underwriters following the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami, greater business volumes in our insurance brokerage subsidiary and higher online sales of insurance products through our website.

This growth in fee income was partially offset by the 20.2% decrease in fees from checking accounts and lines of credit, which includes the maintenance fee for checking accounts and lines of credit and fees charged for the unauthorized overdraft of lines of credit. This decrease was in part a result of the decline in fees from unauthorized overdrafts of credit lines which were prohibited by the SBIF beginning in May 2009. In 2010, these fees totaled Ch\$0 compared to Ch\$7,992 million in the same period in 2009. Additionally, this decrease was also due in part to the February 2010 earthquake and tsunamis as some of these fees were temporarily waived in the more affected zones.

Results of Financial transactions, net, which is the sum of trading activities, fair value adjustments and foreign exchange transactions, totaled Ch\$95,988 million in 2010, a decrease of 42.6% as compared to 2009. This decline was mainly due to the higher interest rate environment which lowered the gains from fair value changes, proprietary trading and lower gain recognized by the Financial Management Division were mainly due to a fall in gains on the sale of available-for-sale fixed income instruments in a rising interest rate environment.

Other operating income totaled a gain of Ch\$43,608 million in 2010, a 68.6% increase as compared to 2009. In 2010, we sold 43 branches for a gain of Ch\$30,934 million recognized as gain on sale of our property, plant and equipment. These branches are now rented to us; as opposed to leasing, we will not have ownership of these branches at the end of the rent contracts. We did not finance this acquisition and the acquirers were non-related parties.

Provision for loan losses decreased by 23.8% to Ch\$253,915 million in 2010 compared to 2009. Gross provision expense, which includes provisions, but excludes charge-offs and recoveries, increased 1.0% to Ch\$77,348 million. This increase was mainly due to higher gross provisions in consumer lending. We recognized Ch\$30,466 million in provisions mainly for consumer loans as a result of improvements made to our credit scoring models. Charge-offs decreased 30.0% in the periods being analyzed, totaling Ch\$207,046 million. This was mainly due to an improvement in the asset quality of our consumer loans. Recoveries on loans previously charged-off decreased by 22.4% in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2010 and prior periods, we have sold charged-off loans to third parties, recognizing a net gain in

financial operations. We view this as a more efficient manner to recover value from aged stock of charged-off loans as this decreases our costs of collections; however, this leads to a decrease in recoveries recognized in this line item.

As a result of the factors mentioned above, net operating profit increased 12.2% in 2010 to Ch\$1,088,982 million as compared to 2009.

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Operating expenses in 2010 increased 11.7% compared to 2009. The efficiency ratio was 37.0% in 2010 compared to 34.2% in 2009, as the increase in net operating profit before loan losses was offset by earthquake-related expenses, and greater expenses incurred as a result of stronger business activity

Operating income, which corresponds to net operating profits less operating expenses, increased 12.6% in 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Our income tax expense decreased by 4.0% in 2010 compared to 2009. The effective tax rate paid was 14.4% in 2010 compared to 16.9% in 2009. The statutory tax rate in Chile has not changed in 2010 and was 17% on income before taxes. The lower effective tax rate is mainly due to the fact that Chilean tax regulations still require corporations to recognize the effects of price-level restatement on equity even though inflation accounting is no longer required by Chilean Bank GAAP. In 2009, as inflation was negative, stated net income and taxable net income were similar (where inflation is negative non-monetary items for tax purposes are not price-level restated). In 2010, the higher inflation rate has resulted in a price-level restatement loss for tax purposes for equity and thus a lower effective tax rate.

Results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Net income for the period ended December 31, 2009 increased 3.7% to Ch\$436,610 million as compared to Ch\$420,967 in 2008. Net income attributable to equity holders of the Bank in the same period increased 4.4% to Ch\$431,557 million from Ch\$413,370 in the corresponding period in 2008. Our return on average equity was 27.3% in 2009 compared to 32.4% in 2008.

Net operating profit before loan losses was Ch\$1,303,640 million in 2009, an increase of 5.8% compared to the same period in 2008. Our net interest income decreased by 4.0% to Ch\$856,516 million. The average balance of our interest-earning assets increased by 3.7% in 2009 compared to 2008. Our net interest margin decreased approximately 40 basis points to 5.3% in 2009 due to the negative effects of deflation over margins as the Bank has more interest-earning assets than liabilities linked to inflation.

Net fees and commission income grew by 4.5% to Ch\$254,130 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The growth in net fees and commission income was mainly driven by fees from credit, debit and ATM cards, which increased by 18.0%, reflecting increased usage of these credit cards. Fees from collections increased by 11.0% in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The fees from collection of insurance increased 28.4% in 2009 compared to 2008 and were also a contributor to the overall increase. This growth in fee and commission income was partially offset by the 17.2% decrease in fees and commission income from checking accounts and lines of credit, which includes the maintenance fee for checking accounts and lines of credit and fees charged for the unauthorized overdraft of lines of credit. This decrease was mainly due to a 68.5% decrease in fees from unauthorized overdrafts of credit lines, which fees were prohibited by the SBIF beginning in May 2009.

Results of financial operations, net, which is the sum of trading activities, fair value adjustments and foreign exchange transactions, totaled Ch\$167,128 million in 2009, an increase of 93.4% as compared to 2008. This rise was mainly due to the gains on fair value changes realized gains on our available-for-sale fixed income portfolio. These results produced a gain of Ch\$47,335 million in 2009 compared to a gain of Ch\$3,807 million in 2008. In the first half of 2009, as a result of decreases in interest rates, we recognized gains on sales of our fixed income portfolio, which is mainly comprised of Central Bank bonds.

Other operating income totaled a gain of Ch\$25,866 million in 2009, a 137.4% increase from Ch\$10,896 million in 2008. The gains on sale of Bank property, plant and equipment increased 510.7% to Ch\$7,622 million. This result includes a one-time gain of Ch\$7,072 million from the sale of a building in December 2009. Income from the reversal

of generic provisions not related to any specific risk and non-credit contingencies, such as legal and tax contingencies, increased to Ch\$14,793 million in 2009 compared to 2008. The Bank reversed in the second half of 2009 generic provisions not related to any specific risk and non-credit contingencies recognized at the beginning of 2009 and previous periods, as the Bank assigned specific credit provisions to loans in the provision for loan losses as a result of recalibration of its credit models.

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Provisions for loan losses totaled Ch\$333,145 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 15.7% compared to the same period in 2008. Gross provision expense, which includes provisions but excludes charge-offs and recoveries, increased by 48.7% to Ch\$76,558 million in 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. This increase was mainly due to the recalibration of our consumer credit scoring model, which resulted in approximately Ch\$35,000 million in increased provisions of which Ch\$32,000 million related to loans to individuals and Ch\$3,000 million to the commercial loan book. Charge-offs in 2009 increased 7.8% compared to 2008, totaling Ch\$295,831 million. This was mainly due to a 46.1% increase in charge-offs in the commercial loan portfolio in 2009 compared to 2008, which resulted from the economic downturn that adversely affected asset quality in various sectors of the economy. Recoveries on loans previously charged off increased by 3.6% from 2008.

Despite the rise in provision expense, net operating profit increased 2.7% in 2009, compared to 2008, and totaled Ch\$970,495 million.

Operating expenses in 2009 decreased by 4.1% compared to 2008. The efficiency ratio improved from 37.7% in 2008 to 34.2% in 2009. Personnel salaries and expenses decreased by 9.0%, mainly due to a 5.3% reduction in average headcount, an 82.7% reduction in severance payments and other cost saving measures. Administrative expenses increased 2.3% in 2009 compared to 2008, mainly due to higher rent expenses for branch and ATM locations. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by 2.1%, mainly due to lower depreciation expense of real estate as the Bank spent less on improvements and remodeling, and lower depreciation of intangibles as three computer systems were fully depreciated in 2008.

Other operating expenses were Ch\$37,364 million in 2009, a 2.9% increase compared to 2008, principally due to a 92.8% increase in expenses related to assets repossessed by the Bank in lieu of payment, which was a result of an increase in provisions for repossessed assets in line with the general economic downturn.

Operating income, which corresponds to net operating profits less total operating expenses, increased by 9.4% in 2009, compared to the corresponding period in 2008.

Our income tax expense increased by 48.8% in 2009 compared to 2008. The effective tax rate paid was 16.9% in 2009 compared to 12.4% in 2008. The higher effective tax rate in 2009 compared to 2008 was mainly due to the fact that Chilean tax regulations still require corporations to recognize the effects of a price level restatement on equity even though inflation accounting is no longer required by Chilean GAAP. In 2009, as inflation was negative, stated net income and taxable net income were similar because the price level restatement was negligible in the period. In 2008, the higher inflation rate resulted in a loss for tax purposes from a price-level restatement of equity and thus a lower effective tax rate.

## Net interest income

(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009		2009/2008	
Individuals	524,920	532,060	520,332	(1.3	%)	2.3	%
Small and mid sized companies	175,538	228,928	220,058	(23.3	%)	4.0	%
Institutional	28,609	18,789	17,591	52.3	%	6.8	%
Total retail	729,067	779,777	757,981	(6.5	%)	2.9	%
Total middle-market	114,460	114,432	113,223	0.0	%	1.1	%
Global banking & markets	81,203	33,738	31,783	140.7	%	6.2	%
Other(1)	14,989	(71,431 )	(10,921 )	—	%	554.1	%

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Net interest income	939,719	856,516	892,066	9.7	%	(4.0	%)
Average interest-earning assets	17,479,483	16,265,592	15,681,754	7.5	%	3.7	%
Average non-interest-bearing demand deposits	3,152,513	2,475,050	2,456,747	27.4	%	0.7	%
Net interest margin(2)	5.38	%	5.27	%	5.69	%	
Average shareholders' equity and average non-interest-bearing demand deposits to total average interest-earning assets	28.1	%	25.1	%	24.0	%	

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- (1) Consists mainly of net interest income from the Financial Management Division and the cost of funding our fixed income trading portfolio.
- (2) Each segment obtains funding from its clients. Any surplus deposits are transferred to the Financial Management Division, which in turn makes such excess available to other areas that need funding. The Financial Management Division also sells the funds it obtains in the institutional funding market at a transfer price equal to the market price of the funds.
- (3) Net interest margin is net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Our net interest income increased 9.7% to Ch\$939,719 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 from net interest income of Ch\$856,516 million in the corresponding period in 2009. Average interest earning assets increased 7.5% in 2010 compared to 2009. Net interest margin in 2010 was 5.38% compared to 5.27% in the same period in 2009, reflecting the higher inflationary environment. In 2010, the value of the UF increased by 2.5% compared to a decline of 2.4% in 2009. As we have more interest-earning assets than liabilities linked to the UF, our net interest income was positively affected by this change in inflationary trends. In 2010, the average gap between UF-denominated interest-earning assets and UF-denominated average interest bearing liabilities was approximately Ch\$3,171,140 million compared to Ch\$2,689,614 million in 2009. This moderate inflationary trend increased our average nominal rate earned over interest earning assets to 8.1% in 2010 from 7.4% in 2009.

Our funding mix also improved. The ratio of non-interest bearing demand deposits and shareholders' equity to interest earning assets was 28.1% in 2010 compared to 25.1% in 2009. Average non-interest bearing demand deposits increased 27.4% in 2010 compared to 2009, mainly as a result of growth in our cash management business with corporate clients.

These factors were partly offset by the lower interest income earned on consumer loans. The average nominal rate earned on consumer loans in 2010 was 20.4% compared to 23.7% and interest income from consumer loans decreased 4.5%, in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2009, we increased our consumer loan yields in order to compensate for the expected rise in non-performing levels and charge-offs. As the economy has rebounded and provision expense has decreased (See –Provision Expense, below) yields on these products have normalized. This normalization of yields also explains, in part, the 23.3% decrease in net interest income from small and mid-sized companies (“SMEs”).

Net interest income and margins were also positively affected by the lower average short-term interest rates. As a result, the average nominal rate we paid on our peso denominated interest-bearing liabilities was 2.7% in 2010 compared to 3.9% in 2009. These factors were offset by the higher nominal rate paid on our interest bearing liabilities linked to inflation. In 2010, the average nominal rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities denominated in UFs was 6.4% compared to 1.4% in 2009. Going forward, if the Central Bank increases interest rates, this will negatively impact our funding costs in pesos and our margins.

The changes in net interest income by segment in 2010 compared to 2009 were as follows:

- Net interest income from individuals in our Retail segment decreased 1.3%, mainly as a result of the normalization of loan spreads mentioned above. This was partially offset by a 15.4% increase in loan volumes to individuals in the period being analyzed due to the more favorable economic environment and improvements in asset quality after the 2009 recession. Interest income from residential mortgage loans also increased 197.2% as a result of the rise in inflation rate as the majority of these loans are linked to inflation.

- Net interest income from small and mid-sized companies in our Retail segment decreased 23.3%. This segment was affected by rising funding costs while interest rate yields declined. This decline was mainly due to the normalization of loan spreads mentioned above.
- Net interest income from the middle-market segment was flat year-over-year, mainly as a result of the 33.1% increase in loans to this segment, which was offset by rising funding costs while interest rate yields declined. This decline was mainly due to the normalization of loan spreads mentioned above.

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- Net interest income from the global banking and markets segment increased 140.7% in 2010 compared to 2009 mainly due to the rising interest rate environment that increased spreads in this segment, especially in the second half of the year, and the higher inflation rate, which had a positive effect on interest gained from our commercial loan book denominated in UFs. Loan volumes in this segment increased 8.3%. This segment also improved due to an improvement in our funding mix through demand deposits and cash management, as well as the movement of some of our former mid-sized clients to the global banking segment as a result of their growth.
- Net interest income from non-segmented portions of interest earning assets, which consists mainly of net interest income from the Financial Management Division's available for sale investment portfolio improved from a loss of Ch\$71,431 million in 2009 to a gain of Ch\$14,989 million in 2010. This was mainly as a result of higher net interest revenue from financial investments that are mainly denominated in UFs and, therefore, were positively affected by the rise in inflation. This portfolio manages the largest portion of our inflation gap and generally shows greater changes than the changes in interest rates. See "Item 5: C. Operating Results—Impact of Inflation".

The following table shows our balances of loans and accounts receivables from customers and interbank loans by segment at the dates indicated.

Loans by segment	As of December 31,			% Change		% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2008		2009/2008	
	(in millions of Ch\$)						
Individuals	8,407,416	7,287,925	6,859,547	15.4	%	6.2	%
Small and mid-sized companies	2,375,192	2,485,505	2,468,820	(4.4	%)	0.7	%
Institutional	331,153	282,933	224,776	17.0	%	25.9	%
Total middle-market	3,288,107	2,471,162	2,882,943	33.1	%	(14.3	%)
Global banking & markets	1,293,305	1,194,706	2,221,144	8.3	%	(46.2	%)
Other	32,109	29,045	23,858	10.5	%	21.7	%
Total loans(1)	15,727,282	13,751,276	14,681,088	14.4	%	(6.3	%)

(1) Includes interbank loans.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Our net interest income decreased 4.0% to Ch\$856,516 million in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 from net interest income of Ch\$892,066 million in the corresponding period in 2008. Average interest earning assets increased 3.7% in 2009 compared to 2008, principally reflecting a 5.1% increase in average loans, offset in part by a 16.6% decrease in financial investments.

Net interest margin in 2009 was 5.3% compared to 5.7% in 2008, reflecting the deflationary environment in 2009, offset in part by a higher spread loan mix. In the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, the value of the UF declined by 2.4% compared to an increase of 9.3% in the same period of 2008. As we have more interest-earning assets than liabilities linked to the UF, our net interest income is negatively affected by deflation. In 2009, the average gap between UF-denominated interest-earning assets and UF-denominated average interest bearing liabilities was approximately Ch\$2,689,614 million compared to Ch\$2,439,563 million in the corresponding period in 2008.

Net interest income and margins were positively affected by the fall in short-term interest rates. As interest-bearing liabilities generally have shorter terms than interest-earning assets, a fall in short-term rates has a positive effect on our margins. The overnight interbank rate set by the Central Bank of Chile was lowered by 775 basis points in 2009 and is currently at 0.50%. As a result, the average nominal rate we paid on our interest-bearing liabilities was 2.6% in 2009 compared to 11.1% in 2008.

The evolution of net interest income by segment was as follows:

- Net interest income from the retail banking segment increased by 2.9% in 2009 compared to 2008, with increases of 2.3% in the individuals segment, 4.0% in the small and mid-sized companies segment and

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6.8% in the institutional client segment. This increase in net interest income was mainly due to a 5.3% increase in loans in retail banking in 2009 compared to 2008. Loans to small and mid-sized companies increased by 0.7% and lending to institutions rose by 25.9% in 2009 compared to 2008. Loan growth in Santander Banefe, the Bank's business segment for mid-lower income individuals, decreased by 12.7% in 2009 compared to 2008, reflecting the Bank's increased selectivity in making loans in the context of 2009's recessionary economic environment. This was offset by an increase of 8.4% in lending to individuals in Banca Comercial that targets mainly mid-upper income individuals.

- Net interest income from the middle-market segment increased by 1.1% in 2009 compared to 2008 due to higher margins in this segment as funding costs fell at a faster pace than the rate earned over interest-earning assets. This was achieved despite a 14.3% decline in loan volumes in the period being analyzed.
- Net interest income from the global banking and markets segment increased by 6.2% in 2009 compared to 2008. This was achieved despite a 46.2% decline in loan volumes in this period as this segment's margins were positively impacted by the lower interest rate environment as funding costs declined more than lending rates.
- The 554.1% increase in the loss in other net interest income in 2009 compared to 2008 principally resulted from the impact of the deflationary environment on our UF asset/liability gap, which is managed by the Financial Management division.

## Fee and commission income

The following table sets forth certain components of our income from services (net of fees paid to third parties directly connected to providing those services, principally fees relating to credit card processing and ATM network administration) in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change		
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009		2009/2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)							
Collections	60,136	65,782	59,237	(8.6	%)	11.0	%	
Checking accounts and lines of credit	42,614	53,388	64,483	(20.2	%)	(17.2	%)	
Credit, debit and ATM cards	55,899	51,670	43,772	8.2	%	18.0	%	
Asset management	39,952	30,766	28,220	29.9	%	9.0	%	
Letters of credit	22,852	24,558	17,092	(6.9	%)	43.7	%	
Insurance brokerage	32,783	16,307	15,284	101.0	%	6.7	%	
Custody and brokerage services	9,101	6,532	6,538	39.3	%	(0.1	%)	
Office banking	1,832	2,552	1,944	(28.2	%)	31.3	%	
Other fees	(1,587	)	2,575	6,559	–	%	(60.7	%)
Total fees and commission income, net	263,582	254,130	243,129	3.7	%	4.5	%	

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Net fees and commission income grew by 3.7% to Ch\$263,582 million in 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Fees from collections decreased by 8.6% in 2010 compared to 2009. This was mainly due to the impact of the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami as some collection fees were temporarily waived in the more affected zones and the collection process was disrupted due to an inability to contact appropriate parties.

Fees from credit, debit and ATM cards increased by 8.2%, reflecting increased usage of our credit cards. Usage measured in terms of monetary purchases was up 22.1% in 2010 compared to 2009. The number of cards in circulation went up by 12.0% in this period. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank, which has a 28.2% market share of all bank credit card accounts, had generated 32.9% of all purchases year-to-date.

Fees from checking accounts and lines of credit, which includes the maintenance fee for checking accounts and lines of credit and fees charged for the unauthorized overdraft of lines of credit, decreased 20.2% in 2010 compared to 2009. This decrease was in part a result of the decline in fees from unauthorized overdrafts of credit lines which

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were prohibited by the SBIF beginning in May 2009. In 2010, these fees totaled Ch\$0 compared to Ch\$7,992 million in the same period in 2009. Additionally, this decrease was also due in part to the February 2010 earthquake and tsunamis as some of these fees were temporarily waived in the more affected zones.

Fees from our asset management business increased 29.9% in 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Total funds under management decreased 7.0% in the period being analyzed and totaled Ch\$3,186,784 million (US\$6.8 billion). The recovery of the local and global equity markets in 2010 has resulted in an increase in equity funds which earn higher management fees than non-equity funds, as well as an increase in the performance of our funds under management. This has been partially offset by the reduction in lower yielding fixed income funds due to mark-to-market as rates have increased, and by the translation loss on foreign currency denominated funds due to the appreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar.

Fees from letters of credit and other contingent operations decreased 6.9%. This was mainly due to a 17.0% decrease in stand-by letters of credit in our foreign trade business, which in turn resulted from lower average fees as the Chilean peso has appreciated against the dollar in 2010.

Insurance brokerage fees increased by 101.0%. This was mainly due to an increase in prices on behalf of insurance underwriters following the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami, greater business volumes in our insurance brokerage subsidiary and higher sales of insurance products through our website.

Custody and brokerage fees increased 39.3% in 2010 as compared to the corresponding period in 2009. This was primarily due to higher stock brokerage fees, which increased 47.4% to Ch\$5,264 million as equity markets had strong activity levels and also higher brokerage volumes as more clients have used our online brokerage services.

Fees from office banking decreased 28.2%. The 9.9% increase in income from office banking resulting from more clients using this product was more than offset by the 26.0% increase in costs associated with this program as we increased incentives for clients to switch to online banking services.

Other fee income totaled a net expense of Ch\$1,587 million compared to a net gain of Ch\$2,575 million in 2009. This was mainly due to higher fee expenses paid to correspondent banks and other expenses related to marketing efforts of various products and services.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated our fee income broken down by segment:

	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change			
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009	2009/2008				
	(in millions of Ch\$)								
Individuals	191,841	171,433	160,286	11.9	%	7.0	%		
Small and mid-sized companies	34,460	41,917	39,931	(17.8	%)	5.0	%		
Institutional	2,452	1,962	1,789	25.0	%	9.7	%		
Total middle-market (Companies)	20,215	20,567	16,846	(1.7	%)	22.1	%		
Global banking and markets	23,173	18,747	14,786	23.6	%	26.8	%		
Other	(8,559	)	(496	)	9,491	1625.6	%	–	%
Total fees and commission income, net	263,582	254,130	243,129	3.7	%	4.5	%		

Fees from individuals increased 11.9% in 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 mainly as a result of the increase in fees from credit and debit cards, asset management, stock brokerage and insurance brokerage.

Fees from small and mid-sized companies in our Retail segment decreased 17.8% mainly as a result of the lower fees received from the unauthorized overdraft of checking accounts.

Fees from institutions increased 25.0% primarily as a result of our increased business activity with universities, mainly as a result of increased fees from debit cards and cash management services.



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Fees in the middle-market decreased by 1.7%, mainly as a result of a decrease in stand-by letters of credit in our foreign trade business and lower fees from the unauthorized overdraft of checking accounts.

Fees from global banking and markets segment increased by 23.6% mainly as a result of an increase in fees from mutual funds, brokerage services, custody services and investment banking activities.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Net fees and commission income grew by 4.5% to Ch\$254,130 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period of 2008.

Fees from collections increased by 11.0% in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended 2008. The fees from the collection of brokerage premiums on in-force credit insurance increased 28.4% in 2009 compared to 2008 and were the principal driver of this fee item.

Fees from checking accounts and lines of credit, which includes the maintenance fee for checking accounts and lines of credit and fees charged for the unauthorized overdraft of lines of credit, decreased 17.2% in 2009 compared to 2008. This decrease was principally due to a 68.5% decrease in fees from unauthorized overdrafts of credit lines, which fees were prohibited by the SBIF beginning in May 2009.

Fees from credit, debit and ATM cards increased by 18.0%, reflecting increased usage of our credit cards, the total number of which remained substantially constant. As of December 2009, the Bank, with 33.1% of all bank credit cards in Chile, generated 38.2% of all monetary purchases in Chile. Billing was up 22.9% in real terms in 2009 compared to 8.1% for the rest of the market, excluding Santander.

Fees from our asset management business increased 9.0% in 2009 compared to 2008. Total funds under management increased 55.9% in the period being analyzed and totaled Ch\$3,427,829 million (US\$6.8 billion). The recovery of the local and global equity markets in 2009 resulted in an increase in funds under management. The Bank's commercial teams have also proactively funneled customer deposits to mutual funds, which is a more profitable product for the Bank.

Fees were also driven by a 43.7% increase in fees from letters of credit and other contingent operations. This was mainly due to higher income from stand-by letters of credit from our foreign trade finance business and correspondent banking resulting from a differential pricing strategy, based on segmenting the client base more thoroughly.

Insurance brokerage fees increased by 6.7%. This was mainly due to greater business volumes in our insurance brokerage subsidiary and higher sale of insurance products through our website.

Custody and brokerage fees decreased 0.1% in 2009 compared to 2008. This was primarily due to the lower stock brokerage fees, especially in the first quarter of 2009 when equity market activity generally decreased due to perceived adverse market conditions in 2009.

Fees from office banking increased 31.3%. This was mainly due to an increase in on-line banking activities on behalf of middle-market and corporate clients.

Other fee income decreased by 60.7%. This was due in part to lower fees from the issuance of cashier's checks and other services on behalf of companies which are now done more efficiently through automated processes but at lower prices.

By segment, retail banking fees increased by 6.6% in 2009 compared to 2008 mainly as a result of the increase in fees from credit and debit cards, asset management and insurance brokerage. This was partially offset by lower fees from checking accounts and lines of credit.

Fees in middle market segment increased by 22.1% mainly as a result of the rise in letters of credit and contingent operations and office banking fees. Fees from global banking and markets segment increased by 26.8% mainly as a result of an increase in letters of credit, investment banking, advisory services and office banking fees.

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## Financial transactions, net

The following table sets forth information regarding our income (expenses) from financial transactions for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Net income from financial operations	38,755	3,887	273,477	897.0 %	(98.6 %)
Foreign exchange profit (loss), net	57,233	163,241	(187,042 )	(64.9 %)	– %
Total financial transactions, net	95,988	167,128	86,435	(42.6 %)	93.4 %

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The net gains from financial transactions, which is the sum of trading activities, fair value adjustments in our securities portfolio and foreign exchange transactions totaled Ch\$95,988 million in 2010 a decrease of 42.6% compared to the same period in 2009. These results include the results of our Treasury's trading business and financial transactions with customers as well the results of our Financial Management Division.

The net income from financial operations was Ch\$38,755 million in 2010 compared to Ch\$3,887 million in 2009. In 2010, the Chilean peso appreciated 7.5% compared to a 19.5% appreciation in 2009. This explains the difference in results from derivatives classified as trading which totaled Ch\$3,598 million in 2010 compared to a loss of Ch\$102,825 million in 2009. Derivatives are mainly composed of forwards and swap contracts that hedge our spot position in foreign currency. Our spot position includes all assets and liabilities in foreign currency and in Ch\$ linked to US\$ that are not derivatives. For more details see "Item 11—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Market risk management—Market risk – local and foreign financial management". As the Chilean peso appreciates, we usually record a low or negative result from the fair value of derivatives held for trading. Going forward, if the Chilean peso's appreciation continues to slow down the results from derivatives classified as trading should continue to improve, but will be partially offset by a continued decline in our foreign exchange transaction results, which includes the mark-to-market of our spot foreign currency position.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Derivatives classified as trading	3,598	(102,825 )	178,883	– %	– %
Trading investments	31,058	49,220	77,222	(36.9 %)	(36.3 %)
Sale of loans	12,397	9,231	15,017	34.3 %	(38.5 %)
Available-for-sale instruments sales	(8,319 )	47,335	3,807	– %	1143.4 %
Other results	,021	,926	(1,452 )	(97.7 %)	– %
Net income from financial operations	38,755	3,887	273,477	897.0 %	(98.6 %)

In 2010, we also recorded a gain of Ch\$12,397 million from the sale of loans, mainly loans that have been previously charged-off compared to Ch\$9,231 million in 2009. These loans were sold to various non-related collection companies and asset managers.

These positive factors have been partially offset by the higher interest rate environment which has negatively affected realized gains from the sale of available for sale fixed income instruments, which totaled a loss of Ch\$8,319 million in 2010 compared to a gain of Ch\$47,335 million in 2009 when interest rates declined significantly and we sold

available-for-sale fixed income investments. This was partially offset by the increase in the inflation rates, which has increased the interest earned from our fixed income portfolio classified as trading included in this line item.

Foreign exchange profit (loss) net totaled a net gain of Ch\$57,233 million in 2010 compared to a gain of Ch\$163,241 million in 2009. This decrease is the result of the lower rate of appreciation of the Chilean peso against

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the dollar 7.5% in 2010 compared to 19.5% in 2009. The effects on net income from the change in value of our spot foreign currency position should continue to be positive if the peso continues to appreciate as our funding base in foreign currency is larger than our spot asset position in foreign currency.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change		
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009		2009/2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)							
Foreign exchange transactions	273,997	401,695	(402,927 )	(31.8	%)	–	%	
Hedge-accounting derivatives	(215,721 )	(266,221 )	243,979	(19.0	%)	–	%	
Translation gains and losses over assets and liabilities indexed to foreign currencies, net	(1,043 )	27,767	(28,094 )	–	%	–	%	
Net results from foreign exchange profit (loss)	57,233	163,241	(187,042 )	(64.9	%)	–	%	

Foreign exchange transactions totaled a net gain of Ch\$273,997 million in 2010 compared to a gain of Ch\$401,695 million in 2009. This lower result was mainly due to the lower rate of appreciation of the peso in 2010 compared to 2009. This is largely offset by the fair value of foreign exchange derivatives in net gains from trading and fair value as described above. The derivatives included in this line item are mainly cross-currency swaps that hedge the interest rate risk of bonds issued abroad. Excluding derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting, the conversion and fair value of foreign currency derivatives are for the most part recognized as a gain or loss in the net results from fair value and trading and not as foreign exchange transactions. This distorts the results from fair value and trading and foreign exchange transactions. In order to more easily compare the results from financial transactions, net, we present the following table that separates the results by line of business.

	Year-ended December 31,			% Change		% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009		2009/2008	
Santander Global Connect (1)	54,472	58,123	58,292	(6.3	%)	(0.3	%)
Market-making with clients	23,837	31,525	31,367	(24.4	%)	0.5	%
Sale of loans and charged-off loans	12,397	9,231	15,017	34.3	%	(38.5	%)
Client treasury services	90,706	98,879	104,675	(8.3	%)	(5.5	%)
Proprietary trading	5,879	16,392	3,874	(64.1	%)	323.2	%
Financial Management (ALCO) and other results (2)	(597 )	51,856	(21,683 )	(101.2	%)	(339.2	%)
Non-client treasury income	5,282	68,248	(18,240 )	(92.3	%)	–	%
Total financial transactions, net	95,988	167,127	86,435	(42.6	%)	93.4	%

(1) Santander Global Connect is our platform to sell derivatives to our clients, mainly corporations and the middle-market.

(2) The Financial Management Division manages the structural interest rate risk, the structural position in inflation-indexed assets and liabilities, shareholders' equity and liquidity. The aim of the Financial Management Division is to inject stability and recurrence into the net interest income of commercial activities and to ensure that we comply with internal and regulatory limits regarding liquidity, regulatory capital, reserve requirements and market risk.

The results from Santander Global Connect and market-making mainly include the results from the sale of derivatives, foreign exchange and fixed income instruments to our client base. Santander Global Connect is a specialized platform designed to facilitate the sale of derivatives to a broad range of companies in all segments and through the branch

network. In 2010, the results from Santander Global Connect decreased 6.3% mainly as a result of lower demand on behalf of clients of derivative instruments due to more stable market conditions in 2010 compared to 2009. Results from market making decreased 24.4% in 2010 as a result of the rising interest rate environment.

The results from proprietary trading totaled a gain of Ch\$5,879 million in 2010 and decreased 64.1% compared to 2009. This decrease was mainly due to the rise in interest rates, which had a negative effect on our proprietary trading positions compared to the inverse scenario in 2009.

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The results from the Financial Management Division and other results totaled a loss of Ch\$597 million in 2010 compared to a gain of Ch\$51,856 million in 2009. The lower gain recognized by the Financial Management Division was mainly due to lower gains from the sale of available-for-sale fixed income instruments in a rising interest rate environment.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. The net gains from financial transactions, which is the sum of trading activities, mark-to-market adjustments and foreign exchange transactions totaled Ch\$167,128 million for the year ended 2009, an increase of 93.4% compared to the corresponding period in 2008. These results include the results of our Treasury Department's trading business and financial transactions with customers as well the results of our Financial Management division.

The net income from financial operations was Ch\$3,887 million in 2009, a decrease of 98.6% compared to 2008. This lower result was mainly due to the appreciation of the Chilean peso and its effect on the mark-to-market of foreign currency derivatives, which was a loss of Ch\$102,825 million, compared to a gain of Ch\$178,883 million in the same period in 2008. These lower results were also due to lower interest income from our investments classified as trading. This was mainly due to the deflation in the period, which lowered the interest earned on these assets. These results were offset in part by the mark-to-market and the realized gains from our available-for-sale fixed income portfolio. These results totaled a gain of Ch\$47,335 million in 2009 compared to a gain of Ch\$3,807 million in 2008. In the last quarter of 2008, we increased our domestic bond portfolio as a result of the strong inflow of deposits and the high interest rate environment. In the first half of 2009, as interest rates decreased we recognized gains from our fixed income portfolio. This portfolio is mainly comprised of Central Bank of Chile bonds.

These results were offset by the conversion gain of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and hedge-accounted derivatives recorded as a gain in the foreign exchange transactions line item. The derivatives included in this line item are mainly cross-currency swaps that hedge interest rate risk of bonds issued abroad. Foreign exchange profit (loss), totaled a net gain of Ch\$163,241 million in 2009 compared to a loss of Ch\$187,042 million in 2008. The appreciation of the Chilean peso in 2009 compared to depreciation in 2008 explains this difference in results and which was largely offset by the mark-to-market of foreign exchange derivatives in net gains from trading and mark-to-market as described above.

By line of business, in 2009, client treasury services decreased 5.5% to Ch\$98,879 million mainly due to a 38.5% decrease in income from the sale of loans and charged-off loans as the economic slowdown in 2009 had a negative impact on the Bank's ability to sell charged-off loans. The results from Santander Global Connect (SGC) decreased 0.3% and the Bank's market-making business with clients increased 0.5% in the same period.

The results from non-client treasury activities totaled a gain of Ch\$68,248 million compared to a loss of Ch\$18,240 million in 2008. This is mainly due to better results from proprietary trading and Financial Management Division. The results from proprietary trading totaled a gain of Ch\$16,392 million in 2009 compared to a gain of Ch\$3,874 million in 2008. The sharp reduction in rates, especially in the first half of 2009, had a positive effect on our proprietary trading positions compared to the surge in inflation and rates in 2008. The results from the Financial Management Division and other results totaled a gain of Ch\$51,856 million in 2009 compared to a loss of Ch\$21,683 million in 2008. The gain recognized by the Financial Management Division was mainly due to the sale of available-for-sale fixed income instruments as rates fell, especially in the first quarter of 2009, in order to offset the negative impact of deflation on net interest margins.

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## Other operating income

	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009		2009/2008	
	(In million of Chilean pesos)						
Income from assets received in lieu of payment	1,556	29	1,518	5265.5	%	(98.1	%)
Net results from sale of investment in other companies	–	1,859	4,348	(100.0	%)	(57.2	%)
Operational leases	117	1,123	1,304	(89.6	%)	(13.9	%)
Gain on sale of Bank premises and equipment	31,246	7,622	1,248	309.9	%	510.7	%
Recovery of generic provisions for contingencies	7,040	14,793	1,246	(52.4	%)	1087.2	%
Insurance coverage for earthquake	3,175	–	–	–	%	–	%
Other	474	440	1,232	7.7	%	(64.3	%)
Sub-total other income	42,052	23,978	5,030	75.4	%	376.7	%
Total other operating income	43,608	25,866	10,896	68.6	%	137.4	%

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Total other operating income totaled a gain of Ch\$43,608 million in 2010 a 137.4% increase compared to 2009. In 2010, we sold 43 branches for a gain of Ch\$30,934 million recognized as income from the sale of our property, plant and equipment. These branches are now rented to us. We did not finance this acquisition and the acquirers were non-related parties.

Gains from the recovery of generic provisions not related to any specific risk and non-credit contingencies, such as legal and tax contingencies, decreased 52.4% in 2010. The gains in 2010 result from the reversal of Ch\$7,040 million of generic provisions recognized in previous periods for non-specific risks and non-credit contingencies. We incurred costs in 2010 after the Chilean earthquake, and we reversed a part of the generic provisions we recognized in previous periods to minimize the costs we incurred after the earthquake. The figure in 2009 includes the reversal during that year of Ch\$14,793 million of non-specific contingencies, recognized at the beginning of 2009 and previous periods, reversed in order to cover specific credit provisions to loans, which were reflected under provision for loan losses, as a result of recalibration of its credit models. See “—Provision Expense” below and see “Note 22a” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed description of the change in provisions for contingencies.

We also recognized Ch\$3,175 million from insurance claims from earthquake damage to branches and other installations, which in turn partially offset the impairment recognized in operating expenses as a result of the loss in value of some fixed assets attributable to this same event.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Other operating income totaled a gain of Ch\$25,866 million in 2009, and 137.4% increase from Ch\$10,896 million in 2008. In 2009, income from repossessed assets totaled Ch\$29 million, a 98.1% decline compared to the corresponding period in 2008, mainly due to the economic downturn, which led to us holding on to repossessed assets for longer periods. Income from the sale of investments in other companies decreased by 57.2% mainly as a result of a Ch\$1,847 million gain from the sale of shares in Visa Inc. and MasterCard in the first half of 2009, compared to a Ch\$974 million one-time gain from the sale of shares in the Santiago Stock Exchange and a Ch\$3,368 million one-time gain from the sale of shares in Visa Inc. in the first half of 2008.

The gains from the sale of Bank premises and equipment increased 510.7% to Ch\$7,622 million. This result includes a one-time gain of Ch\$7,072 million from the sale of a building in December 2009.



Finally, gains from the recovery of generic provisions not related to any specific risk and non-credit contingencies, such as legal and tax contingencies increased 1,087.2% to Ch\$14,793 million. This figure includes the reversal during 2009 of non-specific contingencies, recognized at the beginning of 2009 and previous periods, as the Bank assigned specific credit provisions to loans, which were reflected under provision for loan losses, as a result of recalibration of its credit models. See “—Provision Expense”; see “Note 36(a)” to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## Provision for loan losses

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information relating to our provision expenses.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Gross provision expenses(1)	(77,348 )	(76,588 )	(51,505 )	1.0 %	48.7 %
Charge-offs	(207,046 )	(295,831 )	(274,372 )	(30.0 %)	7.8 %
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	30,479	39,274	37,894	(22.4 %)	3.6 %
Provision expenses, net	(253,915 )	(333,145 )	(287,983 )	(23.8 %)	15.7 %
Period-end loans(2)	15,727,282	13,751,276	14,681,088	14.4 %	(6.3 %)
Past due loans(3)	206,601	193,250	160,824	6.9 %	20.2 %
Non-performing loans(4)	416,739	409,067	383,458	1.9 %	6.7 %
Impaired loans(5)	1,480,476	1,485,737	870,259	(0.4 %)	70.7 %
Loan loss allowance(6)	425,447	349,527	274,240	21.7 %	27.5 %
Non-performing loans / period-end loans(4)	2.65	% 2.97	% 2.61	%	
Past due loans / period-end loans	1.31	% 1.41	% 1.10	%	
Loan loss allowances / Total loans	2.71	% 2.54	% 1.87	%	
Coverage ratio non-performing loans(7)	102.09	% 85.44	% 71.52	%	
Coverage ratio past due loans(8)	205.93	% 180.87	% 170.52	%	

(1) Net of the reversal of allowances on loans charged off during the period.

(2) Includes Ch\$95,534 million in 2008, Ch\$23,412 million in 2009 and Ch\$69,726 million in 2010 in interbank loans.

(3) Past-due loans all are installments and lines of credit that are over 90 days past due.

(4) Non-performing loans include the aggregate unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest on all loans with at least one installment over 90 days overdue.

(5) Impaired loans defined as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 include: (A) for loans whose allowance is determined on an individual basis, impaired loans include: (1) all loans to a debtor that are rated C1 through D2 and (2) total loans to single debtors with a loan that is non-performing, excluding residential mortgage loans if the non-performance of the mortgage loans is less than 90 days; (B) for loans whose loan loss allowance is determined on a group basis, impaired loans include: (1) total loans to a debtor, when a loan to that debtor is non-performing or has been renegotiated, excluding performing residential mortgage loans and (2) if the loan that is non-performing or renegotiated is a residential mortgage loan all loans to that debtor are considered impaired. Impaired loans as of December 31, 2008 include: (i) all non-performing loans, (ii) all renegotiated consumer loans, and (iii) all commercial loans that are at risk of default. As a result of this change in definition impaired loans as of December 31, 2008 are not comparable to December 31, 2010 and 2009 figures.

(6) Includes Ch\$35 million in 2008, Ch\$42 million in 2009 and Ch\$54 million in allowance for loan losses for interbank loans.

- (7) Loan loss allowance divided by non-performing loans.
- (8) Loan loss allowance divided by past due loans.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Net provision expense decreased by 23.8% to Ch\$253,915 million in 2010 compared to 2009. Gross provision expense increased 1.0% to Ch\$77,348 million. This increase was mainly due to higher gross provisions in consumer lending. We recognized Ch\$30,466 million in provisions mainly for consumer loans as a result of improvements made to our credit scoring models. The minimum provision required for clients in most risk profiles was increased for performing consumer loans (see “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information—Classification of Loan Portfolio”) and this effect was recognized as a larger Provision Expenses and greater Provision for Loan Losses. The 69.4% decrease in gross provisions expense for commercial loans was mainly due to the improved economic environment that improved asset quality among our commercial loan clients.

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The following table shows gross provision expense by type of loan:

Gross provision expense by loan product	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Consumer loans	(58,984 )	(19,030 )	(12,207 )	210.0 %	55.9 %
Residential mortgage loans	(799 )	(3,903 )	(3,044 )	(79.5 %)	28.2 %
Commercial loans	(15,994 )	(52,340 )	(35,812 )	(69.4 %)	46.2 %
Contingent loans (off-balance sheet)	(1,559 )	(1,308 )	(407 )	19.2 %	221.4 %
Interbank loans	(12 )	(7 )	(35 )	71.4 %	80.0 %
Total gross provisions	(77,348 )	(76,588 )	(51,505 )	1.0 %	48.7 %

Charge-offs decreased 30.0% in the periods being analyzed, totaling Ch\$207,046 million. This was mainly due to an improvement in the asset quality of our consumer loans. Consumer loan charge-offs decreased 49.1% in 2010 compared to 2009. The ratio of non-performing consumer loans to total consumer loans improved from 3.73% as of December 31, 2009 to 3.00% as of December 31, 2010. Coverage of consumer non-performing loans has also increased from 198.7% as of December 31, 2009 to 278.6% as of December 31, 2010. The rise in charge-offs in residential mortgage and commercial loans were mainly due to impacts of the earthquake. The following table shows charge-offs by type of loan:

Charge-offs by loan product	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Consumer loans	(121,621 )	(239,005 )	(236,405 )	(49.1 %)	1.1 %
Residential mortgage loans	(14,549 )	(8,708 )	(5,032 )	67.1 %	73.1 %
Commercial loans	(70,876 )	(48,118 )	(32,935 )	47.3 %	46.1 %
Total charge-offs	(207,046 )	(295,831 )	(274,372 )	(30.0 %)	7.8 %

Recoveries on loans previously charged-off decreased by 22.4% in 2010 compared to 2009. In 2010 and previous periods, we have sold charged-off loans to third parties, recognizing a net gain in financial transactions. The income received from the sale of these charged-off loans is recognized as net income from financial transactions as disclosed in "Note 11" of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. We view this as a more efficient manner to recover value from the older stock of charged-off loans as this decreases our costs of collections; however, this leads to a decrease in recoveries recognized in this line item. The following table shows recoveries by type of loan:

Recovery of loans previously charged-off	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Consumer loans	22,096	28,268	26,718	(21.8 %)	5.8 %
Residential mortgage loans	1,389	2,560	1,932	(45.7 %)	32.5 %
Commercial loans	6,994	8,446	9,244	(17.2 %)	(8.6 %)
Total recoveries	30,479	39,274	37,894	(22.4 %)	3.6 %

Recoveries of loans previously charged-off are recognized as income in the line item "Provision for loan losses" within the Consolidated Statement of Income. We only recognize recoveries on loans previously charged off when interest

and/or principal are paid in cash in connection with a loan that has already been charged-off in its entirety. Such recoveries do not have an impact on our allowance for loan losses because these recoveries are for loans that have been already charged-off and recognized as a loss in our Consolidated Statements of Income and are no longer on our statement of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

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In some instances, we will sell a portfolio of charged-off loans to a third party. Gain (losses) on sale of these charged-off loans is recognized as net income from financial operations as disclosed in “Note 11” and “Note 30” of our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The following table sets forth information about our sale of charged-off loans in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Gains on sale of loans previously charged-off	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Sale of charged-off loans	9,824	8,689	14,037	13.1	% (38.1 %)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our net provision expense broken down by business segment.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Individuals	(154,362 )	(229,801 )	(221,715 )	(32.8	% 3.6 %
Small and mid sized companies (SMEs)	(70,850 )	(76,075 )	(53,669 )	(6.9	% 41.7 %
Institutional	(482 )	(327 )	(290 )	47.4	% 12.8 %
Total middle-market (Companies)	(24,532 )	(24,333 )	(16,188 )	0.8	% 50.3 %
Global banking & markets	(2,570 )	(2,511 )	(759 )	2.3	% 230.8 %
Other	(1,119 )	(98 )	4,638	1,041.8	% – %
Total provisions, net	(253,915 )	(333,145 )	(287,983 )	(23.8	% 15.7 %

We believe that our loan loss allowance are currently adequate for all known and estimated incurred losses.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Net provision expense for loan losses totaled Ch\$333,145 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 15.7% compared to 2008.

Gross provision expense increased by 48.7% to Ch\$76,588 million in 2009 compared to the corresponding period in 2008. This rise was mainly due to the recalibration of our consumer credit scoring model. All consumer loans are now assigned a provision at the moment a loan is granted that depends on the risk profile of the client. In addition, the historical time period used for statistically determining the risk level of consumer loans was shortened in the first half of 2009 from 21 months to 18 months for non-renegotiated loans and 12 months for renegotiated loans. This recalibration was done in order to increase the weighting of the time period in which the economic downturn has been affecting the risk levels of the consumer loan book. The Bank also made some adjustments to its commercial loan portfolio credit scoring models in 2009. In total these changes resulted in approximately Ch\$35,000 million in additional provisions in 2009 of which Ch\$32,000 million were with respect to loans to individuals and Ch\$3,000 million the commercial loan book. The rise in gross provisions was also due to an increase in risk of the commercial loan book, especially in the salmon sector.

Charge-offs increased 7.8% in 2009 compared to 2008, totaling Ch\$295,831 million. This was mainly due to a 46.1% increase in charge-offs in the commercial loan portfolio in 2009 compared to 2008 as a result of the economic downturn that hurt asset quality in various sectors of the economy. Charge-offs in the consumer loan portfolio increased 1.1%.

Recoveries on loans previously charged off increased by 3.6% in from to 2008. This was mainly due to increased collection efforts by our commercial teams, whose compensation was revised in 2009 to provide greater incentives to increase recoveries. The increased participation by our commercial teams in the recovery process and our efforts toward controlling initial non-performance has had a positive effect on the levels of loan loss recoveries in the period.

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By business segment, the 15.7% increase in provision expense was mainly due to the 41.7% increase in net provision expense among SMEs, the middle market and global banking and markets. This rise was due to an increase in risk of the commercial loan book as a result of the economic downturn and higher provisions in the salmon sector, which are mainly middle market clients.

Net provision expense among individuals only increased 3.6% in 2009 compared to 2008. During 2009, we also sought to reduce exposure to the riskiest consumer loans. Loan growth in Santander Banefe, the Bank's business segment for mid-lower income individuals, decreased 12.7% in 2009 compared to 2008. This was offset by an 8.4% increase in lending to individuals in Banca Comercial that encompasses mainly the less riskier mid-upper income individuals. We also modified our collection procedures for short-term non-performing consumer loans (< 90 days and before being charged-off) by placing commercial teams as the main responsible for performing this task instead of the collections area. This was done by increasing the weighting of recoveries on variable incentives for commercial teams and improving IT systems so commercial teams could receive more quickly alerts regarding their client base.

## Operating expenses

The following table sets forth information regarding our operating expenses in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Year ended December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Personnel salaries and expenses	(250,265 )	(224,484 )	(246,775 )	11.5 %	(9.0 %)
Administrative expenses	(147,343 )	(136,712 )	(133,682 )	7.8 %	2.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	(49,403 )	(46,623 )	(47,627 )	6.0 %	(2.1 %)
Impairment	(4,925 )	(75 )	(84 )	6,466.7 %	(10.7 %)
Other operating expenses	(45,402 )	(37,364 )	(36,298 )	21.5 %	2.9 %
Total operating expenses	(497,338 )	(445,258 )	(464,466 )	11.7 %	(4.1 %)
Efficiency ratio (1)	37.0 %	34.2 %	37.7 %		

(1) The efficiency ratio is the ratio of total operating expenses to total operating income. Total operating income consists of net interest income, fee income, and other operating income.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Operating expenses in 2010 increased 11.7% compared to 2009. The efficiency ratio was 37.0% in 2010 compared to 34.2% in 2009, as the increase in operating income was offset by earthquake-related expenses, and greater expenses incurred as a result of stronger business activity.

The 11.5% increase in personnel salaries and expenses was mainly due to higher variable incentives and higher salaries as a result of greater commercial activity and productivity, as well as higher severance payments. Average headcount in the periods being analyzed decreased 2.9%

Administrative expenses increased 7.8%. This was mainly due to higher rent and maintenance expenses of branches, ATM locations and other equipment as a result of higher expenses incurred due to the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami. The rise in administrative expenses was also due to an increase in technology and communication services, an increase in costs of outsourced data processing and higher marketing expenses.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased 6.0%, mainly due to higher amortization expenses of intangible assets such as software and other computer systems.



Operating expenses were also negatively affected by the Ch\$4,925 million impairment charged recognized in 2010. This was mainly due to impairment charges directly related to earthquake-related effects on our installations. This was partially offset by insurance claim revenue recognized in other operating income.

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The following table sets forth information regarding other operating expenses in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Other operating expenses	Year ended December 31,			%	%
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010/2009	Change 2009/2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Reposessed asset expenses	(5,986 )	(6,128 )	(3,178 )	(2.3 %)	92.8 %
Credit card expenses	(6,777 )	(5,902 )	(7,286 )	14.8 %	(19.0 %)
Customer service expenses	(7,756 )	(8,807 )	(9,366 )	(11.9 %)	(6.0 %)
Earthquake related expenses	(5,875 )	–	–	– %	– %
Provision for contingencies	(775 )	(1,088 )	(1,075 )	(28.8 %)	1.2 %
Other expenses	(18,233 )	(15,439 )	(15,393 )	18.1 %	(0.3 %)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(45,402 )</b>	<b>(37,364 )</b>	<b>(36,298 )</b>	<b>21.5 %</b>	<b>2.9 %</b>

Other operating expenses were Ch\$45,402 million in 2010, a 21.5% increase compared to 2009. The increase in other operating expenses was also due in part to: (i) higher expenses caused by the February 2010 earthquake, which totaled Ch\$5,875 million in 2010, (ii) the 14.8% increase in credit card related expenses in line with greater commercial activity and the increase in the number of alliances for co-branding credit cards and (iii) the 18.1% increase in other expenses which in turn was mainly due to higher operating charge-offs, greater expenses from life insurance and general product insurance policies and greater taxes on expenses paid overseas. For more detail on other operating expenses, see “Note 36b” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our personnel, administrative and depreciation expenses broken down by business segment.

	Year ended December 31,			%	%
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010/2009	Change 2009/2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Individuals	(291,208 )	(268,934 )	(281,532 )	8.3 %	(4.5 %)
Small and mid-sized companies	(67,059 )	(58,741 )	(61,663 )	14.2 %	(4.7 %)
Institutional	(10,108 )	(6,799 )	(7,189 )	48.7 %	(5.4 %)
Total middle-market (Companies)	(32,623 )	(30,628 )	(32,692 )	6.5 %	(6.3 %)
Global banking and markets	(30,788 )	(29,485 )	(31,184 )	4.4 %	(5.4 %)
Other	(20,150 )	(13,307 )	(13,908 )	51.4 %	(4.3 %)
<b>Total personnel, administrative expense, depreciation and amortization and impairment</b>	<b>(451,936 )</b>	<b>(407,894 )</b>	<b>(428,168 )</b>	<b>10.8 %</b>	<b>(4.7 %)</b>

By business segments the 10.8% increase in costs in 2010 compared to 2009 was mainly due to greater expenses incurred as a result of stronger business activity. The increase in other includes the impairment charges due to the earthquake.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Operating expenses in 2009 decreased by 4.1% compared to 2008. The efficiency ratio improved from 37.7% in 2008 to 34.2% in 2009. The 9.0% decrease in personnel salaries and expenses was mainly due to the 5.3% reduction in average headcount, an 82.7% reduction in severance payments and

other cost saving measures. Administrative expenses increased 2.3% in 2009 compared to 2008, mainly due to higher rent expenses for branch and ATM locations. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by 2.1%, mainly due to lower depreciation expense of real estate as we spent less on improvements and remodeling and lower depreciation of intangibles as three computer systems completed their depreciation schedule in 2008.

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Other operating expenses were Ch\$37,364 million in 2009, a 2.9% increase compared to 2008. Other operating expenses include provisions and expenses related to repossessed assets, expenses related to our credit card business, customer service expenses mainly related to our call-center and other expenses such as non-credit charge-offs, the cost of insurance policies (mainly life insurance) for products, and tax paid on interest of foreign debt issued by us. Other operating expenses also include provisions for contingencies that may be non-specific credit or other impairments such as tax and legal contingencies. The rise in other expenses was mainly due to a 92.8% rise in expenses related to repossessed assets, which was a result of an increase in provisions for repossessed assets in line with the economic downturn and higher expenses to maintain repossessed assets. By business segment, the 4.7% decrease in personnel, administrative and depreciation expenses was mainly due to cost-cutting and increases in productivity among all business segments.

## Income tax

	Year ended December 31,			%	%
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010/2009	Change 2009/2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)				
Income before tax	592,815	525,534	480,709	12.8	% 9.3
Income tax	(85,343 )	(88,924 )	(59,742 )	(4.0	%) 48.8
Effective tax rate(1)	14.4	% 16.9	% 12.4	%	

(1) The effective tax is the income tax divided by net income before tax.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Our income tax expense decreased by 4.0% in 2010 compared to 2009. The effective tax rate paid was 14.4% in 2010 compared to 16.9% in 2009. The statutory tax rate in Chile has not changed in 2010 and was 17% on income before taxes. The lower effective tax rate is mainly due to the fact that Chilean tax regulations still require corporations to recognize the effects of price level restatement on equity even though inflation accounting is no longer required by Chilean GAAP. In 2009, as inflation was negative, stated net income and taxable net income were similar. In 2010, the higher inflation rate has resulted in a loss for tax purposes from price level restatement of equity and thus a lower effective tax rate.

The Chilean government and Congress have approved a temporary increase in the corporate tax rate to 20% in 2011, 18.5% in 2012 and back to 17% in 2013, as part of the plan to finance the reconstruction of public works in the zones most affected by the February 2010 earthquake and tsunami. As a result of these changes, we had to apply these future tax rates to deferred taxes. The application of the new corporate tax rates over deferred taxes, resulted in a higher net asset position in deferred taxes, and the resulting changes to our assets and liabilities from this change in deferred taxes resulted in a lower effective tax rate in 2010.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Our income tax expense increased by 48.8% in 2009 compared to 2008. The effective tax rate paid was 16.9% in 2009 compared to 12.4% in 2008. The higher effective tax rate in 2009 compared to 2008 was mainly due to the fact that Chilean tax regulations still require corporations to recognize the effects of price level restatement on equity even though inflation accounting is no longer required by Chilean GAAP. In 2009, as inflation was negative, stated net income and taxable net income were similar. In 2008, the higher inflation rate resulted in a loss for tax purposes from price level restatement of equity and thus a lower effective tax rate.



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## E. Liquidity and Capital Resources

## Sources of Liquidity

Santander Chile's liquidity depends upon its (i) capital, (ii) reserves and (iii) financial investments, including investments in government securities. To cover any liquidity shortfalls and to augment its liquidity position, Santander-Chile has established lines of credit with foreign and domestic banks and also has access to Central Bank borrowings.

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments by time remaining to maturity. As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report, the Bank does not have significant purchase obligations. As of December 31, 2010, the scheduled maturities of our contractual obligations and of other commercial commitments, including accrued interest, were as follows:

	Demand	Up to 1	Between 1	Between 3	Subtotal	Between 1	More than	Subtotal	Total
Contractual Obligations	(MCh\$)	month	and 3	and 12	up to 1	and 5	5 years	after 1	(MCh\$)
		(MCh\$)	(MCh\$)	(MCh\$)	(MCh\$)	(MCh\$)	(MCh\$)	year	(MCh\$)
								M(Ch\$)	
Investments under repurchase agreements	-	284,020	9,769	936	294,725	-	-	-	294,725
Time deposits and other time liabilities	104,362	2,167,851	1,713,684	2,350,479	6,336,376	898,241	24,140	922,381	7,258,727
Financial derivative contracts	-	137,501	155,431	343,771	636,703	696,219	311,057	1,007,276	1,643,979
Interbank borrowings	831	29,877	179,361	1,249,718	1,459,787	124,270	-	124,270	1,584,057
Issued debt instruments	-	6,007	130,557	442,986	579,550	1,807,541	1,803,797	3,611,338	4,190,888
Other financial liabilities	38,567	1,089	773	3,613	44,042	39,677	82,570	122,247	166,289
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>143,760</b>	<b>2,626,345</b>	<b>2,189,575</b>	<b>4,391,503</b>	<b>9,351,183</b>	<b>3,565,948</b>	<b>2,221,564</b>	<b>5,787,512</b>	<b>15,138,695</b>

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## Operational Leases

Certain bank premises and equipment are leased under various operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments as of December 31, 2010, under non-cancelable leases are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Due within 1 year	14,301
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	12,859
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	11,339
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	10,194
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	8,720
Due after 5 years	58,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,137</b>

## Other Commercial Commitments

As of December 31, 2010, the scheduled maturities of other commercial commitments, including accrued interest, were as follows:

Other Commercial Commitments	Up to 1 month (MCh\$)	Between 1 and 3 months (MCh\$)	Between 3 and 12 months (MCh\$)	Between 1 and 5 years (MCh\$)	More than 5 years (MCh\$)	Total (MCh\$)
Guarantees	53,165	98,144	248,969	465,532	32,941	898,751
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	8,912	38,093	1,011	37,723	-	85,739
Letters of credit issued	63,368	99,828	10,779	35,537	20	209,532
Pledges and other commercial commitments	6,131	85,670	12,570	62,179	-	166,550
<b>Total other commercial commitments</b>	<b>131,576</b>	<b>321,735</b>	<b>273,329</b>	<b>600,971</b>	<b>32,961</b>	<b>1,360,572</b>

## Risk-Weighted Assets and Regulatory Capital

We currently have regulatory capital in excess of the minimum requirement under the current Chilean regulations. According to the General Banking Law, a bank is required to have regulatory capital of at least 8% of its risk weighted assets, net of required loan loss allowances, and paid in capital and reserves (i.e., the basic capital, as defined above) of at least 3% of its total assets, net of required loan loss allowances. For these purposes, the regulatory capital of a bank is the sum of (1) the bank's basic capital, (2) subordinated bonds issued by the bank valued at their placement price for an amount up to 50% of its basic capital; provided that the value of the bonds is required to be decreased by 20% for each year that elapses during the period commencing six years prior to their maturity, and (3) its voluntary

allowances for loan losses, for an amount of up to 1.25% of its risk weighted assets. Santander Chile does not have goodwill, but if it did, this value would be required to be deducted from regulatory capital. When calculating risk weighted assets, we also include off-balance sheet contingent loans. The merger of Old Santander Chile and Santiago on August 1, 2002 required a special regulatory pre-approval of the SBIF, which was granted on May 16, 2002. The resolution granting this pre-approval imposed a regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 12% for the merged bank. This requirement was reduced to 11% by the SBIF effective January 1, 2005. For purposes of weighing the risk of a bank's assets, the General Banking Law considers five different categories of assets, based on the nature of the issuer, the availability of funds, and the nature of the assets and the existence of collateral securing such assets.



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The following table sets forth our consolidated and risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Consolidated assets as of		Risk-weighted assets	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Ch\$ million)			
Asset Balance (Net of allowances)(3)				
Cash and deposits in bank	1,762,198	2,043,458	-	-
Unsettled transactions	374,368	468,134	126,083	191,287
Trading investments	379,670	798,539	57,588	41,918
Investments under resale agreements	170,985	14,020	98,323	14,020
Financial derivative contracts	1,452,068	1,391,886	871,872	837,692
Interbank loans	69,672	23,370	13,934	4,674
Loans and accounts receivables from customers	15,215,318	13,378,379	13,350,182	11,717,337
Available for sale investments	1,473,980	1,830,090	101,875	154,089
Investments in other companies	7,275	7,417	7,275	7,417
Intangibles assets	77,990	77,260	77,990	77,260
Property, plant and equipment	154,985	184,122	154,985	184,122
Current taxes	12,499	4,541	1,250	454
Deferred taxes	117,964	95,229	11,796	9,523
Other assets	640,937	452,559	474,135	269,313
Off-balance sheet assets				
Contingent loans	3,173,789	1,160,118	1,897,977	693,009
Total	25,083,698	21,929,122	17,245,265	14,202,115
			Ratio(1) (2)	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Ch\$ million)		%	%
Basic capital	1,831,798	1,658,316	7.30	7.56
Regulatory capital	2,503,898	2,214,092	14.52	15.59

(1) As a percentage of total assets.

(2) As a percentage of risk weighted assets (BIS ratio).

(3) As required by local regulations.

In line with the future adoption of Basel II regulations in Chile, the SBIF has recently proposed to increase the minimum regulatory capital ratio from 8% to 10%, which would require an amendment to the General Banking Law. Although we currently have a regulatory capital ratio of 14.52%, this change could require us to inject additional capital to our business in the future. According to initial estimates of the impact of market risk on regulatory capital, published by the SBIF, our regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, net of loan loss allowance and deductions, including an initial estimate of the adjustments for market risk set forth under Basel II was 13.26% as of December 31, 2010. No assurance can be given that these changes will not have a material impact on our capitalization ratio.

## Financial Investments

The following table sets forth our investment in Chilean government and corporate securities and certain other financial investments at the dates indicated. Financial investments that have a secondary market are carried at market value. All other financial investments are carried at acquisition cost, plus accrued interest and indexation readjustments, as applicable. Interest income from the trading portfolio is no longer included as interest income, but as income from trading and mark-to-market of securities.

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## a) Trading

	2010	As of December 31, 2009      2008	
		(in millions of Ch\$)	
<b>Chilean Central Bank and Government Securities</b>			
Chilean Central Bank bonds	247,019	667,703	786,263
Chilean Central Bank notes	68,985	63,868	218,355
Other Chilean Central Bank and government securities	7,123	29,806	71,739
Subtotal	323,127	761,377	1,076,357
<b>Other Chilean Securities</b>			
Time deposits in Chilean financial institutions	-	-	-
Mortgage bonds of Chilean financial institutions	-	11	2,787
Chilean financial institutions bonds	19,628	-	3,030
Chilean corporate bonds	11,404	-	24,832
Other Chilean securities	-	-	-
Subtotal	31,032	11	30,649
<b>Foreign Financial Securities</b>			
Other foreign financial instruments	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-
<b>Investments in mutual funds</b>			
Funds managed by related entities	25,511	37,151	59,420
Subtotal	25,511	37,151	59,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,670</b>	<b>798,539</b>	<b>1,166,426</b>

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## b) Available for sale

	2010	As of December 31, 2009      2008	
		(in millions of Ch\$)	
<b>Chilean Central Bank and Government Securities</b>			
Chilean Central Bank bonds	555,981	1,063,879	690,123
Chilean Central Bank notes	366,210	264,011	49,204
Other Chilean Central Bank and government securities	175,296	212,362	93,128
Subtotal	1,097,487	1,540,252	832,455
<b>Other Chilean Securities</b>			
Time deposits in Chilean financial institutions	-	41,407	1,305
Mortgage bonds of Chilean financial institutions	218,112	236,847	284,033
Chilean financial institution bonds	-	-	-
Chilean corporate bonds	-	11,584	13,522
Other Chilean securities	147,833	-	-
Subtotal	365,945	289,838	298,860
<b>Others Financial Securities</b>			
Central Bank and Government Foreign Securities	-	-	-
Other Foreign financial securities(1)	10,548	-	448,925
Subtotal	10,548	-	448,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,473,980</b>	<b>1,830,090</b>	<b>1,580,240</b>

(1) Corresponds to overnight dollar deposits in the U.S.

## c) Held-to-maturity

No financial investments were classified as held-to-maturity as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of our investments as of December 31, 2010 by remaining maturity and the weighted average nominal rates of such investments.

	Within one year	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After one year but within five years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After five years but within ten years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After ten years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	Total	Weighted average Nominal Rate
(in millions of Ch\$ , except rates)										
<b>Held for Trading</b>										
<b>Central Bank and Government Securities</b>										
Central Bank bonds	146,603	0.7	100,252	2.0	164	2.9			247,019	1.2
Central Bank notes	40,000	2.1	28,882	2.0	103	2.8	-	-	68,985	2.1
<b>Other Chilean Central Bank and Treasury securities</b>										
	-	-	6,227	2.7	875	4.2	21	3.3	7,123	2.9
Subtotal	186,603		135,361		1,142		21		323,127	
<b>Other Chilean Securities</b>										
<b>Mortgage finance bonds</b>										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chilean financial institutions bonds</b>										
	13,671	1.9	4,711	2.5	1,246	3.3	-	-	19,628	2.1
<b>Chilean corporate bonds</b>										
	-	-	10,355	3.3	1,049	4.0	-	-	11,404	3.3
Subtotal	13,671		15,066		2,295				31,032	
<b>Investment in mutual funds</b>										
<b>Mutual funds administered by related parties</b>										
	25,511	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,511	0.3
Subtotal	25,511		-		-		-		25,511	
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,785</b>		<b>150,427</b>		<b>3,437</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>379,670</b>	

	Within one year	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After one year but within five years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After five years but within ten years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	After ten years	Weighted average Nominal Rate	Total	Weighted average Nominal Rate
(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages )										

**Available-for-sale Investments****Central Bank and Government Securities**

Central Bank Bonds	112,772	2.0	415,385	4.0	27,824	5.4			340,529	3.7
Central Bank notes	309,325	0.3	56,760	0.4	125	3.0			581,662	0.3

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Others securities	5,667	2.5	47,260	5.3	122,134	5.6	235	4.7	175,296	5.4
Subtotal	427,764		519,405		150,083		235		1,097,487	
Others Financial Securities										
Mortgage Finance Bonds	38	4.7	2,047	3.7	21,925	3.6	194,102		218,112	3.8
Chilean Corporate Bonds	147,541	0.3	292	7.9		-			147,833	0.3
Deposit in Chilean Financial Institutions										-
Chilean Others Securities										
Central Bank and Government										
Foreign Securities	-		10,548	4.8					10,548	4.8
Others Foreign Securities										
Subtotal	147,579		12,887		21,925		194,102		376,493	
Total	575,343		532,292		172,008		194,337		1,473,980	

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### Working Capital

As a bank, we satisfy our working capital needs through general funding, the majority of which derives from deposits and other borrowings from the public. (See “Item 5: E. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Deposits and Other Borrowings”). In our opinion, our working capital is sufficient for our present needs.

### Liquidity Management

Liquidity management seeks to ensure that, even under adverse conditions, we have access to the funds necessary to cover client needs, maturing liabilities and capital requirements. Liquidity risk arises in the general funding for our financing, trading and investment activities. It includes the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding the portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price and the risk that we will be required to repay liabilities earlier than anticipated.

Our general policy is to maintain liquidity adequate to ensure our ability to honor withdrawals of deposits, make repayments of other liabilities at maturity, extend loans and meet our own working capital needs. Our minimum amount of liquidity is determined by the statutory reserve requirements of the Central Bank. Deposits are subject to a statutory reserve requirement of 9% for demand deposits and 3.6% for Chilean peso, UF-denominated and foreign currency denominated time deposits with a term of less than a year. (See “Item 4: C. Business Overview—Regulation and Supervision”). The Central Bank has statutory authority to increase these percentages to up to 40% for demand deposits and up to 20% for time deposits. In addition, a 100% special reserve (reserva técnica) applies to demand deposits, deposits in checking accounts, other demand deposits received or obligations payable on sight and incurred in the ordinary course of business, other than deposits unconditionally payable immediately. This special reserve requirement applies to the amount by which the total of such deposits exceeds 2.5 times the amount of a bank’s regulatory capital. Interbank loans are deemed to have a maturity of more than 30 days, even if payable within the following 10 days.

The Central Bank also requires us to comply with the following liquidity limits:

- Our total liabilities with maturities of less than 30 days cannot exceed our total assets with maturities of less than 30 days by an amount greater than our capital. This limit must be calculated in local currency and foreign currencies together as one gap.
- Our total liabilities with maturities of less than 90 days cannot exceed our total assets with maturities of less than 90 days by more than twice of our capital. This limit must be calculated in local currency and foreign currencies together as one gap.

We have set other liquidity limits and ratios that minimize liquidity risk. (See “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk”).

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## Cash Flow

The tables below set forth our main sources of cash. The subsidiaries are not an important source of cash flow for us and therefore have no impact on our ability to meet our cash obligations. No legal or economic restrictions exist on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of loans or cash dividends as long as these subsidiaries abide by the regulations of the Ley de Sociedad Anónimas regarding loans to related parties and minimum dividend payments. See our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed breakdown of the Bank's cash flow.

Millions of Ch\$	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	(64,037 )	1,323,587	(10,324 )

The cash consumed by operating activities in 2010 was Ch\$64,037 million and was mainly due to the increase in loans in line with the rise in economic activity partially offset by a rise in deposits and bonds issued. In 2009, operating activities provided net cash of Ch\$1,323,587 million mainly due to the slower economic environment that reduced our loan portfolio and a increase in bond issuances. This was offset by a reduction in time deposits. The Ch\$10,324 million in cash consumed by operating activities in 2008 was mainly due to an increase in the Bank's loan book offset in part by the rise in deposits.

Millions of Ch\$	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net cash provided by investment activities	(20,019 )	(28,129 )	(45,339 )

In 2010, the cash used by investing activities was Ch\$20,019 million mainly relating to investments in property, plant and equipment. This was partially offset by the sale of branches in 2010. Net cash used in investing activities in 2009 totaled Ch\$28,129 million. The largest consumption of cash involved the purchase of fixed and intangible assets offset in part by the sale of fixed assets. In 2008, the consumption of cash for investing totaled Ch\$45,339 million for the same reasons as in 2009.

Millions of Ch\$	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net cash provided by financing activities	(258,756 )	(172,065 )	(173,608 )

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the net cash used by financing activities can be explained by the Bank's annual dividend payment each year.



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## Deposits and Other Borrowings

The following table sets forth our average daily balance of liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, in each case together with the related average nominal interest rates paid thereon.

(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate
Savings accounts	102,732	0.5 %	1.2 %	100,294	0.5 %	(1.0 %)	100,520	0.5 %	8.5 %
Time deposits	7,482,544	35.9 %	3.0 %	8,355,446	41.8 %	2.8 %	8,343,001	45.1 %	9.8 %
Central Bank borrowings	304,292	1.5 %	0.5 %	297,346	1.5 %	0.9 %	58,546	0.3 %	8.6 %
Repurchase agreements	196,719	0.9 %	1.2 %	486,000	2.4 %	2.9 %	376,365	2.0 %	10.6 %
Mortgage finance bonds	224,436	1.1 %	7.8 %	301,501	1.5 %	2.8 %	372,493	2.0 %	15.0 %
Other interest bearing liabilities	5,126,595	24.6 %	4.5 %	3,909,793	19.6 %	2.5 %	3,373,806	18.3 %	14.3 %
Subtotal interest bearing liabilities	13,437,318	64.4 %	3.5 %	13,450,380	67.3 %	2.6 %	12,624,731	68.2 %	11.1 %
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Non-interest bearing deposits	3,152,513	15.1 %		2,475,050	12.4 %		2,456,747	13.3 %	
Derivatives	1,323,161	6.3 %		1,387,026	6.9 %		1,332,232	7.2 %	
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	1,192,374	5.7 %		1,079,516	5.4 %		769,286	4.2 %	
Shareholders' equity	1,752,329	8.4 %		1,599,938	8.0 %		1,299,098	7.1 %	
Subtotal non-interest bearing liabilities	7,420,377	35.6 %		6,541,530	32.7 %		5,857,363	31.8 %	
Total liabilities	20,857,695	100.0 %		19,991,910	100.0 %		18,482,094	100.0 %	

Our most important source of funding is our time deposits. Average time deposits represented 35.9% of our average total liabilities and shareholders' equity in 2010. Our current funding strategy is to continue to utilize all sources of funding in accordance with their costs, their availability and our general asset and liability management strategy. Special emphasis is being placed on lengthening the maturities of time deposits with institutional clients and increasing in general our deposits from retail customers. We also intend to continue to broaden our customer deposit base and to emphasize core deposit funding. We have also followed the strategy in 2010 of increasing senior and subordinated bonds to increase the duration of liabilities and fund the growth of the mortgage portfolio. We believe that broadening our deposit base by increasing the number of account holders has created a more stable funding source.

#### Composition of Deposits

The following table sets forth the composition of our deposits and similar commitments at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Demand deposits and other demand obligations			
Current accounts	3,330,352	2,776,607	2,268,991
Other deposits and demand accounts	368,934	303,495	206,347
Other demand obligations	537,148	453,432	472,824
Subtotals	4,236,434	3,533,534	2,948,162
Time deposits and other time deposits			
Time deposits	7,154,396	4,219,392	9,476,024
Time saving accounts	103,191	98,985	102,951
Other time deposits	1,170	2,856,880	177,291
Subtotals	7,258,757	7,175,257	9,756,266
Total deposits and other commitments	11,495,191	10,708,791	12,704,428

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## Maturity of Deposits

The following table sets forth information regarding the currency and maturity of our deposits as of December 31, 2010, expressed in percentages of our total deposits in each currency category. UF-denominated deposits are similar to peso-denominated deposits in all respects, except that the principal is readjusted periodically based on variations in the Chilean consumer price index.

	Ch\$		UF		Foreign Currencies		Total	
Demand deposits	0.1	%	0.0	%	0.0	%	0.0	%
Savings accounts	0.0	%	4.8	%	0.0	%	1.4	%
Time deposits:								
Maturing within 3 months	61.1	%	25.8	%	80.1	%	53.5	%
Maturing after 3 but within 6 months	19.5	%	9.9	%	14.5	%	16.0	%
Maturing after 6 but within 12 months	12.5	%	29.3	%	5.3	%	16.4	%
Maturing after 12 months	6.8	%	30.2	%	0.0	%	12.7	%
Total time deposits	99.9	%	95.2	%	100.0	%	98.6	%
Total deposits	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%

The following table sets forth information regarding the maturity of our outstanding time deposits in excess of US\$100,000 as of December 31, 2010.

	Ch\$	UF	Foreign Currencies	Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)			
Time deposits:				
Maturing within 3 months	2,359,912	499,529	724,732	3,584,173
Maturing after 3 but within 6 months	808,917	205,381	145,895	1,160,193
Maturing after 6 but within 12 months	524,721	606,181	53,405	1,184,307
Maturing after 12 months	202,978	542,896	61	745,935
Total time deposits	3,896,528	1,853,987	924,093	6,674,608

## Short-term Borrowings

The principal categories of our short-term borrowings are repurchase agreements and interbank borrowings. The table below presents the amounts outstanding at each year-end indicated and the weighted-average nominal interest rate for each such year by type of short-term borrowing.

	2010		2009		2008	
	Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate	Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate	Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate
in millions of Ch\$, except percentages						
Obligations arising from repurchase agreements	294,725	0.2 %	166,852	0.2 %	291,940	6.3 %

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Obligations with the Central Bank	1,307	0.5 %	947,753	0.5 %	269,430	8.5 %
Loans from domestic financial institutions	–		26,301	0.4 %	5,003	8.1 %
Foreign obligations	1,458,479	0.8 %	1,812,296	0.7 %	1,107,997	1.9 %
Total short-term borrowings	1,754,511	0.7 %	2,953,202	0.6 %	1,674,370	3.7 %

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The following table shows the average balance and the average nominal rate for each short-term borrowing category for the years indicated.

	2010			2009			2008		
	Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate		Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate		Balance	Weighted-Average Nominal Interest Rate	
in millions of Ch\$, except percentages									
Obligations arising from repurchase agreements	294,725	0.20	%	1,114,605	0.20	%	307,630	6.30	%
Obligations with the Central Bank	1,307	0.50	%	1,850	0.50	%	3,012	8.50	%
Loans from domestic financial institutions	-	-	%	26,301	0.40	%	5,003	8.10	%
Foreign obligations	1,458,479	0.81	%	1,812,296	0.70	%	1,107,997	1.90	%
Total short-term borrowings	1,754,511	0.71	%	2,955,052	0.51	%	1,423,642	2.89	%

The following table presents the maximum month-end balances of our principal sources of short-term borrowings during the years indicated.

	Maximum 2010	Maximum 2009	Maximum 2008
	Month-End Balance	Month-End Balance	Month-End Balance
In millions of Ch\$			
Obligations arising from repurchase agreements	1,180,620	1,165,241	425,463
Obligations with the Central Bank	1,740	2,711	2,675
Loans from domestic financial institutions	13,923	256,717	154,101
Foreign obligations	2,098,648	2,014,913	1,751,620
Total short-term borrowings	3,294,931	3,439,582	2,333,859

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## Total Borrowings

	As of December 31, 2010		
	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Central Bank Credit lines for renegotiations of loans (a)	-	1,307	1,307
Investment under repurchase agreements	-	294,725	294,725
Mortgage finance bonds (b)	183,383	10,751	194,134
Senior bonds (c)	2,763,572	547,107	3,310,679
Subordinated bonds (d)	664,383	21,692	686,075
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions	-	-	-
Foreign borrowings (e)	124,271	1,458,479	1,582,750
Other obligations (f)	122,247	44,042	166,289
Total borrowings	3,857,856	2,378,103	6,235,959

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Central Bank Credit lines for renegotiations of loans (a)	-	1,850	1,850
Investment under repurchase agreements	-	1,114,605	1,114,605
Mortgage finance bonds (b)	213,853	50,011	263,864
Senior bonds (c)	1,901,972	166,814	2,068,786
Subordinated bonds (d)	592,026	-	592,026
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions	-	26,301	26,301
Foreign borrowings (e)	206,343	1,812,296	2,018,639
Other obligations (f)	109,013	37,898	146,911
Total borrowings	3,023,207	3,209,775	6,232,982

	As of December 31, 2008		
	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Central Bank Credit lines for renegotiations of loans (a)	-	3,012	3,012
Investment under repurchase agreements	853	561,370	562,223
Mortgage finance bonds	289,913	54,767	344,680
Senior bonds	1,362,198	256,582	1,618,780
Subordinated bonds	687,912	-	687,912
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions	-	5,003	5,003
Foreign borrowings	309,055	1,107,997	1,417,052
Other obligations	32,277	99,041	131,318
Total borrowings	2,682,208	2,087,772	4,769,980

## (a) Credit lines for renegotiations of loans

Central Bank borrowings include credit lines for the renegotiations of loans and other Central Bank borrowings. These credit lines were provided by the Central Bank for the renegotiations of loans due to the need to refinance debts as a

result of the economic recession and crisis of the banking system in the early 1980s. The maturities of the outstanding amounts due under these credit lines, which are considered long-term, are as follows:

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	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
	(in millions of Ch\$)	
Due within 1 year	1,307	1,850
Total	1,307	1,850

## (b) Mortgage finance bonds

These bonds are used to finance the granting of mortgage loans. The outstanding principal amounts of the bonds are amortized on a quarterly basis. The range of maturities of these bonds is between five and twenty years. The bonds are linked to the UF index and bear a real weighted-average annual interest rate of 5.6% as of December 31, 2010. The following table sets forth the remaining maturities of our mortgage finance bonds at December 31, 2010.

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Due within 1 year	10,751
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	7,171
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	8,745
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	12,286
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	26,253
Due after 5 years	128,928
Total mortgage finance bonds	194,134

## (c) Senior Bonds

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, our issued bonds. The bonds are denominated principally in UFs or U.S. dollars, and are principally used to fund the Bank's mortgage portfolio.

	As of December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Santander bonds denominated in UF	1,952,051	1,660,877	1,362,198
Santander bonds denominated in US\$	936,134	407,909	256,582
Santander bonds denominated in CHF\$	174,297	-	-
Santander bonds denominated in \$	248,197	-	-
Total bonds	3,310,679	2,068,786	1,618,780



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The maturities of these bonds are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Due within 1 year	547,107
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	374,727
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	389,813
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	390,953
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	340,331
Due after 5 years	1,267,748
<b>Total bonds</b>	<b>3,310,679</b>

In 2010, we issued bonds for UF 21,496,000; USD 1,200,000,000; CHF 350,000,000; and CLP 247,255,000,000; detailed as follows:

Series		Amount	Term	Issue rate	Issuance Date	Maturity Date
F6	UF	1,090,000 (i)	5 years	3.50 % per annum simple	09/01/2009	09/01/2014
F7	UF	3,000,000 (ii)	4.5 years	3.30 % per annum simple	11/01/2009	05/01/2014
F8	UF	3,000,000 (iii)	4.5 years	3.60 % per annum simple	01/01/2010	07/01/2014
F9	UF	3,000,000 (iv)	5 years	3.70 % per annum simple	01/01/2010	01/01/2015
FA	UF	2,840,000 (v)	4 years	To maturity (bullet)	04/01/2010	04/01/2014
FB	UF	3,000,000 (vi)	5 years	3.0% annual due	04/01/2010	04/01/2015
FC	UF	4,000,000 (vii)	5 years	4.5% annual due	08/01/2010	08/01/2015
FD	UF	1,566,000 (viii)	5 years	To maturity (bullet)	09/01/2010	09/01/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>UF</b>	<b>21,496,000</b>				
Floating rate note	USD	500,000,000 (ix)	2 years	Libor (3 months) + 125 bp	04/15/2010	04/12/ 2012
Fixed rate bond	USD	500,000,000 (x)	5 years	3.75 % per annum simple	09/15/2010	09/15/2015
Floating rate note	USD	200,000,000 (xi)	1 year	Libor (3 months) + 100 bp	09/15/2010	09/15/2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>1,200,000,000</b>				
Fixed rate bond	CHF	250,000,000 (xii)	5 years	2.25% coupon rate	11/16/2010	12/16/2015
Floating rate note	CHF	100,000,000 (xiii)	3 years	Libor (3 months) + 100 bp	11/16/2010	11/16/2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>350,000,000 (xii)</b>				
CLP bond	CLP	247,255,000,000 (xiv)	10 years	6.5% coupon rate	09/15/2010	09/22/2020

Total	CLP	247,255,000,000
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## (d) Subordinated bonds

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the balances of our subordinated bonds. The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, our issued subordinated bonds. The bonds are denominated principally in UFs or U.S. dollars, and are principally used to fund the Bank's mortgage portfolio and are considered to be a part of our regulatory capital.

	As of December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Subordinated bonds denominated in US\$	244,957	278,087	364,410
Subordinated bonds linked to the UF	441,118	313,939	323,502
Total subordinated bonds	686,075	592,026	687,912

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The maturities of these bonds, which are considered long-term, are as follows.

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Due within 1 year	21,692
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	105,505
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	-
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	139,452
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	12,305
Due after 5 years	407,121
<b>Total subordinated bonds</b>	<b>686,075</b>

In 2010, we issued subordinated bonds on the local market for UF 4,950,000, which is broken down as follows:

Series	Amount	Term	Interest rate	Date of issuance	Date of maturity
	UF	30	4.8 % per annum		
G2	1,950,000	years	simple	06/17/2010	03/01/2038
	UF	30			
G4	3,000,000	years	3.9% annual due	07/01/2010	07/01/2040
	UF				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,950,000</b>				

## (e) Foreign borrowings

These are short-term and long-term borrowings from foreign banks used to fund our foreign trade business. The maturities of these borrowings are as follows.

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Due within 1 year	1,458,479
Due after 1 year but within 2 years	110,218
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	14,053
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	-
Due after 5 years	-
<b>Total loans from foreign financial institutions</b>	<b>1,582,750</b>



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## (f) Other obligations

Other obligations are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Long term obligations	
Due after 1 years but within 2 years	4,606
Due after 2 years but within 3 years	3,090
Due after 3 years but within 4 years	28,786
Due after 4 years but within 5 years	3,194
Due after 5 years	82,571
Long-term financial obligations subtotals	122,247
Short term obligations:	
Amounts due to credit card operators	38,567
Acceptance of letters of credit	721
Other long-term financial obligations, short-term portion	4,754
Short-term financial obligations subtotals	44,042
Other financial obligations totals	166,289

## Other Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Commitments

In the ordinary course of our business, we are party to transactions with off balance sheet risk in the normal course of our business. These transactions expose us to credit risk in addition to amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The most important off-balance sheet item are contingent loans. Contingent loans consist of guarantees granted by us in Ch\$, UF and foreign currencies (principally US\$), unused letters of credit and commitments to extend credit such as overdraft protection and credit card lines of credit. Such commitments are agreements to lend to a customer at a future date, subject to the customer compliance with the contractual terms. Since a substantial portion of these commitments is expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of commitments does not necessarily represent our actual future cash requirements. We use the same credit policies in making commitments to extend credit as we do for granting loans. In the opinion of our management, our outstanding commitments do not represent an unusual credit risk.

The following table presents the Bank's outstanding contingent loans as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010	As of December 31, 2009	2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Issued and documented letters of credit	209,532	155,956	181,381
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	85,739	35,818	122,783
Documented guarantees	898,751	655,780	766,727
Other guarantees	166,550	169,931	172,568
Subtotals	1,360,572	1,017,485	1,243,459

Lines of credit with immediate availability	4,832,359	4,615,787	4,041,849
Other irrevocable obligation	129,428	-	-
Totals	6,322,359	5,633,272	5,285,308

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## Asset and Liability Management

Please refer to “Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk—Market Risk Exposure Categories” regarding our policies with respect to asset and liability management.

## Capital Expenditures

The following table reflects capital expenditures in each of the three years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of Ch\$)		
Land and buildings	7,884	5,730	10,310
Machinery and equipment	7,781	5,085	5,949
Furniture, vehicles, other	3,336	941	3,303
Total	19,001	11,756	19,562

The increase in capital expenditures in 2010 was mainly due to higher investments to refurbish branches as well as expenditures to repair earthquake damages.

## F. Selected Statistical Information

The following information is included for analytical purposes and should be read in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as well as the discussion in the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of our Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” The UF is linked to, and is adjusted daily to reflect changes in the previous month’s Chilean consumer price index. See “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Impact of Inflation”. The following tables show, by currency of denomination, average balances and, where applicable, interest amounts and real rates for our assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

## Average Balance Sheets, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest-Bearing Liabilities

The average balances for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including interest and readjustments received and paid, have been calculated on the basis of daily balances for us on an unconsolidated basis. Such average balances are presented in Chilean pesos, UFs and in foreign currencies (principally U.S. dollars). Figures from our subsidiaries have been calculated on the basis of monthly balances. The average balances of our subsidiaries, except Santander S.A. Agente de Valores, have not been categorized by currency. As such it is not possible to calculate average balances by currency for such subsidiaries on the basis of daily, weekly or monthly balances.

The nominal interest rate has been calculated by dividing the amount of interest and principal readjustment due to changes in the UF index (gain or loss) during the period by the related average balance, both amounts expressed in constant pesos. The nominal rates calculated for each period have been converted into real rates using the following formulas:

Where:

Rp = real average rate for peso-denominated assets and liabilities (in Ch\$ and UF) for the period;

Rd = real average rate for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;

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- Np = nominal average rate for peso-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;
- Nd = nominal average rate for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;
- D = devaluation rate of the Chilean peso to the U.S. dollar for the period; and
- I = inflation rate in Chile for the period (based on the variation of the Chilean Consumer Price Index).

The real interest rate can be negative for a portfolio of peso-denominated loans when the inflation rate for the period is higher than the average nominal rate of the loan portfolio for the same period. A similar effect could occur for a portfolio of foreign currency denominated loans when the inflation rate for the period is higher than the sum of the devaluation rate for the period and the corresponding average nominal rate of the portfolio.

The formula for the average real rate for foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities (Rd) reflects a gain or loss in purchasing power caused by the difference between the devaluation rate of the Chilean peso and the inflation rate in Chile during the period. The following example illustrates the calculation of the real interest rate for a dollar-denominated asset bearing a nominal annual interest rate of 10.0% (Nd = 0.10), assuming a 5.0% annual devaluation rate (D = 0.05) and a 12.0% annual inflation rate (I = 0.12):

In the example, since the inflation rate was higher than the devaluation rate, the real rate is lower than the nominal rate in dollars. If, for example, the annual devaluation rate were 15.0%, using the same numbers, the real rate in Chilean pesos would be 12.9%, which is higher than the nominal rate in U.S. dollars. Using the same numbers, if the annual inflation rate were greater than 15.5%, the real rate would be negative.

Foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are not included in interest income or expense. Similarly, interest on the available for sale investment portfolio does not include trading or mark-to-market gains or losses on these investments. Interest is not recognized on non-performing loans. Non-performing loans that are overdue for 90 days or less have been included in each of the various categories of loans, and therefore affect the various averages. Non-performing loans consist of loans as to which either principal or interest is overdue (i.e., non-accrual loans) and restructured loans earning no interest.

Included in interbank deposits are checking accounts maintained in the Central Bank and foreign banks. Such assets have a distorting effect on the average interest rate earned on total interest-earning assets because currently balances maintained in Chilean peso amounts do not earn interest, and the only balances held in a foreign currency that earn interest are those maintained in U.S. dollars, but those only earn interest on the amounts that are legally required to be held for liquidity purposes. Additionally, this account includes interest earned by overnight investments. Consequently, the average interest earned on such assets is comparatively low. We maintain these deposits in these accounts to comply with statutory requirements and to facilitate international business, rather than to earn income.

The following tables show, by currency of denomination, average balances and, where applicable, interest amounts and real rates for our assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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	Year ended December 31,									
	2010					2009				
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Balance	Earned	Real	Nominal	Balance	Earned	Real	Nominal	Balance	Balance
			Rate	Rate			Rate	Rate		
	(in millions of Ch\$, except for rate data)									
<b>ASSETS</b>										
<b>INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS</b>										
<b>Deposits in Central Bank</b>										
Ch\$	433,176	6,411	(1.0 %)	1.5 %	207,738	2,652	3.9 %	1.3 %	114,052	
UF	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	– %	– %	–	
Foreign currencies	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	– %	– %	–	
Subtotal	433,176	6,411	(1.0 %)	1.5 %	207,738	2,652	3.9 %	1.3 %	114,052	
<b>Financial investments</b>										
Ch\$	1,055,255	25,439	(0.1 %)	2.4 %	939,455	32,782	6.2 %	3.5 %	851,635	
UF	545,775	34,602	3.7 %	6.3 %	547,220	4,507	3.5 %	0.8 %	614,704	
Foreign currencies	652,464	12,892	(8.0 %)	2.0 %	486,051	5,840	(17.8%)	1.2 %	900,291	
Subtotal	2,253,464	72,933	(1.5 %)	3.2 %	1,972,726	43,129	(0.5 %)	2.2 %	2,366,630	
<b>Commercial Loans</b>										
Ch\$	4,024,823	313,063	5.1 %	7.8 %	3,624,473	375,026	13.2 %	10.4 %	3,232,299	
UF	2,791,495	192,518	4.3 %	6.9 %	2,822,742	111,952	6.7 %	4.0 %	3,015,409	
Foreign currencies	932,257	30,479	(6.8 %)	3.3 %	1,053,718	53,074	(14.7%)	5.0 %	1,076,102	
Subtotal	7,748,575	536,060	3.4 %	6.9 %	7,500,933	540,052	6.9 %	7.2 %	7,323,810	
<b>Consumer loans</b>										
Ch\$	2,270,711	477,155	18.1 %	21.0 %	2,018,473	501,981	28.1 %	24.9 %	1,835,824	
UF	97,905	8,209	5.7 %	8.4 %	115,640	6,320	8.2 %	5.5 %	113,148	
Foreign currencies	10,446	–	(9.8 %)	– %	8,161	1	(18.8%)	– %	8,161	
Subtotal	2,379,062	485,364	17.5 %	20.4 %	2,142,274	508,302	26.9 %	23.7 %	1,957,133	
<b>Mortgage loans</b>										
Ch\$	28,522	2,263	5.3 %	7.9 %	6,028	535	11.7 %	8.9 %	14,359	
UF	4,293,315	301,864	4.4 %	7.0 %	3,946,434	101,804	5.3 %	2.6 %	3,637,661	
Foreign currencies	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	– %	– %	–	
Subtotal	4,321,837	304,127	4.4 %	7.0 %	3,952,462	102,339	5.3 %	2.6 %	3,652,020	
<b>Interbank Loans</b>										
Ch\$	48,485	934	(0.6 %)	1.9 %	19,532	262	4.0 %	1.3 %	16,838	
UF	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	– %	– %	56	
Foreign currencies	1,229	–	(9.8 %)	0.0 %	2,521	–	(18.8%)	– %	5,618	
Subtotal	49,714	934	(0.8 %)	1.9 %	22,053	262	1.4 %	1.2 %	22,512	
<b>Investments under agreements to resell</b>										
Ch\$	44,969	6,256	11.1 %	13.9 %	261,288	10,680	6.8 %	4.1 %	21,148	
UF	15,898	428	0.2 %	2.7 %	852	31	6.4 %	3.6 %	–	
Foreign currencies	1,403	22	(8.4 %)	1.6 %	198	6	(16.4%)	3.0 %	–	
Subtotal	62,270	6,706	7.9 %	10.8 %	262,338	10,717	6.8 %	4.1 %	21,148	
<b>Threshold</b>										
Ch\$	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	– %	– %	–	

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UF	–	–	– %	– %	–	–	–	– %	– %	–
Foreign currencies	231,385	448	(9.6 %)	0.2 %	205,068	325	(18.7%)	0.2 %	224,449	
Subtotal	231,385	448	(9.6 %)	0.2 %	205,068	325	(18.7%)	0.2 %	224,449	
Total interest-earning assets (1)										
Ch\$	7,905,911	831,521	7.8 %	10.5 %	7,076,987	923,918	16.0 %	13.1 %	6,086,155	
UF	7,744,388	537,621	4.3 %	6.9 %	7,432,888	224,614	5.7 %	3.0 %	7,380,978	
Foreign currencies	1,829,184	43,841	(7.6 %)	2.4 %	1,755,717	59,246	(16.1%)	3.4 %	2,214,621	
Subtotal	17,479,483	1,412,983	4.6 %	8.1 %	16,265,592	1,207,778	7.8 %	7.4 %	15,681,754	

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	Year ended December 31,									
	2010			2009			2008			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Rate	
NON-INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS										
(in millions of Ch\$, except for rate data)										
Cash										
Ch\$	421,903	–	–	398,396	–	–	275,180	–	–	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	13,484	–	–	14,482	–	–	19,432	–	–	–
Subtotal	435,387	–	–	412,878	–	–	294,612	–	–	–
Allowance for loan losses										
Ch\$	(444,122 )	–	–	(315,361 )	–	–	(248,172 )	–	–	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	(444,122 )	–	–	(315,361 )	–	–	(248,172 )	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment										
Ch\$	176,367	–	–	215,789	–	–	257,548	–	–	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	176,367	–	–	215,789	–	–	257,548	–	–	–
Derivatives										
Ch\$	1,617,480	–	–	1,708,712	–	–	1,861,855	–	–	–
UF	(124,606 )	–	–	(184,072 )	–	–	(1,507,963 )	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	(60,410 )	–	–	(7,390 )	–	–	1,064,876	–	–	–
Subtotal	1,432,464	–	–	1,517,250	–	–	1,418,768	–	–	–
Financial investments trading (1)										
Ch\$	90,605	–	–	233,977	–	–	125,073	–	–	–
UF	665,607	–	–	726,009	–	–	308,302	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	30,407	–	–	45,029	–	–	28,367	–	–	–
Subtotal	786,619	–	–	1,005,015	–	–	461,742	–	–	–
Other assets										
Ch\$	724,156	–	–	688,310	–	–	184,142	–	–	–
UF	66,279	–	–	42,584	–	–	66,754	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	201,062	–	–	159,853	–	–	364,946	–	–	–
Subtotal	991,497	–	–	890,747	–	–	615,842	–	–	–
Total non-interest earning assets										
Ch\$	2,586,389	–	–	2,929,823	–	–	2,455,626	–	–	–
UF	607,280	–	–	584,521	–	–	(1,132,907 )	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	184,543	–	–	211,974	–	–	1,477,621	–	–	–
Total	3,378,212	–	–	3,726,318	–	–	2,800,340	–	–	–
TOTAL ASSETS										
Ch\$	10,492,300	831,521	–	10,006,810	923,918	–	8,541,781	1,000,049	–	–
UF	8,351,668	537,621	–	8,017,409	224,614	–	6,248,071	990,430	–	–

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Foreign currencies	2,013,727	43,841	-	-	1,967,691	59,246	-	-	3,692,242	70,867	-
Total	20,857,695	1,412,983	-	-	19,991,910	1,207,778	-	-	18,482,094	2,061,346	-

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	Year ended December 31,									
	2010					2009				
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Balance	Paid	Real	Nominal	Balance	Paid	Real	Nominal	Nominal	Balance
			Rate	Rate			Rate	Rate	Rate	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except for rate data)									
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>										
<b>INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES</b>										
<b>Savings accounts</b>										
Ch\$	1,103	3	(2.2 %)	0.3 %	777	11	4.1 %	1.5 %		739
UF	101,629	1,231	(1.3 %)	1.2 %	99,517	(1,039 )	1.6 %	(1.0%)		99,781
Foreign currencies	-	-	- %	- %	-	-	- %	- %		-
Subtotal	102,732	1,234	(1.3 %)	1.2 %	100,294	(1,028 )	1.6 %	(1.0%)		100,520
<b>Time deposits</b>										
Ch\$	3,914,178	89,808	(0.2 %)	2.3 %	4,442,195	183,641	6.9 %	4.1 %		3,879,461
UF	2,107,484	117,230	3.0 %	5.6 %	2,490,859	19,618	3.4 %	0.8 %		2,958,841
Foreign currencies	1,460,882	12,997	(9.0 %)	0.9 %	1,422,392	26,614	(17.3%)	1.9 %		1,504,699
Subtotal	7,482,544	220,035	(1.0 %)	3.0 %	8,355,446	229,873	1.7 %	2.8 %		8,343,001
<b>Central Bank borrowings</b>										
Ch\$	302,807	1,648	(1.9 %)	0.5 %	295,319	2,561	3.5 %	0.9 %		55,300
UF	1,485	10	(1.8 %)	0.7 %	2,027	(11 )	2.1 %	(0.5%)		3,246
Foreign currencies	-	-	- %	- %	-	-	- %	- %		-
Subtotal	304,292	1,658	(1.9 %)	0.5 %	297,346	2,550	3.5 %	0.9 %		58,546
<b>Repurchase agreements</b>										
Ch\$	142,572	937	(1.8 %)	0.7 %	461,168	13,454	5.6 %	2.9 %		311,307
UF	51,516	1,437	0.3 %	2.8 %	23,915	429	4.5 %	1.8 %		9,080
Foreign currencies	2,631	3	(9.7 %)	0.1 %	917	1	(18.7%)	0.1 %		55,978
Subtotal	196,719	2,377	(1.4 %)	1.2 %	486,000	13,884	5.5 %	2.9 %		376,365
<b>Mortgage finance bonds</b>										
Ch\$	-	-	- %	- %	-	-	- %	- %		-
UF	224,436	17,445	5.1 %	7.8 %	301,501	8,391	5.5 %	2.8 %		372,493
Foreign currencies	-	-	- %	- %	-	-	- %	- %		-
Subtotal	224,436	17,445	5.1 %	7.8 %	301,501	8,391	5.5 %	2.8 %		372,493
<b>Other interest-bearing liabilities</b>										
Ch\$	167,944	30,982	15.6 %	18.4 %	141,415	8,173	8.6 %	5.8 %		99,390
UF	2,086,698	155,009	4.8 %	7.4 %	1,825,455	40,171	4.9 %	2.2 %		1,497,974
Foreign currencies	2,871,953	44,524	(8.4 %)	1.6 %	1,942,923	49,248	(16.6%)	2.5 %		1,776,442
Subtotal	5,126,595	230,515	(2.2 %)	4.5 %	3,909,793	97,592	(5.7 %)	2.5 %		3,373,806
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>										
Ch\$	4,528,604	123,378	0.2 %	2.7 %	5,340,874	207,840	6.6 %	3.9 %		4,346,197

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UF	4,573,248	292,362	3.8 %	6.4 %	4,743,274	67,559	4.1 %	1.4 %	4,941,415
Foreign currencies	4,335,466	57,524	(8.6 %)	1.3 %	3,366,232	75,863	(17.0%)	2.3 %	3,337,119
Total	13,437,318	473,264	(1.4 %)	3.5 %	13,450,380	351,262	(0.2 %)	2.6 %	12,624,731

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	Year ended December 31,								
	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Average Rate
(in millions of Ch\$, except for rate data)									
<b>NON-INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES</b>									
Non-interest bearing demand deposits									
Ch\$	3,132,540	-	-	2,458,860	-	-	2,455,741	-	-
UF	15,226	-	-	13,039	-	-	25	-	-
Foreign currencies	4,747	-	-	3,151	-	-	981	-	-
Subtotal	3,152,513	-	-	2,475,050	-	-	2,456,747	-	-
Derivatives									
Ch\$	1,094,480	-	-	1,059,863	-	-	1,027,615	-	-
UF	115,981	-	-	193,392	-	-	168,985	-	-
Foreign currencies	112,700	-	-	133,771	-	-	135,632	-	-
Subtotal	1,323,161	-	-	1,387,026	-	-	1,332,232	-	-
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities									
Ch\$	526,376	-	-	512,216	-	-	423,539	-	-
UF	350,588	-	-	287,124	-	-	244,874	-	-
Foreign currencies	315,410	-	-	280,176	-	-	100,873	-	-
Subtotal	1,192,374	-	-	1,079,516	-	-	769,286	-	-
Shareholders' Equity									
Ch\$	1,752,329	-	-	1,599,938	-	-	1,299,098	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,752,329	-	-	1,599,938	-	-	1,299,098	-	-
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholder's equity									
Ch\$	6,505,725	-	-	5,630,877	-	-	5,205,993	-	-
UF	481,795	-	-	493,555	-	-	413,884	-	-
Foreign currencies	432,857	-	-	417,098	-	-	237,486	-	-
Subtotal	7,420,377	-	-	6,541,530	-	-	5,857,363	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>									
Ch\$	11,034,329	123,378	-	10,971,751	207,840	-	9,552,190	340,901	-
UF	5,055,043	292,362	-	5,236,829	67,559	-	5,355,299	694,758	-
Foreign currencies	4,768,323	57,524	-	3,783,330	75,863	-	3,574,605	133,621	-
Total	20,857,695	473,264	-	19,991,910	351,262	-	18,482,094	1,169,280	-

Changes in Net Interest Revenue and Interest Expense: Volume and Rate Analysis



The following table allocates, by currency of denomination, changes in our interest revenue and interest expense between changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and changes in their respective nominal interest rates for 2008 compared to 2007 and 2009 compared to 2008. Volume and rate variances have been calculated based on movements in average balances over the period and changes in nominal interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities.

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	Increase (Decrease) from 2009 to 2010 Due to Changes in				Increase (Decrease) from 2008 to 2009 Due to Changes in			Net Change from 2008 to 2009
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net Change from 2009 to 2010	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Interest-earning assets								
Deposits in Central Bank								
Ch\$	2,917	403	439	3,759	7,745	(8,019 )	(6,589 )	(6,863 )
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,917	403	439	3,759	7,745	(8,019 )	(6,589 )	(6,863 )
Financial investments								
Ch\$	4,252	(10,322 )	(1,273 )	(7,343 )	8,230	(50,596 )	(5,208 )	(47,574 )
UF	(18 )	30,117	(40 )	30,095	(5,673 )	(46,741 )	5,127	(47,287 )
Foreign currencies	1,847	3,877	1,328	7,052	(2,793 )	4,711	(1,966 )	(48 )
Total	6,037	23,672	15	29,804	(236 )	(92,626 )	(2,047 )	(94,909 )
Commercial loans								
Ch\$	42,086	(93,881 )	(10,168)	(61,963 )	54,608	(121,432)	(14,740)	(81,564 )
UF	(950 )	82,160	(644 )	80,566	(26,253 )	(290,379)	18,471	(298,161)
Foreign currencies	(6,373 )	(18,213 )	1,991	(22,595 )	(1,161 )	(5,980 )	135	(7,006 )
Total	34,763	(29,934 )	(8,821 )	(3,992 )	27,194	(417,791)	3,866	(386,731)
Consumer loans								
Ch\$	63,318	(78,410 )	(9,734 )	(24,826 )	44,382	7,283	725	52,390
UF	(965 )	3,361	(507 )	1,889	401	(11,978 )	(264 )	(11,841 )
Foreign currencies	(1 )	–	–	(1 )	–	1	–	1
Total	62,352	(75,049 )	(10,241)	(22,938 )	44,783	(4,694 )	461	40,550
Mortgage loans								
Ch\$	2,013	(60 )	(225 )	1,728	(762 )	(30 )	17	(775 )
UF	9,719	174,359	15,982	200,060	43,220	(416,573)	(35,205)	(408,558)
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11,732	174,299	15,757	201,788	42,458	(416,603)	(35,188)	(409,333)
Interbank loans								
Ch\$	376	122	174	672	174	(853 )	(136 )	(815 )
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	(108 )	(196 )	108	(196 )

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Total	376	122	174	672	66	(1,049 )	(28 )	(1,011 )
Investments Under Agreements to Resell								
Ch\$	(8,861 )	25,616	(21,179)	(4,424 )	18,227	(744 )	(8,413 )	9,070
UF	540	(8 )	(135 )	397	–	–	31	31
Foreign currencies	36	(3 )	(17 )	16	–	–	6	6
Total	(8,285 )	25,605	(21,331)	(4,011 )	18,227	(744 )	(8,376 )	9,107
Threshold								
Ch\$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currencies	123	–	–	123	(409 )	(4,335 )	366	(4,378 )
Total	123	–	–	123	(409 )	(4,335 )	366	(4,378 )
Total interest-earning assets								
Ch\$	106,101	(156,532)	(41,996)	(92,397 )	132,604	(174,391)	(34,344)	(76,131 )
UF	8,362	289,989	14,656	313,007	11,695	(765,671)	(11,840)	(765,816)
Foreign currencies	(4,368 )	(14,339 )	3,302	(15,405 )	(4,471 )	(5,799 )	(1,351 )	(11,621 )
Total	110,095	119,118	24,008	205,205	139,828	(945,861)	(47,535)	(853,568)

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	Increase (Decrease) from 2009 to 2010 Due to Changes in				Increase (Decrease) from 2008 to 2009 Due to Changes in			Net Change from 2008 to 2009
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net Change from 2009 to 2010	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities</b>								
<b>Savings accounts</b>								
Ch\$	5	(9 )	(4 )	(8 )	1	(2 )	(1 )	(2 )
UF	(29 )	2,195	46	2,270	(23 )	(9,556 )	24	(9,555 )
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	34	2,186	42	2,262	(22 )	(9,558 )	23	(9,557 )
<b>Time deposits</b>								
Ch\$	(22,649)	(80,460 )	9,276	(93,833 )	42,473	(130,967)	(18,999)	(107,493)
UF	(3,267 )	119,361	(18,482)	97,612	(58,434)	(345,739)	54,818	(349,355)
Foreign currencies	931	(14,164 )	(384 )	(13,617 )	(3,100 )	(27,585 )	1,457	(29,228 )
Total	(24,985)	24,737	(9,590 )	(9,838 )	(19,061)	(504,291)	37,276	(486,076)
<b>Central Bank borrowings</b>								
Ch\$	167	(1,081 )	1	(913 )	19,885	(4,097 )	(17,797)	(2,009 )
UF	4	24	(7 )	21	(145 )	(403 )	151	(397 )
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	171	(1,057 )	(6 )	(892 )	19,740	(4,500 )	(17,646)	(2,406 )
<b>Repurchase agreements</b>								
Ch\$	(9,339 )	(10,177 )	6,999	(12,517 )	16,680	(25,457 )	(12,256)	(21,033 )
UF	493	239	276	1,008	1,544	(780 )	(1,275 )	(511 )
Foreign currencies	2	–	–	2	(1,880 )	(1,855 )	1,811	(1,924 )
Total	(8,844 )	(9,938 )	7,275	(11,507 )	16,344	(28,092 )	(11,720)	(23,468 )
<b>Mortgage finance bonds</b>								
Ch\$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UF	(2,168 )	15,075	(3,853 )	9,054	(10,630)	(45,368 )	8,676	(47,322 )
Foreign currencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	(2,168 )	15,075	(3,853 )	9,054	(10,630)	(45,368 )	8,676	(47,322 )
<b>Other interest-bearing liabilities</b>								
Ch\$	1,589	17,868	3,352	22,809	4,542	(4,967 )	(2,099 )	(2,524 )
UF	6,047	95,204	13,587	114,838	57,055	(227,400)	(49,714)	(220,059)

Foreign currencies	22,666	(18,029 )	(9,361 )	(4,724 )	7,360	(31,056 )	(2,910 )	(26,606 )
Total	30,302	95,043	7,578	132,923	68,957	(263,423)	(54,723)	(249,189)
Total interest-earning assets								
Ch\$	(30,277)	(73,859 )	19,624	(84,462 )	83,581	(165,490)	(51,152)	(133,061)
UF	1,138	232,098	(8,433 )	224,803	(10,633)	(629,246)	12,680	(627,199)
Foreign currencies	23,599	(32,193 )	(9,745 )	(18,339 )	2,380	(60,496 )	358	(57,758 )
Total	(5,490 )	126,046	1,446	122,002	75,328	(855,232)	(38,114)	(818,018)

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## Interest-Earning Assets: Net Interest Margin

The following table analyzes, by currency of denomination, the levels of average interest-earning assets and net interest earned by Santander-Chile, and illustrates the comparative margins obtained, for each of the years indicated in the table.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
Total average interest-earning assets						
Ch\$	7,905,911		7,076,987		6,086,155	
UF	7,744,388		7,432,888		7,380,978	
Foreign currencies	1,829,184		1,755,717		2,214,621	
Total	17,479,483		16,265,592		15,681,754	
Net interest earned (1)						
Ch\$	708,143		716,078		659,148	
UF	245,259		157,055		295,672	
Foreign currencies	(13,683 )		(16,617 )		(62,754 )	
Total	939,719		856,516		892,066	
Net interest margin (2)						
Ch\$	9.0	%	10.1	%	10.8	%
UF	3.2	%	2.1	%	4.0	%
Foreign currencies	(0.7 )	%	(0.9 )	%	(2.8 )	%
Total	5.4	%	5.3	%	5.7	%

(1) Net interest earned is defined as interest revenue earned less interest expense incurred.

(2) Net interest margin is defined as net interest earned divided by total average interest-earning assets.

## Return on Equity and Assets; Dividend Payout

The following table presents certain information and selected financial ratios for Santander-Chile for the years indicated.

Ch\$ million	Year ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
Net income	507,472		436,610		420,967	
Net income attributable to shareholders	505,393		431,557		413,370	
Average total assets	20,857,695		19,991,910		18,482,094	
Average equity	1,752,329		1,599,938		1,299,098	
Net income as a percentage of:						
Average total assets	2.4	%	2.2	%	2.3	%
Average equity	29.0	%	27.3	%	32.4	%
Average equity as a percentage of:						
Average total assets	8.40	%	8.0	%	7.0	%
Cash dividend	286,293		258,751		213,295	
	56.6	%	60.0	%	51.6	%

Dividend payout ratio, based on net income attributable to  
shareholders (1)

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The following table presents dividends declared and paid by us in nominal terms in the following years:

Year	Dividend Ch\$ mn (1)	Per share Ch\$/share (2)	Per ADR Ch\$/ADR (3)	% over earnings (4)	% over earnings (5)
2009	213,295	1.13	1,176.00	65	52
2010	258,751	1.37	1,426.63	60	60
2011	286,293	1.52	1,578.48	60	57

(1) Millions of nominal pesos.

(2) Calculated on the basis of 188,446 million shares.

(3) Calculated on the basis of 1,039 shares per ADS.

(4) Calculated by dividing dividend paid in the year by net income attributable to shareholders for the previous year under Chilean GAAP (2008 net income has not been restated).

(5) Calculated by dividing dividend paid in the year by net income attributable to shareholders for the previous year under IFRS.

### Loan Portfolio

The following table analyzes our loans by product type. Except where otherwise specified, all loan amounts stated below are before deduction for loan loss allowances. Total loans reflect our loan portfolio, including principal amounts of past due loan and impaired loans. Any collateral provided generally consists of a mortgage on real estate, a pledge of marketable securities, a letter of credit or cash. The existence and amount of collateral generally vary from loan to loan.

	As of December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Ch\$ million)		
<b>Commercial Loans:</b>			
Commercial loans	6,107,117	5,489,595	5,475,455
Foreign trade loans(1)	783,552	636,328	1,459,184
Loans with mortgage guarantee	67,956	92,911	121,400
Factoring operations	206,140	130,272	323,136
Leasing contracts	1,122,916	964,698	965,094
Other loans and accounts receivables from customers	17,948	10,958	11,591
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,305,629</b>	<b>7,324,762</b>	<b>8,355,860</b>
<b>Mortgage loans:</b>			
Draft loans	184,364	175,592	228,722
Mortgage finance bonds	138,094	199,139	197,305
Other mortgage mutual loans	4,328,679	3,784,322	3,554,529
Leasing contracts	-	-	-
Other loans and accounts receivables from customers	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,651,137</b>	<b>4,159,053</b>	<b>3,980,556</b>



Consumer loans:			
Installment consumer loans	1,604,603	1,378,044	1,347,142
Credit card loans	794,216	586,937	582,593
Consumer leasing contracts	3,735	3,835	4,865
Other consumer loans	298,236	275,233	314,538
Subtotal	2,700,790	2,244,049	2,249,138
Subtotal Loans to customers			
	15,657,556	13,727,864	14,585,554
Interbank loans			
	69,726	23,412	95,534
Total			
	15,727,282	13,751,276	14,681,088

(1) The decline in foreign trade loans is due to lower trade volume as a result of the global economic slowdown and a focus on higher yielding loans.

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The loan categories are as follows:

### Commercial loans

Commercial loans are long-term and short-term loans, including checking overdraft lines for companies granted in Chilean pesos, inflation linked, US\$ linked or denominated in US\$. The interest on these loans is fixed or variable and is used primarily to finance working capital or investments. General commercial loans also includes factoring operations.

Foreign trade loans are fixed rate, short-term loans made in foreign currencies (principally U.S.\$) to finance imports and exports.

Mortgage loans financed with mortgage bonds mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These are financed by issuing mortgage bonds.

Factoring operations mainly include short-term loans to companies with a fixed monthly nominal rate backed by a company invoice.

Leasing contracts are agreements for the financial leasing of capital equipment and other property.

Other outstanding loans include other loans and accounts payable.

### Residential mortgage loans

Draft loans mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These loans can be endorsed to a third party. These are financed by our general borrowings.

Residential mortgage loans backed by mortgage bonds are inflation-indexed, fixed or variable rate, long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage that are financed with mortgage finance bonds. At the time of approval, these types of mortgage loans cannot be more than 75% of the lower of the purchase price or the appraised value of the mortgaged property or such loan will be classified as a commercial loan. Mortgage bonds are our general obligations, and we are liable for all principal and accrued interest on such bonds. In addition, if the issuer of a mortgage finance bond becomes insolvent, the General Banking Law's liquidation procedures provide that these types of mortgage loans with their corresponding mortgage bonds shall be auctioned as a unit and the acquirer must continue paying the mortgage finance bonds under the same conditions as the original issuer.

Other mortgage mutual loans mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These are financed by our general borrowings.

### Consumer loans

Installment consumer loans are loans to individuals, granted in Chilean pesos, generally on a fixed rate nominal basis, to finance the purchase of consumer goods or to pay for services.

Consumer loans through lines of credit are checking overdraft lines to individuals, granted in Chilean pesos, generally on a fixed rate nominal basis and linked to an individual's checking account.

Credit card loans include credit card balances subject to nominal fixed rate interest charges.

Consumer leasing contracts are agreements for the financial leasing of automobiles and other property to individuals.

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## Non-client loans

Interbank loans are fixed rate, short-term loans to financial institutions that operate in Chile.

## Maturity and Interest Rate Sensitivity of Loans

The following table sets forth an analysis by type and time remaining to maturity of our loans at December 31, 2010.

	Due in 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total balance at December 31, 2010
	(in millions of Ch\$)			
General commercial loans	2,851,239	2,207,347	1,268,161	6,326,747
Foreign trade loans	734,752	93,956	24,954	853,662
Leasing contracts	272,133	537,322	315,476	1,124,931
Other outstanding loans	4,529	-	-	4,529
Subtotal commercial loans	3,862,653	2,838,625	1,608,591	8,309,869
Residential loans backed by mortgage bonds	18,310	66,199	52,063	136,572
Other residential mortgage loans	265,473	841,072	3,404,361	4,510,906
Subtotal residential mortgage loans	283,783	907,271	3,456,424	4,647,478
Consumer loans	1,545,438	1,027,267	127,504	2,700,209
Subtotal	5,691,874	4,773,163	5,192,519	15,657,556
Interbank loans	69,726	-	-	69,726
Total loans	5,761,600	4,773,163	5,192,519	15,727,282

The following tables present the interest rate sensitivity of outstanding loans due after one year at December 31, 2010. (See also “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Interest Rates”).

	As of December 31, 2010 (in millions of Ch\$)
Variable Rate	
Ch\$	11,155
UF	1,696,035
Foreign currencies	233
Subtotal	1,707,423
Fixed Rate	
Ch\$	2,988,899
UF	5,051,210
Foreign currencies	218,150
Subtotal	8,258,259
Total	9,965,682



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## Loans by Economic Activity

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, an analysis of our client loan portfolio based on the borrower's principal economic activity and geographic distribution. Loans to individuals for business purposes are allocated to their economic activity.

	Domestic loans (*) as of December 31,			Foreign loans as of December 31, (in millions of Ch\$)			Total loans as of December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Commercial loans									
Manufacturing	838,324	640,395	937,305	–	–	–	838,324	640,395	937,305
Mining	106,119	67,057	323,269	–	–	–	106,119	67,057	323,269
Electricity, gas and water	149,907	144,386	207,542	–	–	–	149,907	144,386	207,542
Agriculture and livestock	679,159	610,909	647,897	–	–	–	679,159	610,909	647,897
Forestry	84,375	71,085	88,554	–	–	–	84,375	71,085	88,554
Fishing	133,930	127,025	170,934	–	–	–	133,930	127,025	170,934
Transport	449,508	362,508	423,856	–	–	–	449,508	362,508	423,856
Communications	214,881	164,077	192,750	–	–	–	214,881	164,077	192,750
Construction	839,316	817,293	887,391	–	–	–	839,316	817,293	887,391
Commerce	1,732,800	1,650,903	2,219,987	69,709	23,409	95,534	1,802,509	1,674,312	2,315,52
Services	358,314	288,256	395,840	–	–	–	358,314	288,256	395,840
Other	2,719,013	2,380,871	1,860,535	–	–	–	2,719,013	2,380,871	1,860,53
Subtotals	8,305,646	7,324,765	8,355,860	69,709	23,409	95,534	8,375,355	7,348,174	8,451,39
Mortgage loans	4,651,137	4,159,053	3,980,556	–	–	–	4,651,137	4,159,053	3,980,55
Consumer loans	2,700,790	2,244,049	2,249,138	–	–	–	2,700,790	2,244,049	2,249,13
Total	15,657,573	13,727,867	14,585,554	69,709	23,409	95,534	15,727,282	13,751,276	14,681,0

(\*) As of December 31, 2010, foreign country loans, including foreign interbank deposits classified as financial investments totaled Ch\$80,257 million, representing 0.36% of our total assets.

## Classification of Loan Portfolio

## Credit Review Process

The Risk Division, our credit analysis and risk management group, is largely independent of our Commercial Division. Risk evaluation teams interact regularly with our clients. For larger transactions, risk teams in our headquarters work directly with clients when evaluating credit risks and preparing credit applications. Various credit approval committees, all of which include Risk Division and Commercial Division personnel, must verify that the appropriate qualitative and quantitative parameters are met by each applicant. Each committee's powers are defined by

our Board of Directors.

In addition, Banco Santander Spain is involved in the credit approval process of our largest loans and borrowers. If a single borrower or an economic group owes us an aggregate amount in excess of US\$40 million, any additional loan to such borrower or member of such group must be reported to Banco Santander Spain following the approval of our Executive Credit Committee.

#### Credit Approval

The Risk Division, our credit analysis and risk management group, is largely independent of our Commercial Division. Risk evaluation teams interact regularly with our clients. For larger transactions, risk teams in our

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headquarters work directly with clients when evaluating credit risks and preparing credit applications. Various credit approval committees, all of which include Risk Division and Commercial Division personnel, must verify that the appropriate qualitative and quantitative parameters are met by each applicant. Each committee's powers are defined by our Board of Directors.

In addition, Banco Santander Spain is involved in the credit approval process of our largest loans and borrowers. If a single borrower or an economic group owes us an aggregate amount in excess of US\$40 million, any additional loan to such borrower or member of such group must be reported to Banco Santander Spain.

The following table lists our committees from which credit approval is required depending on total risk exposure for loans evaluated on an individual basis:

Approved By	Maximum approval in Thousands of US\$
Executive Credit Committee	>40,000
Loan Credit Committee	40,000
Business Segment Committee	8,000-10,000
Large Companies	10,000
Real estate sector	10,000
Medium-sized companies	8,000
Regional Committee	5,000
Branch committee	300
Companies	300
Mortgage	120
Persons	30

The Executive Credit Committee is comprised of the Chairman of the Board, three additional Board members, the Corporate Legal Counsel, the CEO, the Manager of Global Banking, the Corporate Director of Risk and two senior members of the Credit Risk department who present the loans being reviewed. This committee reviews the loan positions reviewed by the Senior Credit Committee above US\$10 million and approves those loan positions greater than US\$40 million. In addition, any loan position above US\$60 million must also be reviewed by Banco Santander Spain's credit committee.

The Loan Credit Committee is comprised of the CEO, the Manager of the Wholesale segment, the Manager of the Medium-sized companies segment, General Counsel, the Corporate Director of Credit Risk and the Manager of Credit Admissions. The Loan Credit Committee reviews and will either approve or deny transactions up to US\$40 million that have been previously approved by one of the Business Segment Committees: (i) Large Companies, (ii) Medium-sized Companies and (iii) Real Estate. The Regional Committees have a maximum approval of up to US\$5 million. The Regional Committees oversee the branch networks outside of Santiago. At the branch level, the maximum approval is US\$300,000 for companies, US\$30,000 for individuals and US\$120,000 for mortgages. For the lower level committees, credit granting authority varies according to the seniority and experience of the committee members, and the values indicated represent upper limits. All committees include at least two bank officers from the commercial and credit areas.

We also have a department designated to monitor the quality of the loan portfolio on a continuous basis. The purpose of this special supervision is to maintain constant scrutiny of the portions of the portfolio that represent the greatest



risk and to anticipate any deterioration. Based on this ongoing review of the loan portfolio, we believe that we are able to detect problem loans and make a decision on a client's status. This includes measures such as reducing or extinguishing a loan, or requiring better collateral from the client. The control systems require that these loans be reviewed at least three times per year for those clients in the lowest category of credit watch.

Credit Approval: Corporate

In preparing a credit proposal for a corporate client, Santander-Chile's personnel verify such parameters as debt servicing capacity (including, usually, projected cash flows), the company's financial history and projections for the economic sector in which it operates. The Risk Division is closely involved in this process, and prepares the credit

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application for the client. All proposals contain an analysis of the client's strengths and weaknesses, a rating and a recommendation. Credit limits are determined not on the basis of outstanding balances of individual clients, but on the direct and indirect credit risk of entire financial groups. For example, a corporation will be evaluated together with its subsidiaries and affiliates.

## Credit Approval: Retail Banking

Retail loans are evaluated and approved by the Risk for Individuals, Micro businesses and Small Businesses Division. The majority of loans to individuals are approved by the Standardized Risk Area. The credit evaluation process is based on an evaluation system known as Garra for Banco Santander and Syseva for Santander Banefe, both processes are decentralized, automated and are based on a scoring system which incorporates our Credit Risk Policies.

The credit evaluation process is based on the gathering of information to determine a client's financial stability, payment capacity and commercial nature. The following parameters are used to evaluate an applicant's credit risk: (i) income, (ii) length of current employment, (iii) indebtedness, (iv) credit reports and (v) background information, which is accessed by means of internal and external databases. Operations which cannot be approved by Garra or Syseva are sent to the Approval Center, a centralized area that carries out yearly analyses and renewals of credit lines and credit cards and evaluates higher risk credits.

The following table lists our approval limits for loans evaluated using standardized statistical models:

## Bank excluding Banefe

## Non-mortgage loans

	Non-Mortgage Loans Up to Ch\$ million
Approved By	
Corporate Manager of Standardized Risk	300
Manager Approval Center	150
Segment Risk Manager	100
Risk Manager	80
Senior Analyst	40
Junior Analyst	10

## Mortgage loans

	Mortgage Loans Up to UF
Approved by:	
Corporate Manager of Standardized Risk	20,000
Admissions Manager	14,000
Segment Risk Manager	9,000
Risk Manager	9,000
Senior Analyst	5,000
Junior Analyst	3,000

Santander Banefe

Non-mortgage loans

	Non-Mortgage Loans Up to Ch\$ million
Approved By	
Corporate Manager of Standardized Risk	300
Manager Approval Center	150
Segment Risk Manager	20
Risk Manager	15
Risk Analyst	6

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## Mortgage loans

	Mortgage Loans
Approved By	Up to UF
Corporate Manager of Standardized Risk	20,000
Admissions Manager	14,000
Segment Risk Manager	4,000
Risk Manager	2,500
Risk Analyst	1,500

## Classification of Loan Portfolio

Loans are divided into: (i) consumer loans (including loans granted to individuals for the purpose of financing the acquisition of consumer goods or payment of services); (ii) residential mortgage loans (including loans granted to individuals for the acquisition, construction or repair of residential real estate, in which the value of the property covers at least 100% of the amount of the loan); and (iii) commercial loans (includes all loans other than consumer loans and residential mortgage loans). The models and methods used to classify our loan portfolio and establish credit loss allowances must follow the following guiding principles, which have been established by the SBIF and approved by our Board of Directors.

## Provisions for large commercial loans

For large commercial loans, leasing and factoring, we assign a risk category level to each borrower and its respective loans. We consider the following risk factors: industry or sector of the borrower, owners or managers of the borrower, borrower's financial situation, its payment capacity and payment behavior. We assign one of the following risk categories to each loan and borrower:

- i. Classifications A1, A2 and A3 correspond to borrowers with no apparent credit risk.
- ii. Classification B corresponds to borrowers with some credit risk but no apparent deterioration of payment capacity.
- iii. Classifications C1, C2, C3, C4, D1 and D2 correspond to borrowers whose loans have deteriorated.

For loans classified as A1, A2, A3 and B, we assign a specific provision level on an individual basis to each borrower and, therefore, the amount of loan loss allowance is determined on a case-by-case basis. The amount of allowances for the remaining classifications is set by our international models. All commercial loans for companies, including leasing and factoring, have been individually rated. In determining provisions, we make a distinction between normal debtors and deteriorated debtors.

## Debtor Classes

Two debtor classes have been determined based on debtors' credit behavior in order to calculate loan loss allowance:

Normal Debtors, which are classified as A1, A2, A3 or B, are current on their payment obligations and show no sign of deterioration in their credit quality.

Deteriorated Debtors, which are classified as C1, C2, C3, C3, C4, D1 or D2, include debtors whose loan balances with us of 5% or more have been non-performing for more than three months, whose loans with us have been charged off or administered by our Recovery Unit, or classified as Precontenciosos (PRECO or Deteriorated).

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Estimated Incurred Loan Loss = Loan Loss Allowance

The estimated incurred loss is obtained by multiplying all risk factors defined in the following equation:

$$\text{EIL} = \text{PNP} \times \text{EXP} \times \text{SEV}$$

EIL = Estimated Incurred Loss

PNP = Probability of Non-Performing

EXP = Exposure

SEV = Severity

EIL = Estimated Incurred Loss. The estimated incurred loss is how much could be lost in the event a debtor does not perform the obligations under the loan.

PNP = Probability of Non-Performing. This variable, expressed as a percentage, indicates the probability that a debtor will default next year. This percentage is associated with the internal rating that we give to each debtor, which is determined by analyzing such parameters as debt servicing capacity (including, usually, projected cash flows), the company's financial history, the solvency and capacity of shareholders and management, and projections for the economic sector in which it operates. The internal rating can be different from ratings obtained from external third parties.

EXP = Exposure. This corresponds to the value of commercial loans without discounting the value of guarantees or collateral.

SEV = Severity. This is the effective loss rate for debtors in the same segment, which is determined statistically based on the historical effective losses for us for each segment.

Determination of loan loss allowance according to Borrower Class

Normal Debtors

The loan loss allowance for each debtor is calculated based on the Estimated Incurred Loss equation (EIL = PNP \* EXP \* SEV).

A risk category is assigned to each debtor based on the PNP summarized in the following table:

PNP result	Classification	Loan Loss Allowance
External Classification>		
AA-	A1	Determined by a model
PNP ≤ 1%	A2	
1% < PNP ≤ 4%	A3	on an
PNP > 4%	B	individual basis

## Deteriorated Debtors

For loans classified in Categories C1, C2, C3, C4, D1 and D2, we have the following levels of allowance:

Classification	Estimated incurred loss	Allowance(1)
C1	Up to 3%	2 %
C2	More than 3% up to 19%	10 %
C3	More than 19% up to 29%	25 %
C4	More than 29% up to 49%	40 %
D1	More than 49% up to 79%	65 %
D2	More than 79%	90 %

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(1) Represents percentages of the aggregate amount of principal and accrued but unpaid interest of the loan.

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Loans analyzed on an individual basis

Allowances for consumer loans — Loans analyzed on a Group basis

Consumers are assigned an allowance level on and based on credit risk profiles. These risk profiles utilize a more automated statistical model and consider multiple factors, including such borrower's credit history, including any defaults on obligations to other creditors, demographic, income, the overdue periods on loans from us and other relevant factors. We differentiate between old and new clients when determining a client's risk profile for consumer loans and those that have gone through some type of renegotiation in the past in the financial system. All loans are assigned a provision at the moment a loan is granted depending on the risk profile of the client. We are continuously improving and recalibrating our credit scoring and provisioning models and this may change the minimum provision standards for the various client profiles as depicted in this document.

The following table sets forth the required allowances for consumer loans in 2009 and through September 30, 2010:

Loan type	Risk Profile	Allowance Level(1)							
		Not renegotiated				Renegotiated			
		New Clients		Old Clients		New Clients		Old Clients	
Consumer	Profile 1	30.5	%	21.0	%	31.4	%	38.4	%
	Profile 2	21.7	%	17.7	%	21.2	%	26.4	%
	Profile 3	14.9	%	9.7	%	6.1	%	22.1	%
	Profile 4	12.3	%	6.2	%	-		8.90	%
	Profile 5	8.9	%	2.9	%	-		2.10	%
	Profile 6	5.7	%	1.4	%	-		-	
	Profile 7	2.7	%	0.6	%	-		-	

(1) Percentage of total outstanding.

In 2010, we continued our policy of continuing to upgrade our models to determine allowances for consumer loans. We also expect, as the Chilean economy strengthens, to see a rise in consumer lending, especially among middle and low income clients who are entering the banking market. Therefore, this will be accompanied by investments and continuous improvements in our credit scoring models, especially for performing loans. The most important improvements implemented in 2010 were a separation of risk profiles between Santander Banefe, our banking division for middle to low income clients, which is expected to lead consumer loan growth in the coming periods, and the rest of the Bank, as well as, the elimination of the distinction in allowance levels for loans to old and new clients that have been renegotiated. As a result of these improvements, we recognized Ch\$30,466 million in provisions mainly for consumer loans in the year-ended December 31, 2010.

The following table sets forth the required allowances for consumer loans for 2010.

Bank:

Loan type	Risk Profile	Allowance Level(1)					
		Not renegotiated				Renegotiated	
		New Clients		Old Clients			
Consumer	Profile 1	33.78	%	10.39	%	41.95	%
	Profile 2	10.82	%	2.01	%	26.29	%
	Profile 3	6.05	%	0.82	%	15.63	%



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Profile 4	5.70	%	0.38	%	7.01	%
Profile 5	4.12	%	0.22	%	3.00	%
Profile 6	2.51	%	-		1.25	%
Profile 7	1.40	%	-		0.50	%

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Loan type	Overdue Days	Allowance Level			
		Not renegotiated		Renegotiated	
		New Clients	Old Clients		
Consumer	90-120	44.58 %	56.39 %	52.82 %	
	120-150	44.58 %	67.33 %	62.96 %	
	150-180	44.58 %	75.49 %	70.08 %	

Banefe:

Loan type	Risk Profile	Allowance Level(1)			
		Not renegotiated		Renegotiated	
		New Clients	Old Clients		
Consumer	Profile 1	57.60 %	33.24 %	51.13 %	
	Profile 2	22.97 %	14.23 %	32.79 %	
	Profile 3	19.40 %	7.16 %	28.85 %	
	Profile 4	14.62 %	4.10 %	19.23 %	
	Profile 5	10.77 %	2.52 %	13.31 %	
	Profile 6	5.88 %	1.34 %	8.57 %	
	Profile 7	3.09 %	0.94 %	4.37 %	
	Profile 8	-	-	2.69 %	

Loan type	Overdue Days	Allowance Level			
		Not renegotiated		Renegotiated	
		New Clients	Old Clients		
Consumer	90-120	82.95 %	56.36 %	53.55 %	
	120-150	82.95 %	68.00 %	64.05 %	
	150-180	82.95 %	78.54 %	74.72 %	

(1) Percentage of total outstanding.

## Allowances for residential mortgage loans

Residential mortgage loans are assigned an allowance level based on credit risk profiles, utilizing a more automated and sophisticated statistical model and considering such borrower's credit history, including any defaults on obligations to other creditors, as well as the overdue periods on the loans borrowed from us. Once the rating of the client is determined, the allowance for mortgage loans is calculated using a risk category and related allowance to loan ratio, which is directly related to the overdue periods. The following table sets forth the allowance to loan ratios on loans based on overdue time. The ratios represent the percentage of required allowance amount to the aggregate amount of the principal and accrued but unpaid interest on the loan.

Loan type	Profile	Overdue days											
		1-30	31-60	61-120	121-180	181-360	361- 720	>720					
Mortgage	1	0.3 %	0.5 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	6.8 %	14.1 %	28.3 %					
		1.5 %	1.6 %	2.5 %	4.4 %	6.8 %	14.1 %	28.3 %					

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Allowances for group evaluations on small- and mid-sized commercial loans

Allowances based on group evaluations are permitted for a large number of borrowers whose individual loan amounts are relatively insignificant. These models are intended to be used primarily to analyze commercial loans to individuals and small companies.

Levels of required reserves are to be determined by us, according to the estimated loss that may result from the loans, by classifying the loan portfolio using one or both of the following models:

- i. A model based on the characteristics of the borrowers and their outstanding loans—borrowers and their loans with similar characteristics will be placed into groups and each group will be assigned a risk level.
- ii. A model based on the behavior of a group of loans—loans with analogous past payment histories and similar characteristics will be placed into groups and each group will be assigned a risk level.

Additional reserves

Banks are permitted to establish allowances above the limits described above only to cover specific risks that have been authorized by their Board of Directors. These reserves can only be revised after 12 months and with the approval of the Board of the Directors.

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## Analysis of Santander Chile's Loan Classification

The following tables provide statistical data regarding the classification of our loans at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

Category	As of December 31, 2010				Percentage Evaluated Loans	
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential	Total Loans		
			Mortgage Loans			
(in millions of Ch\$)						
A	-	2,323,908	-	2,323,908	14.8	%
A1	27,762	-	-	27,762	0.2	%
A2	3,186,771	-	4,288,903	7,475,674	47.5	%
A3	2,937,455	-	236,970	3,174,425	20.2	%
B	1,615,180	179,986	12,598	1,807,764	11.5	%
B-	-	75,655	-	75,655	0.5	%
C	-	77,812	-	77,812	0.5	%
C1	245,012	-	20,570	265,582	1.7	%
C2	85,442	-	9,554	94,996	0.6	%
C3	63,232	-	6,701	69,933	0.4	%
C4	72,437	-	21,234	93,671	0.6	%
D	-	43,429	-	43,429	0.3	%
D1	86,318	-	26,199	112,517	0.7	%
D2	55,746	-	28,408	84,154	0.5	%
Totals	8,375,355	2,700,790	4,651,137	15,727,282	100.0	%

Category	As of December 31, 2009				Percentage Evaluated Loans	
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential	Total Loans		
			Mortgage Loans			
(in millions of Ch\$)						
A	-	1,895,241	-	1,895,241	13.8	%
A1	-	-	-	-	-	
A2	3,187,959	-	3,808,195	6,996,154	50.9	%
A3	2,998,956	-	223,928	3,222,884	23.5	%
B	601,080	165,181	10,481	776,742	5.5	%
B-	-	69,150	-	69,150	0.5	%
C	-	74,735	3,636	78,371	0.6	%
C1	224,732	-	18,101	242,833	1.8	%
C2	97,885	-	8,640	106,525	0.8	%
C3	60,679	-	2,012	62,691	0.4	%
C4	56,985	-	27,294	84,279	0.6	%
D	-	39,742	-	39,742	0.3	%
D1	80,574	-	42,438	123,012	0.9	%
D2	39,324	-	14,328	53,652	0.4	%
Totals	7,348,174	2,244,049	4,159,053	13,751,276	100.0	%



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Category	As of December 31, 2008				Percentage Evaluated Loans	
	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Total Loans		
	(in millions of Ch\$)					
A	–	1,811,060	3,562,617	5,373,677	36.7	%
A1	–	–	–	–	–	%
A2	6,463,445	–	–	6,463,445	44.0	%
A3	1,351,054	–	–	1,351,054	9.2	%
B	208,954	203,375	199,087	611,416	4.2	%
B-	–	75,281	79,930	155,211	1.1	%
C	–	94,507	64,972	159,479	1.1	%
C1	220,434	–	–	220,434	1.5	%
C2	26,738	–	–	26,738	0.2	%
C3	34,296	–	–	34,296	0.2	%
C4	36,100	–	–	36,100	0.2	%
D	–	64,915	73,950	138,865	0.9	%
D1	48,711	–	–	48,711	0.3	%
D2	61,662	–	–	61,662	0.4	%
Total loans	8,451,394	2,249,138	3,980,556	14,681,088	100.0	%

## Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance

Accrued interest and UF indexation adjustments from overdue loans are recognized only when, and to the extent, received.

Past due loans include, with respect to any loan, only the portion of principal or interest that is overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loan that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance according to the terms of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days of the beginning of such proceedings. Non-performing loans include the principal and interest of any loan with one installment that is 90 days overdue, and do not accrue interest.

Since December 31, 2009, impaired loans include: (A) for loans whose allowance is determined on an individual basis, impaired loans include: (1) all loans to a debtor that are rated C1 through D2 and (2) total loans to single debtors with a loan that is non-performing, excluding residential mortgage loans if the non-performance of the mortgage loans is less than 90 days. (B) for loans whose loan loss allowance is determined on a group basis, impaired loans include: (1) total loans to a debtor, when a loan to that debtor is non-performing or has been renegotiated, excluding performing residential mortgage loans and (2) if the loan that is non-performing or renegotiated is a residential mortgage loan all loans to that debtor are considered impaired. See "Note 10" of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Renegotiated loans, on which payments are not overdue, are not ordinarily classified as non-performing loans, but do not accrue interest.

The term for charging-off loans must now be calculated from the beginning of arrears (one installment is 90 days overdue) and once this term is reached, the entire loan is charged-off. The following is a table showing the principal types of loans and their respective terms for charge-offs as stipulated by the new accounting standards:

Type of contract	Term
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Leasing Operations	
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other leasing operations	12 months
Property leasing (commercial or residential)	36 months
Other Operations	
Consumer credits with or without real guarantees	6 months
Other operations without real guarantees	24 months
Commercial credits with real guarantees	36 months
Mortgage loans for housing	48 months



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We may write off any loan (commercial or consumer) before the first installment becomes overdue only in accordance with special procedures established by the SBIF. In certain circumstances, we must write off an overdue loan (commercial or consumer) sooner than the terms set forth above. Loans are written off against the loan loss reserve to the extent of any required allowances for such loans; the remainder of such loans is written off against income.

In general, legal collection proceedings are commenced with respect to consumer loans once they are overdue for 90 days and, with respect to mortgage loans, once they are past due for 120 days. Legal collection proceedings are always commenced within one year of such loans becoming past due, unless we determine that the size of the past due amount does not warrant such proceedings. In addition, the majority of our commercial loans are short-term, with single payments at maturity. Past due loans are required to be covered by individual loan loss reserves equivalent to 100.0% of any unsecured portion thereof.

The following table sets forth all of our past due loans, non-performing loans, and impaired loans as of December 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008. Amounts shown as past due include only installments that are past due and not the aggregate principal amount of such loans. Amounts shown as non-performing include the portion of the loan that is overdue for more than 90 days and includes the aggregate principal amount of such loans.

	As of December 31					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)					
Past due loans(1)	206,601		193,250		160,824	
Non-performing loans(2)	416,739		409,067		383,458	
Impaired loans (3)	1,480,476		1,485,737		870,259	
Allowance for loan losses(4)	425,447		349,527		274,240	
Total loans(5)	15,727,282		13,751,276		14,681,088	
Past due loans expressed as a percentage of total loans	1.31	%	1.41	%	1.10	%
Allowance for loan losses / loans	2.71	%	2.54	%	1.87	%
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	2.65	%	2.97	%	2.61	%
Loan loss allowance as a percentage of past due loans	205.93	%	180.87	%	170.52	%
Loan loss allowance as a percentage of non-performing loans	102.09	%	85.44	%	71.52	%

(1) All installments and lines of credit more than 90 days overdue. Does not include the aggregate principal amount of such loans.

(2) Non-performing loans include the principal and interest of any loan with one installment that is 90 days overdue, and do not accrue interest.

(3) Impaired loans are defined under the guidelines established in IAS 39 Sections 58 and 59. Impaired loans defined as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 include: (A) for loans whose allowance is determined on an individual basis, impaired loans include: (1) all loans to a debtor that are rated C1 through D2 and (2) total loans to single debtors with a loan that is non-performing, excluding residential mortgage loans if the non-performance of the mortgage loans is less than 90 days; (B) for loans whose allowance for loan losses is determined on a group basis, impaired loans include: (1) total loans to a debtor, when a loan to that debtor is non-performing or has been renegotiated, excluding performing residential mortgage loans and (2) if the loan that is non-performing or renegotiated is a residential mortgage loan all loans to that debtor are considered impaired. Impaired loans as of December 31, 2008 include: (i) all non-performing loans, (ii) all renegotiated consumer loans, and (iii) all commercial loans that are at risk of default. As a result of this change in definition impaired loans as of December 31, 2008 are not comparable

to December 31, 2010 and 2009 figures.

(4) Includes allowance for interbank loans.

(5) Includes interbank loans.

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We suspend the accrual of interest and readjustments on all overdue loans. Interest revenue and expense are recorded on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. However, when a given operation or transaction is past due by 90 days or more, when a given operation originated from a refinancing, renegotiation or when the Bank believes that the debtor poses a high risk of default, the interest pertaining to these transactions are not recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income unless they have been actually received. See “Note 1h” and “Note 28” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. These interest and adjustments balances are generally referred to as “suspended” and are recorded in suspense accounts which are not part of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Instead, they are reported as part of the complementary information thereto. See “Note 28” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. This interest is recognized as income, when collected, as a reversal of the related impairment losses.

The Bank ceases accruing interest on the basis of contractual terms on the principal amount of any asset that is classified as an impaired asset. Thereafter, the bank recognizes as interest income the accretion of the net present value of the written down amount of the loan due to the passage of time based on the original effective interest rate of the loan. On the other hand, any collected interest for any assets classified as impaired are accounted for on a cash basis.

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Suspended interest		Ch\$ million	
Commercial loans	26,020	25,157	25,936
Mortgage loans	7,457	8,296	3,406
Consumer loans	16,780	32,117	25,706
Totals	50,257	65,570	55,048

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## Analysis of Impaired and Non-Performing Loans

The following table analyzes our impaired loans. Impaired loans include: (i) all loans to a single client that are evaluated on a group basis, including performing loans, that have a loan classified as non-performing, (ii) all renegotiated consumer loans and (iii) all commercial loans at risk of default. See “Note 10(a)” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

	December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
			(Ch\$ million)			
Total loans	15,727,282		13,751,276		14,681,088	
Allowance for loan losses	425,447		349,527		274,240	
Impaired loans(1)	1,480,476		1,485,737		870,259	
Impaired loans as a percentage of total loans	9.41	%	10.80	%	5.93	%
Amounts non-performing	416,739		409,067		383,458	
To the extent secured	214,786		206,271		187,239	
To the extent unsecured	201,953		202,796		196,219	
Amounts non-performing as a percentage of total loans	2.65	%	2.97	%	2.61	%
To the extent secured(2)	1.37	%	1.50	%	1.28	%
To the extent unsecured	1.28	%	1.47	%	1.34	%
Loans loss allowances as a percentage of:						
Total loans	2.71	%	2.54	%	1.87	%
Total amounts non-performing	102.10	%	85.40	%	71.52	%
Total amounts non-performing-unsecured	210.67	%	172.35	%	139.76	%

(1) Impaired loans are constructed under the guidelines established in IAS 39 Sections 58 and 59. Impaired loans in 2009 and 2010 include: (A) for loans whose allowance is determined on an individual basis, impaired loans include: (1) all loans to a debtor that are rated C1 through D2 and (2) total loans to single debtors with a loan that is non-performing, excluding residential mortgage loans if the non-performance of the mortgage loans is less than 90 days. (B) for loans whose loan loss allowances is determined on a group basis, impaired loans include: (1) total loans to a debtor, when a loan to that debtor is non-performing or has been renegotiated, excluding performing residential mortgage loans and (2) if the loan that is non-performing or renegotiated is a residential mortgage loan all loans to that debtor are considered impaired. Impaired loans prior to December 2009 include: (i) all non-performing loans, (ii) all renegotiated consumer loans, and (iii) all commercial loans that are at risk of default. As a result of this change in definition impaired loans as of December 31, 2008 are not comparable to December 31, 2010 and 2009 figures.

(2) Security generally consists of mortgages on real estate, pledges of marketable securities, letters of credit or cash.

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A breakdown of the loans included in the previous table which have been classified as impaired are as follows:

Impaired loans As of December 31, 2010	Commercial	Residential mortgage	Consumer	Total
Non-performing loans(1)	213,872	121,911	80,956	416,739
Commercial loans at risk of default(2)	444,129	—	—	444,129
Re-negotiated loans(3)	230,810	20,735	368,063	618,608
Total	888,811	142,646	449,019	1,480,476

Impaired loans As of December 31, 2009	Commercial	Residential mortgage	Consumer	Total
Non-performing loans(1)	195,163	130,119	83,785	409,067
Commercial loans at risk of default(2)	405,513	—	—	405,513
Re-negotiated loans(3)	273,662	2,029	395,466	671,157
Total	874,338	132,148	479,251	1,485,737

Impaired loans As of December 31, 2008	Commercial	Residential mortgage	Consumer	Total
Non-performing loans(1)	170,478	120,586	109,877	400,942
Commercial loans at risk of default(2)	217,041	—	—	217,041
Re-negotiated loans(3)	19,697	274	232,306	252,276
Total	407,216	120,860	342,183	870,259

- (1) All commercial loans analyzed individually at risk of default, defined as all loans to a debtor with a loan rated C1 through D2.
- (2) Total loans to a debtor, whose allowance level is determined on a group basis, and who has a loan that is non-performing.
- (3) Renegotiated loans for loans whose loan loss allowance is analyzed on a group basis.

We in certain instances renegotiate loans that have one or more installment that is non-performing. The type of concession we most often give when renegotiating a loan is a reduction in interest payment or a forgiveness of principal. The following table shows the success rate for renegotiated consumer and mortgage loans. The success rate for consumer loans is defined for each reported period as: (i) (the total amount of loans renegotiated in that period minus the amount of such renegotiated loans that are classified as non-performing loans as of December 31, 2010, minus the amount of such renegotiated loans that have been charged off as of December 31, 2010) divided by (ii) (the total amount of such renegotiated loans). The success rate for residential mortgage loans is defined for each reported period as: (i) (the total amount of loans renegotiated in that period minus the amount of such renegotiated loans that are classified as non-performing loans as of December 31, 2010 divided by (ii) (the total amount of such renegotiated loans). A charge-off of a residential mortgage loan is not generally included in measuring the success rate of mortgage renegotiations since the period to charge-off a mortgage loan is 48 months after an installment is overdue.

As of December 31, 2010	Success rate Consumer Loans	Success rate Residential mortgage loans
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Period of renegotiation				
1Q 2009	96.2	%	96.7	%
2Q 2009	94.2	%	95.2	%
3Q 2009	91.3	%	95.8	%
4Q 2009	89.0	%	96.3	%
1Q 2010	83.8	%	89.7	%
2Q 2010	73.0	%	100.0	%
3Q 2010	79.7	%	100.0	%
4Q 2010	100.0	%	100.0	%

#### Analysis of Loan Loss Allowances

The following table analyzes our loan loss allowances and changes in the allowances attributable to write-offs, provisions, allowances released, allowances on loans acquired. Loan loss allowances must be debited in the full amount of all charge-offs (irrespective of whether the charged-off loan was fully provisioned) and simultaneously credited the same amount through the taking of a new provision. The net effect of these two entries, which are included in the table below under “charge-offs” and “allowances established,” respectively, is to leave the loan loss

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allowances unchanged following the charge-off of a loan. Subsequently, at the end of each calendar month, loan loss allowances are released to the extent not needed. Such releases, which are included in the table below under “allowances released,” therefore include any amounts relating to provisions originally made in respect of loans that have been charged off.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(in millions of Ch\$, except percentages)					
Loan loss allowances at beginning of the year	349,485		274,240		230,404	
Release of allowances upon charge-offs (1)	(207,046 )		(295,831 )		(274,372 )	
Allowances established (2)	310,552		398,416		326,121	
Allowances released (3)	(27,598 )		(27,298 )		(7,913 )	
Loan loss allowances at end of year	425,393		349,527		274,240	
Ratio of charge-offs to average loans	1.30	%	2.18	%	2.12	%
Loan loss allowances at end of period as a percentage of total loans	2.71	%	2.54	%	1.87	%

(1) Reflects release of loan loss allowance equal to the entire amount of loans charged off, including any portion of such loans with respect to which no allowance had been established prior to the charge-off.

(2) Includes, in addition to provisions made in respect of increased risk of loss during the period, provisions made to replace allowances released upon charge-off of loans. See “Note (1)” to this table.

(3) Represents the amount of loan loss allowances released during the year as a consequence of reduction in the level of risk existing in the loan portfolio, including as a result of improvement in the credit risk classification of borrowers, and the release of loan loss allowances as a consequence of the full charge-off of loans for which partial allowances were previously established. See “Note 10(d)” of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on available information regarding our borrowers, we believe that our loan loss allowances are sufficient to cover known potential losses and losses inherent in a loan portfolio of the size and nature of our loan portfolio.

Charge-offs by loan product	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change		
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009	2009/2008			
	(in millions of Ch\$)							
Consumer loans	(121,621 )	(239,005 )	(236,405 )	(49.1	%)	1.1	%	
Residential mortgage loans	(14,549 )	(8,708 )	(5,032 )	67.1	%	73.1	%	
Commercial loans	(70,876 )	(48,118 )	(32,935 )	47.3	%	46.1	%	
Total charge-offs	(207,046 )	(295,831 )	(274,372 )	(30.0	%)	7.8	%	

The following table shows recoveries by type of loan:

Recovery of loans previously charged-off	Year ended December 31,			% Change		% Change		
	2010	2009	2008	2010/2009	2009/2008			
	(in millions of Ch\$)							
Consumer loans	22,096	28,268	26,718	(21.8	%)	5.8	%	
Residential mortgage loans	1,389	2,560	1,932	(45.7	%)	32.5	%	

Commercial loans	6,994	8,446	9,244	(17.2	%)	(8.6	%)
Total recoveries	30,479	39,274	37,894	(22.4	%)	3.6	%

Based on information available regarding our borrowers, we believe that our loan loss allowances are sufficient to cover known potential losses and losses inherent in a loan portfolio of the size and nature of our loan portfolio.



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## Allocation of the Loan Loss Allowances

The following tables set forth, as of December 31 of each of the three years listed below, the proportions of our required minimum loan loss allowances that were attributable to our commercial, consumer and residential mortgage loans at each such date.

	As of December 31, 2010					As of December 31, 2009					As of December 31, 2008				
	Total Allowance Ch\$ million	Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	Allowance amount as a percentage of total allocated allowances		Total Allowance Ch\$ million	Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	Allowance amount as a percentage of total allocated allowances		Total Allowance Ch\$ million	Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	Allowance amount as a percentage of total allocated allowances	
Commercial loans	132,775	2.2 %	0.8 %	31.2 %		124,275	2.3 %	0.9 %	35.6 %		84,297	1.5 %	0.6 %	30.7 %	
Commercial loans	132,775	2.2 %	0.8 %	31.2 %		124,275	2.3 %	0.9 %	35.6 %		84,297	1.5 %	0.6 %	30.7 %	
Foreign trade loans	18,888	2.4 %	0.1 %	4.4 %		23,027	3.6 %	0.2 %	6.6 %		12,588	0.9 %	0.1 %	4.6 %	
General purpose mortgage loans	4,350	6.4 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		3,570	3.8 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		3,574	2.9 %	0.0 %	1.3 %	
Factoring transactions	2,083	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %		2,386	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.7 %		1,855	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	
Leasing transactions	14,742	1.3 %	0.1 %	3.5 %		7,839	0.8 %	0.1 %	2.2 %		6,473	0.7 %	0.0 %	2.4 %	
Other loans and accounts receivables from customers	9,664	53.8 %	0.1 %	2.3 %		5,342	48.7 %	0.0 %	1.5 %		5,342	46.1 %	0.0 %	1.9 %	
Subtotals	182,502	2.2 %	1.2 %	42.9 %		166,439	2.3 %	1.2 %	47.6 %		114,129	1.4 %	0.8 %	41.6 %	
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	446	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.1 %		576	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %		968	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	
Mortgage mutual loans	11,319	6.1 %	0.1 %	2.7 %		9,040	4.5 %	0.1 %	2.6 %		4,400	2.2 %	0.0 %	1.6 %	
Other mortgage mutual loans	5,567	0.1 %	0.0 %	1.3 %		6,918	0.2 %	0.1 %	2.0 %		7,262	0.2 %	0.0 %	2.6 %	
Subtotals	17,332	0.4 %	0.1 %	4.1 %		16,534	0.4 %	0.1 %	4.8 %		12,630	0.3 %	0.1 %	4.6 %	

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Consumer loans														
Installment consumer loans	176,219	11.0%	1.1%	41.4%	130,532	9.5%	0.9%	37.3%	106,313	7.9%	0.7%	38.8%		
Credit card balances	36,156	4.6%	0.2%	8.5%	24,433	4.2%	0.2%	7.0%	28,162	4.8%	0.2%	10.3%		
Consumer leasing contracts	121	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-		
Other consumer loans	13,063	4.4%	0.1%	3.1%	11,538	4.2%	0.1%	3.3%	12,971	4.1%	0.1%	4.7%		
Subtotals	225,559	8.4%	1.4%	53.0%	166,512	7.4%	1.2%	47.6%	147,446	6.6%	1.0%	53.8%		
Totals loans to clients	425,393	2.7%	2.7%	100.0%	349,485	2.5%	2.5%	100.0%	274,205	1.9%	1.9%	100.0%		
Interbank loans	54	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Totals	425,447	2.7%	2.7%	100.0%	349,527	2.5%	2.5%	100.0%	274,240	1.9%	1.9%	100.0%		

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## ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

## A. Directors and Senior Management

## Directors

We are managed by our Board of Directors, which, in accordance with our by-laws, consists of 11 directors and two alternates who are elected at annual ordinary shareholders' meetings. Except as noted below, the current members of the Board of Directors were elected by the shareholders in the ordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 26, 2011. Members of the Board of Directors are elected for three-year terms. Except as noted below, the term of each of the current board members expires in April of 2014. Cumulative voting is permitted for the election of directors. The Board of Directors may appoint replacements to fill any vacancies that occur during periods between elections. If any member of the Board of Directors resigns before his or her term has ended, and no other alternate director is available to take the position at the next annual ordinary shareholders' meeting a new replacing member will be elected. Our executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and hold office at its discretion. Scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors are held monthly. Extraordinary meetings can be held when called in one of three ways: by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, by three directors with the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or by the majority of directors. None of the members of our Board of Directors has a service contract which entitles any Director to any benefits upon termination of employment with Santander-Chile.

Our current directors are as follows:

Directors	Position	Committees	Term Expires
Mauricio Larraín Garcés	Chairman and Director	Asset and Liability Committee Executive Credit Committee Market Committee Marketing and Communications Committee University Committee Strategy Committee	April 2014
Jesús Zabalza Lotina	First Vice Chairman and Director	Strategy Committee	April 2014
Oscar Von Chrismar Carvajal	Second Vice Chairman and Director	Asset and Liability Committee Executive Credit Committee Market Committee Strategy Committee Technology Committee Marketing and Communications Committee	April 2014
Carlos Olivos Marchant	Director	Audit Committee	April 2014
Víctor Arbulú Crousillat	Director	Audit Committee	April 2014
Marco Colodro Hadjes	Director	Asset and Liability Committee Executive Credit Committee Market Committee	April 2014
Lucía Santa Cruz Sutil	Director	University Committee Marketing and Communications Committee	April 2014

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Roberto Méndez Torres	Director	Executive Credit Committee Marketing and Communications Committee University Committee Strategy Committee	April 2014
Vittorio Corbo Lioi	Director	Asset and Liability Committee Market Committee	April 2014
Roberto Zahler Mayanz	Director	Asset and Liability Committee Market Committee	April 2014
Lisandro Serrano Spoerer	Director	Audit Committee Analysis and Resolution Committee	April 2014
Juan Manuel Hoyos Martínez de Irujo	Alternate Director	Strategy Committee	April 2014
Raimundo Monge Zegers	Alternate Director	Asset and Liability Committee Strategy Committee Market Committee	April 2014

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Mauricio Larraín Garcés is our Chairman. He is a member of the Asset and Liability Committee, the Executive Credit Committee, the Market Committee, the Marketing and Communications Committee, Strategy Committee and the University Committee. He is also President of Santander Chile Holding S.A. and Universia Chile S.A. He is a Director of the Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile and the Santiago Stock Exchange. He is also a member of the Council of Paz Ciudadana and was a former President of ICARE. Mr. Larraín began working at Santander-Chile in 1989. Previously, he was Intendente (Director) of the Superintendency of Banks, Manager of External Debt at the Banco Central de Chile and a Senior Finance Specialist at the World Bank in Washington. He holds degrees in Law from Universidad Católica de Chile and from Harvard University.

Jesús María Zabalza Lotina became a Director and Vice-Chairman of the Board on October 28, 2008. He currently is a Director of Grupo Santander's Latin America Division and a Board member of Banco Santander Puerto Rico and President of the Board of Banco Santander Colombia. He is a member of the Strategy Committee. Mr. Jesús Zabalza is a patron of the Fundación Padre Garralda. Previously, Mr. Zabalza was Director of Retail Banking in Madrid of Banco BBVA. He was also on the Board of e-La Caixa, Telefónica Factoring S.A, Adeslas y Terra. Mr. Zabalza holds a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Bilbao.

Oscar von Chrismar Carvajal became Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board on January 1, 2010 after having served as the chief executive officer of Santander-Chile since August 2003. Mr. Von Chrismar is a member of the Asset and Liability Committee, Executive Credit Committee, Market Committee, Strategy Committee, Technology Committee and the Marketing and Communications Committee. Prior to assuming the chief executive officer post, he was the Manager of Global Banking. Prior to the merger, he was the former chief executive officer of Old Santander-Chile since September 1997, after being General Manager of Banco Santander-Peru since September 1995. Mr. von Chrismar is also Alternate Director of Universia Chile S.A. Prior to that, Mr. von Chrismar was the manager of the Finance Division of Santander-Chile, a position that he had held since joining Santander-Chile in 1990. Mr. von Chrismar holds an Engineering degree from the Universidad de Santiago de Chile.

Carlos Olivos Marchant is Director since 2007 and has been a Board member since the merger was consummated in 2002. He is Chairman of the Audit Committee. He was Chairman of the Board of Santiago since 1987 until the date of the merger, and he was Chairman of that board between May 1999 until the merger. He is a partner in the law firm Guerrero, Olivos, Novoa y Errazuriz. From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Olivos served as General Counsel of the Central Bank of Chile, and from 1984 to 1986, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Osorno. Mr. Olivos holds a law degree from the Universidad de Chile and a Masters of Jurisprudence from New York University School of Law.

Vittorio Corbo Lioi is one of Chile's leading economists. In 2003, Mr. Corbo was named President of Chile's Central Bank. Following the end of his tenure there, Mr. Corbo has been named to various boards and is currently a Senior Investigator at the Centro de Estudio Públicos (CEP), a local think tank. Previously, Mr. Corbo between 1991 and 1995 was an economic advisor to the Bank and a member of the Board of Santander Chile between 1995 and 2003. Mr. Corbo is a member of the Asset and Liability Committee and the Market Committee. Mr. Corbo has a Business Administration Degree from the Universidad de Chile and a Ph.D. in Economics from MIT.

Víctor Arbulú Crousillat became a Director on May 6, 1999. He is a member of the Audit Committee and has been designated as a Financial Expert. He was a Managing Director of JPMorgan, member of its European management committee and Chief Executive Officer for Spain and Portugal from 1988 until 1998. He has worked for JPMorgan for over 25 years in various positions in Europe, North America and Latin America. Mr. Arbulú also worked for the Inter-American Development Bank. He is also Director of Aurum S.A. Mr. Arbulú holds a degree in Engineering and a Masters of Business Administration.



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Marco Colodro Hadjes became a Director on April 19, 2005. Mr. Colodro is a member of the Asset and Liability Committee, Executive Credit Committee, Market Committee and since September 2010 is a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Colodro was President of the Board of Telefónica Chile and a Director of Codelco. He is a former chairman of TVN (national television network) and former vice chairman of Banco del Estado (state bank). He was also owner of Agencia de Valores Alfa S.A. Prior to that, he was Foreign Trade Director at the Central Bank of Chile. Mr. Colodro holds a degree in Economics from the Universidad de Chile, and has done post-graduate studies at the University of Paris.

Lucía Santa Cruz Sutil became a Director on August 19, 2003. Ms. Santa Cruz was a member of our Audit Committee until May 2010 and the University Committee. She is a member of the University Committee and the Marketing and Communications Committee. Ms. Santa Cruz holds a degree in History and a Masters Degree in Philosophy from Oxford University. She is the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the Universidad Adolfo Ibañez. Ms. Santa Cruz is also a Director of Universia Chile S.A. She is also on the Board of Compañía de Seguros Generales y de Vida La Chilena Consolidada and Fundación Minera Escondida. She is also on the Advisory Board of Nestle Chile and the Fundación Educacional Santa Teresa de Avila. She is also a member of the Self-Regulation Committee for Insurance Companies in Chile.

Roberto Méndez Torres is a former member of the Board of Old Santander-Chile, to which he was appointed in 1996. He is a member of the Executive Credit Committee, the Marketing and Communication Committee, the Strategy Committee and the University Committee. He is a professor of Economics at Universidad Católica de Chile. He has been Advisor to Grupo Santander-Chile since 1989. Mr. Méndez is President and Director of Adimark Chile Gfk and on the Board of the Chilean and German Chamber of Commerce. He is also Vice-Chairman of Universia S.A. He graduated with a degree in Business from Universidad Católica de Chile, and holds an MBA and a Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University.

Roberto Zahler Mayanz became a Director on August 31, 1999. He is a member of the Asset and Liability Committee and the Market Committee. Currently, he is President of Zahler & Co, a consulting firm. He is also Director of Air Liquide-Chile and member of the CLAAF or the Latin American Committee for Financial Affairs. He was formerly President of the Board of Siemens Chile. He was also a visiting professor at the IMF's Research Department. Between 1991 and 1996, he was President of the Central Bank of Chile and Vice-President from 1989 to 1991. He also serves as a consultant for the World Bank, the IDB, the IMF and the International Bank of Settlements. Mr. Zahler has also provided technical assistance to various Central Banks and Finance Ministries in most countries of Latin America, Indonesia and Kosovo. Mr. Zahler holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad de Chile and a Masters in Economics from the University of Chicago.

Lisandro Serrano Spoerer was elected to the Board in January 2011. He is a member of the Audit Committee and the Analysis and Resolution Committee. He is currently Dean of the Universidad Gabriel Mistral. He is also a member of the Self-Regulation Committee of the Santiago Stock Exchange, a board member of various companies and a Member of Tribunal Patrimonial del Fútbol Profesional. Previously, he worked at PricewaterhouseCoopers from 1977 to 2003 where he was a partner in the tax division and later a Principal partner.

Juan Manuel Hoyos Martínez de Irujo was the Managing Director of McKinsey & Company in Spain from 1997 to 2003 where he was also President of the Client Committee of McKinsey's Board. He began his career at McKinsey where he was named partner in 1984 and Director in 1991. Currently, he is in charge of partner development worldwide and continues to serve on the Board. His consulting career has been focused in the areas of strategy and organization of corporations, especially in the telecommunications, banking and metallurgy sectors. He has worked with companies in Spain, the United States, Latin America, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Africa. He is currently a member of our Strategy Committee. He received an economics degree from the Universidad Complutense de

Madrid and holds an MBA in Finance and Accounting from Columbia University.

Raimundo Monge Zegers became an Alternate Director on April 29, 2003. He is currently a member of the Strategy Committee, the Asset and Liability Committee and the Market Committee. He is Corporate Director of Strategic and Financial Planning for Grupo Santander-Chile and is CEO of Santander-Chile Holding S.A. and Santander Inversiones Ltda. He is also President of Santander S.A. Sociedad Securitizadora and Santander Factoring S.A. He is a Director of Aurum S.A., Santander Asset Management Chile S.A. and Bansa Santander S.A. Mr. Monge has a degree in business from the Universidad Católica de Chile and an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles.



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## Senior Management

Our senior managers are as follows:

Senior Manager	Position	Date Appointed
Claudio Melandri	Chief Executive Officer	January 1, 2010
Gabriel Montoya	Corporate Financial Controller	April 1, 2009
José Manuel Manzano	Corporate Director of Risk	July 1, 2007
Javier Montero	Corporate Director of Internal Audit	May 1, 2010
Alejandra Mehech	Corporate Director Human Resources	May 1, 2010
Fred Meller	Global Banking and Markets	January 1, 2011
Francisco Murillo	Manager Retail Banking	May 1, 2010
Juan Carlos Chómali	Manager Santander Banefe	May 1, 2010
Felipe Contreras	Chief Accounting Officer	October 1, 2008
Juan Fernández	Administration and Operations	June 1, 2011
Angel Rebolledo	Administration and Operations	June 1, 2011
Emiliano Muratore	Manager Financial Management	April 8, 2008
Juan Pedro Santa María	General Counsel	July 30, 2009

Claudio Melandri has been Chief Executive Officer of Banco Santander Chile since January 2010. In June 1990, he joined Santander Chile as an account officer for companies. He was Branch Manager between August 1991 and March 1993 when he was named Manager of the Bank's Head Office. From September 1994 until 1997, he was Manager of all branches in southern Chile. Between 1998 and 2005, he became Manager of the entire branch network of Santander Chile. Between August 2005 and September 2007, he was Executive Vice-President of Banco Santander Venezuela. In September 2007, he was named Corporate Director of Human Resources of Banco Santander Chile until February 2008, when he was named Manager of Commercial Banking until December 2009. He is also a member of the Board of Santander Seguros de Vida S.A., Santander Asset Management S.A., Administradora General de Fondos and Santander Seguros Generales S.A. Mr. Melandri has a degree in Business from the Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana de Chile and an MBA from the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez.

Gabriel Montoya B. was appointed Financial Controller of Santander Chile in April 2009 and has been working for Santander Spain and its affiliates since 1997. Between 2005-2009, Mr. Montoya was Director of the MIS America Project and was responsible for implementing management information systems in Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Argentina and Brazil. Previous to that Mr. Montoya was Financial Controller of Santander Puerto Rico, Head of Financial Control for the Americas Division of Santander and various other management positions in Santander Colombia. Mr. Montoya has a Business Administration Degree from Universidad del Rosario and an Executive Administration Diploma from the Universidad de los Andes, both in Colombia.

José Manuel Manzano became Corporate Director of Risk in July 2007. Prior to that he was Corporate Director of Human Resources for Santander-Chile since October 31, 2002. Previously, he served as Manager of Human Resources for Old Santander-Chile since 1999. He was also General Manager of Santander Fund Management and Managing Director of Bancassurance. He is also a Director of Santander Chile Holding. Mr. Manzano holds an MBA and a degree in Business from Universidad Católica de Chile.

Javier Montero is the Corporate Director of Internal Auditing, a position he has held since May 1, 2010. Prior to that he was Manager of Internal Auditing in the Financial Risk Department at Banco Santander Chile since 2006. Mr. Montero has worked for Grupo Santander since 2000 in the Internal Auditing Division of Grupo Santander. Mr. Montero has a Business Degree and an Auditing degree from Universidad San Pablo in Madrid.

Francisco Murillo was appointed Manager of Retail Banking of Santander-Chile on May 1, 2010. Prior to that, he held the position of Corporate Director of Human Resources for Santander-Chile since February 21, 2008. Mr. Murillo has worked in Grupo Santander Chile since 1993. Previously he served as Corporate Director of Santander Asset Management and President of Bansander AFP. He was also the former CEO and Chief Investment Officer of Bansander AFP. Mr. Murillo is President of Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora de General de Fondos, President of Santander Seguros de Vida S.A., President of Santander Seguros Generales S.A., Director of Santander Chile Holding, Director of Aurum S.A., Director of Santander Asset Management Chile S.A., Director of Santander Factoring, CEO of Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda and CEO of Aurum S.A. Mr. Murillo has a Business Degree from the Universidad Adolfo Ibañez.

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Alejandra Mehech was appointed Corporate Director of Human Resources for Santander-Chile on May 1, 2010. Prior to that, Mrs. Mehech served as manager of Human Resources for the Global Businesses area and for senior executives, position she held since December 2007. She has also served as manager of Human Resources of the Asset Management Division of Grupo Santander in Chile. Mrs. Mehech has worked in Grupo Santander since 1994 and holds a Business Degree and a degree in Sociology, both from Universidad Católica de Chile.

Fred Meller became Manager of Global Banking & Market in January 2011. Prior to that he was Manager of Market Making for Europe and UK for Santander-Spain. Previously, he served as Treasurer for Santander-Chile since 2008. He was also General Manager of Santander Agente de Valores and Director of Deposito Central de Valores Chile. Mr. Meller holds a degree in Business Administration from Universidad Central de Chile.

Juan Carlos Chómali became Manager of the Santander Banefe Division of Santander-Chile in May 2010. Prior to that he was Manager of Retail Banking of Santander-Chile, position he held since January 2010 and after being our Corporate Director of Customers and Quality. Prior to that he was Commercial Manager of Bansa AFP, Manager of E-Business of Grupo Santander, General Manager of Santander Multimedios, Manager of Remote Banking at Banco Santander. Mr. Chómali is also Director of Universia Chile S.A., Director of Aquanima Chile S.A., Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, Santander Seguros de Vida S.A. and Director of Santander Seguros Generales S.A.. Mr. Chómali has a degree in business from the Universidad Católica de Chile and a certificate in Marketing from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Felipe Contreras F. was named Chief Accounting Officer of Santander Chile in October 2008. He has worked for 14 years in our Accounting Department, most recently as Manager of the Consolidation and Reporting Departments, overseeing our Chilean, U.S. and Spanish GAAP reporting requirements. He recently was in charge of our recent transition to International Financial Reporting Standards. Mr. Contreras is a Public Accountant from the University of Santiago and is currently a candidate to a Masters in Advanced Finance from the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez.

Juan Fernández is our manager of Quality and Client Service since June 2011. Previously he was our Administration and Operations. He is the former Manager of Administration and Cost Control of Old Santander-Chile, a position he held from April 1999 until August 2002, when the merger with Santiago was consummated. Mr. Fernández is also Director of Santander Chile Holding S.A., Aquanima Chile S.A., Santander Factoring S.A., Isban Chile S.A., Bansa Santander S.A., Santander Consumer Chile S.A., Multinegocios S.A. and Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa. Previously Mr. Fernández served as Manager for Accounting and Administration of Old Santander-Chile since January 1993. Prior to that, Mr. Fernández held positions at Banchile Agencia de Valores y Subsidiarias, and at JPMorgan in Santiago and Madrid.

Emiliano Muratore was appointed Manager of Financial Management in April 2008. Mr. Muratore entered Santander Group in 1999 in Santander Argentina. From 2002 to 2006 he worked in Financial Management in Santander Spain. He is on the Board of Santander S.A. Agente de Valores. Mr. Muratore has a Business Degree from the Universidad Católica Argentina and a Masters in Finance from the Universidad de San Andrés in Buenos Aires.

Juan Pedro Santa María is our General Counsel, a position he has held since July 30, 2009 after being General Counsel of Grupo Santander Chile. He is also a Director of Santander Chile Holding S.A., Santander Factoring S.A., Bansa Santander S.A., Director of Aurum S.A. and Director of Santander Asset Management Chile S.A. Mr. Santa María, a lawyer, previously worked at Banco O'Higgins and Banco Santiago. He has been Chairman of the Law Committee at the Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile for the last twenty years. He has a degree in Law from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Angel Rebolledo was named Manager of Administration and Operation on June 1, 2011. He has worked in banking for 25 years of which 11 have been at Santander Chile. He was previously in charge of distribution network efficiency, Manager of Operations and Chief Information Officer. He is also a Board member of Redbanc S.A. and an alternate board member of AFT S.A. Mr. Rebolledo has a Business Degree from the Universidad de Santiago.

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B. Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by us to all of our directors was Ch\$894 million in monthly stipends. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by us to all of our executive officers and our management members was Ch\$29,879 million (US\$63.8 million). At our annual shareholder meeting held on April 26, 2011, shareholders approved a monthly stipend per director of UF 230 (US\$10,552), UF 460 (US\$21,091) for the Chairman of the Board and UF 345 (US\$15,818) for the Vice-Chairman of the Board. This amount will be increased by UF 30 per month (US\$1,375) if a Board member is named to one or more committees of the Board. For the President of a committee the additional amount will be UF 60 (US\$2,751) and UF 45 (US\$2,063) for the Vice-President of a committee. Shareholders also approved the Audit Committee 2011 budget and the remuneration for its members. The remuneration is a 33% additional compensation over the monthly stipend received by a regular board member, or UF 77 (US\$3,530), totaling a monthly stipend of UF 307 (US\$14,075). This remuneration is in line with the new Chilean corporate governance law. In addition, we pay certain directors professional service fees for the consulting services that they rendered to us in their fields of expertise. For the year ended December 31, 2010, payments to our directors for consulting fees totaled Ch\$390 million (US\$0.83 million).

Banco Santander Chile and its affiliates have designed variable-compensation plans for their employees, based on performance targets and objectives, the achievement of which are evaluated and paid on a quarterly and/or annual basis. There are also multi-year variable-compensation plans designed to retain and motivate executives, whose compensation depends on the achievement of overall group-wide and individual targets over the course of a time period exceeding one year.

Long-term incentive policy

Stock-based benefits

Banco Santander Chile and its subsidiaries have designed variable-compensation plans for their employees, based on performance targets and objectives, the achievement of which are evaluated and paid on a quarterly and/or annual basis. There are also multi-year variable-compensation plans designed to retain and motivate executives, whose compensation depends on the achievement of overall wide and individual targets over the course of a time period exceeding one year.

Stock performance plan

This consists of a multi-year incentive plan with compensation in the Parent Company's shares. The plan's beneficiaries are the Executive Directors, other members of Top Management and other Bank employees designated by the Parent Company's Board of Directors or, by delegation from it, the Executive Committee. The shares are distributed if the following conditions are met:

- i. The share price reaches the top 10 as compared to 30 other global banks.
- ii. Earnings per share reach the top 10 as compared to 30 other global banks.
- iii. The Bank has achieved its commercial and financial budget objectives in the last two years.
- iv. The executive has achieved his/her personal goals during the last two years and has continued to work at the Bank until the end of the program.

This plan involves cycles of shares given to the beneficiaries. Each cycle has a three-year length, so a cycle will begin every year and, from 2007 onward, another cycle will simultaneously terminate. The objective is to establish an

adequate sequence between the end of the incentive program linked to the previous plan (PI06) and the successive cycles of this plan. Accordingly, the first two cycles began in July 2007, the first cycle had a two-year length (PI09), and the second cycle has a standard three-year length (PI10). In June 2008 and 2009 the third-cycle (PI11) and fourth-cycle (PI12) incentive plans were approved by the Parent Company. These new plans consist of

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three-year cycles and are linked to the fulfillment of the predetermined objectives. In 2010, the beginning of the fifth cycle was approved. This new cycle has a standard term of three years and began to impact the Consolidated Statements of Income in 2010.

For each cycle and beneficiary who remains employed at the Bank throughout the plan's term, the Parent determines a maximum number of shares that may be granted. The objectives to be fulfilled, which will determine the number of shares to be granted, were defined by comparing the Santander Group's performance with that of a reference group of financial institutions. These objectives are linked to two parameters: Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and Increase in Earnings per Share (EPS), each of which has a 50% weighting in the determination of the percentage of shares to be granted.

The final number of shares to be granted in each cycle is determined by the degree of fulfillment of the objectives on the third anniversary of each cycle (with the exception of the first cycle, for which the second anniversary is used), and the shares will be delivered within seven months from the date the cycle ends. The TSR and the growth of EPS for Santander and the reference financial institutions will be calculated at that time, which will yield 50% of the amount of shares to be granted according to the following scale and based on the relative position of the Parent Company:

The achievement of objectives chart for the I09, I10, and I11 plans is as follows:

Santander's position in the TSR Ranking	Maximum percentage of shares earned	Santander's position in the EPS growth ranking	Maximum percentage of shares earned
1st to 6th	50%	1st to 6th	50%
7°	43%	7°	43%
8°	36%	8°	36%
9°	29%	9°	29%
10°	22%	10°	22%
11°	15%	11°	15%
12th and above	0%	12th and above	0%

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For the I12 and I13 plans only TSR is measured:

Santander's  
position in Maximum  
the percentage  
TSR of shares  
Ranking earned

1st to 5th	100%
6°	82.5%
7°	65.0%
8°	47.5%
9°	30.0%
10th and above	0.0%

If Banco Santander, S.A. is within the first quartile (including the 25th percentile) for each of the measures considered (TSR and EPS growth), the maximum percentage of shares will be earned; if it is at the median (including the 50th percentile), 30% of the maximum percentage of shares will be earned. If it is below the median, all the share distributions will be voided.

Plan PI10 ended in 2010 and rights over 1,836,215 shares were exercised by 181 bank executives. In addition, Plan PI11 allocated 588,943 rights over shares to 214 executives, yielding a cumulative total of 1,717,189 shares to 214 executives. In addition, Plan PI12 allocated 608,126 rights over shares, to 233 executives, yielding a cumulative total of 972,856 shares to 233 executives. Finally, Plan PI13 allocated 376,049 shares but have not been assigned to any executive.

As of December 31, 2010 the aforementioned objectives were achieved in their entirety, so the Bank recorded a cost for the period of Ch\$2,042 million, which corresponds to the fair value of Plan I10 (which ended on June 30, 2010), Plan I11, Plan I12, and Plan I13 for the shares granted; this sum was charged to income in the specific period in which the beneficiaries provided their services to Banco Santander Chile. This program had no diluting effects on the non-controlling interests. This fair value was calculated as described below:

The fair value of the 50% which is linked to the TSR was determined by Santander Group on the basis of the Monte Carlo valuation model with 10,000 simulations ran to determine the TSR for each of the reference Group companies, considering the aforementioned variables. The results (each of which represents the distribution of a number of shares) are classified in descending order through the calculation of the weighted average, and this amount is discounted at the risk-free interest rate.

	PI09	PI10	PI11	PI12	PI13
Expected volatility (*)	16.25%	15.67%	19.31%	42.36%	49.64%
Historical annual dividend return	3.23%	3.24%	3.47%	4.88%	6.33%
Risk-free interest rate	4.47%	4.49%	4.83%	2.04%	3.33%

(\*) Determined on the basis of historical volatility over the course of the period (two or three years).



The simulation model's application yields a percentage value of 42.7% for PI09, 42.3% for PI10 and 44.9% for the second cycle for PI11, 55.4% for PI12, (which is applied to 50% of the value of the granted shares to determine the carrying amount of the incentive's TSR-based portion) and finally 49.64% for PI13. Since this valuation is related to a market condition, it cannot be adjusted after the date on which the shares are granted.

In view of the high correlation between the TSR and EPS, it can reasonably be concluded that the TSR value is also valid for EPS in a high percentage of cases. Accordingly, it was determined that the fair value of the portion of the plans linked to the Bank's relative EPS position, for example the remaining 50% of the shares granted, was the same as the 50% corresponding to TSR. Since this valuation does not refer to market conditions, the number of shares expected to be granted will be re-examined and adjusted on a per-annum basis.

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Below is a table which provides a detail of the foregoing:

	Number of shares	Exercise price €	Group of employees	Number of individuals	Date of commencement of the exercise period	Date of termination of exercise period
<b>Plans in force on January 1, 2005</b>						
Options granted (Plan I06)	4,284,700	9,09 (**)	Managers	123	01/15/2008	01/15/2009
Options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled or not exercised	(267,700)	-	-	(6)	01/15/2008	01/15/2009
<b>Plans in force on December 1, 2005</b>						
Options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled, net (Plan I06)	(166,600)	9,09	Managers	(5)	01/15/2009	01/15/2009
<b>Plans in force on December 31, 2006</b>						
Options granted (Plan I09)	270,823	-	Managers	159	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
Options granted (Plan I09)	12,844	-	Other non-managerial positions	23	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
Options granted (Plan I10)	276,048	-	Managers	159	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
Options granted (Plan I10)	12,720	-	Other non-managerial positions	23	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
Options cancelled, net (Plan I06)	(184,900)	9,09	Managers	-	-	-
<b>Plans in force on December 31, 2007</b>						
Options granted (Plan I09)	134,985	-	Managers	159	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
Options granted (Plan I09)	6,401	-	Other non-managerial positions	22	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
Options granted (Plan I10)	676,553	-	Managers	159	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
Options granted (Plan I10)	31,174	-	Other non-managerial	22	07/01/2007	06/30/2010

			positions			
Options granted (Plan I11)	395,236	-	Managers	161	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
			Other			
Options granted (Plan I11)	26,559	-	non-managerial positions	53	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
Options cancelled, net (Plan I06)	(565,650)	-	-	-	04/15/2009	01/15/2009
Options exercised, net (Plan I06)	(3,099,850)	-	Managers	90	-	-
Plans in force on December 31, 2008	1,843,343					
Options granted (Plan I09)	269,472	-	Managers	159	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
			Other			
Options granted (Plan I09)	12,780	-	non-managerial positions	22	07/01/2006	06/30/2009
Options granted (Plan I10)	566,568	-	Managers	159	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
			Other			
Options granted (Plan I10)	26,106	-	non-managerial positions	22	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
Options granted (Plan I11)	661,968	-	Managers	161	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
			Other			
Options granted (Plan I11)	44,483	-	non-managerial positions	53	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
Options granted (Plan I12)	327,882	-	Managers	157	07/01/2009	06/30/2012
			Other			
Options granted (Plan I12)	36,848	-	non-managerial positions	76	07/01/2009	06/30/2012
Options exercised (Plan I09)	(675,280)	-	Managers	159	-	-
			Other			
Options exercised (Plan I09)	(32,025)	-	non-managerial positions	22	-	-

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Plans in force on December						
31, 2009	3,082,145					
Options granted (Plan I10)	237,976	-	Managers	162	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
			Other			
			non-managerial			
Options granted (Plan I10)	9,070	-	positions	19	07/01/2007	06/30/2010
Options granted (Plan I11)	557,772	-	Managers	167	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
			Other			
			non-managerial			
Options granted (Plan I11)	31,171	-	positions	47	07/01/2008	06/30/2011
Options granted (Plan I12)	564,339	-	Managers	170	07/01/2009	06/30/2012
			Other			
			non-managerial			
Options granted (Plan I12)	43,787	-	positions	63	07/01/2009	06/30/2012
Options granted (Plan I13)	376,049	-	Not distributed	-	07/01/2010	06/30/2013
Options exercised (Plan I10)	(1,757,145)	-	Managers	162	-	-
			Other			
			non-managerial			
Options exercised (Plan I10)	(79,070)	-	positions	19	-	-
Plans in force on December						
31, 2010	3,066,094					
Plan I11	1,717,189	-				
Plan I12	972,856	-				
Plan I13	376,049	-				

(\*\*) The exercise price for the options under Plan I06 was 9.09 Euros per share, which is the weighted average of the average daily market price of the Bank shares over the continuous market for the first 15 trading days of January 2005. This was the criterion established in the resolution approving Plan I06, adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Parent Company on June 18, 2005. Such plan maintained a restriction on exercising the option 15 days prior to the 2008 Financial Statement closing date, which explains why the options not exercised before December 15, 2008 were cancelled in their entirety.

## Pension Plans

During the second half of 2009, the Bank granted an additional benefit to its principal executives, consisting of a pension plan whose purpose is to endow them with funds for a better supplementary pension upon their retirement. For this purpose, the Bank will match the voluntary contributions made by the beneficiaries for their future pensions with an equivalent contribution. While for the beneficiary there is no limit on the voluntary contributions, the limit on the Bank's matching contribution is equal to 6% of the total gross base salary minus 1.02 times the maximum amount a beneficiary is legally allowed to contribute to their voluntary pension plan. The Bank may increase or decrease this cap for each beneficiary depending on the evolution of their professional careers. The executives will be entitled to receive this benefit only when they fulfill all of the following conditions:

- Aimed at Group management
- The general requisite to apply for this benefit is that the employee must be working at the Bank at age 60.
-

The Santander Group will take on insurance (pension fund) on the employee's behalf for which it will pay a premium contribution periodically.

- The Santander Group will be responsible for granting the benefits directly.

If the working relationship between the manager and the respective company ends, before the designated beneficiaries fulfills the abovementioned requirements, the employee will have no rights under this benefit plan. In the event of the executive's death or total or partial disability, s/he or designated beneficiaries will be entitled to receive this benefit. The Bank will make the contributions to this benefit plan on the basis of mixed collective insurance policies whose beneficiary is the Bank. The life insurance company with whom such policies are executed is not an entity linked or related to the Bank or any other Santander Group company. During the second half of 2009, the Bank made a contribution of Ch\$4,726 million, and a contribution of Ch\$267 million in 2010. The rights owned by the Bank for the Plan at the end of the 2010 period total Ch\$5,170 million.

The amount of defined benefit agreements has been quantified by the Bank, based on the following criteria:

1. Calculation method:

Use of the projected unit credit method which considers each working year as generating an additional amount of rights over benefits and values each unit separately. It is calculated in function of the fund contributions considered as a main variable, factors associated with the legal annual pension limit, seniority, age and yearly income for each unit valued individually.

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## 2. Updated actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial assumptions with respect to demographic and financial variables are non-biased and mutually compatible with each other. The most significant actuarial assumptions considered in the calculations were:

	Post-employment plans 2010	Post-employment plans 2009
Mortality table	RV-2004	RV-2004
Disability table	PDT 1985	PDT 1985
Turnover rates	5.0%	5.0%

Assets related to the pension fund contributed by the Bank into the insurance company with respect to defined benefit plans are presented as net of associated commitments. The period's activity for post-employment benefits is as follows:

	2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$
Plan assets	5,170	4,993
Commitments for defined-benefit plans for active personnel	(953)	(100)
Incurred by inactive personnel	-	-
Minus:		
Unrealized actuarial (gain) losses	-	-
Balances at the period end	4,217	4,893

The period's flow for post-employment benefits is as follows:

	2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$
a ) Fair value of plan assets		
Balance at beginning of period	4,893	-
Expected return of insurance contracts	202	-
Employer contributions	43	4,993
Actuarial (gain) losses	-	-
Premiums paid	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Other	32	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	5,170	4,993
b ) Present value of obligations	-	-

Present value of obligations at beginning of the period		
Net incorporation of Group companies	-	-
Service cost	(941)	(100)
Interest cost	-	-
Curtailement/settlement effect	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain) losses	(12)	-
Other	-	-
Present value of obligations at end of the period	(953)	(100)
Net balance at the period end	4,217	4,893

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Expected rate of return on plan assets and reimbursement rights:

	2010	2009
Expected rate of return on plan's assets	UF + 2.50% annual	UF + 2.50% annual
Expected rate of return on reimbursement rights	UF + 2.50% annual	UF + 2.50% annual

Plan expenses:

	2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$
Current period service cost	941	100
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	(202)	-
Expected return on insurance contracts linked to the Plan:		
Extraordinary allocations	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses recorded in the period	12	-
Past service cost	-	-
Other	-	-
Totals	751	100

### C. Board Practices

#### Audit Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Carlos Olivos	Chairman
Víctor Arbulú	First Vice Chairman and Financial Expert
Lisandro Serrano	Second Vice Chairman

The Audit Committee (Comité de Directores y Auditoría) is comprised of three members of the Board of Directors. The General Counsel is the Committee Secretary. The Chief Executive Officer, General Auditor and other persons from the Bank can be invited to the meetings if necessary and are present on specific matters. This Committee's primary responsibility is to support the Board of Directors in the continuous improvement of our system of internal controls, which includes reviewing the work of both the external auditors and the Internal Audit Department. The committee is also responsible for analyzing observations made by regulatory entities of the Chilean financial system about us and for recommending measures to be taken by our management in response. This committee also performs functions of a remuneration committee as established in Chilean Law, and reviews annually the salary and bonus programs for the executive officers of the Bank. The external auditors are recommended by this committee to our Board of Directors and appointed by our shareholders at the annual shareholders' meeting.



This committee is also responsible for:

- Presenting to the Board of Directors a list of candidates for the selection of an external auditor.
- Presenting to the board or directors a list of candidates for the selection of rating agencies.
- Overseeing and analyzing the results of the external audit and the internal reviews.
- Coordinating the activities of internal auditing with the external auditors' review.
- Analyzing the interim and year-end financial statements and reporting the results to the Board of Directors.

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- Analyzing the external auditors’ reports and their content, procedures and scope.
  - Analyzing the rating agencies’ reports and their content, procedures and scope.
  - Obtaining information regarding the effectiveness and reliability of the internal control systems and procedures.
  - Analyzing the information systems performance, and its sufficiency, reliability and use in connection with decision-making processes.
  - Obtaining information regarding compliance with the company’s policies regarding the due observance of laws, regulations and internal rules to which the company is subject.
    - Investigating suspicious and fraudulent activities (including conflicts).
  - Analyzing the reports of the inspection visits, instructions and presentations of the Superintendency of Banks.
  - Obtaining information, analyzing and verifying the company’s compliance with the annual audit program prepared by the internal audit department.
    - Informing the Board of Directors of accounting changes and their effects.
- Examining on an annual basis the compensation plans of high level executives and managers.

Asset and Liability Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Mauricio Larraín	Chairman
Oscar von Chrismar	Vice-Chairman
Vittorio Corbo	Second Vice-Chairman
Marco Colodro	Member
Roberto Zahler	Member
Raimundo Monge	Member

The Comité de Activos y Pasivos or the Asset and Liability Committee (the “ALCO”), following guidelines set by the Board of Directors and Santander Spain’s Global Risk Department, is responsible for establishing Santander-Chile’s policies, procedures and limits with respect to market risks and monitoring the overall performance in light of the risks assumed. The ALCO constantly monitors whether these policies are adhered to. Santander-Chile’s Market Risk and Control Department and the Financial Management Division perform the day-to-day risk management functions required for the trading and non-trading activities of Santander-Chile.

The Asset and Liabilities Management Committee includes the Chairman of the Board and five additional members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager of the Financial Management Division, the Manager of Market Risk, the Manager of the Treasury Division, the Financial Controller and other senior members of management. Senior members of Santander-Chile's Finance Division have a formal meeting each month with the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee and outside consultants.

Market Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Oscar von Chrismar	Chairman
Roberto Zahler	Vice-Chairman
Vittorio Corbo	Second Vice-Chairman
Mauricio Larraín	Member
Marco Colodro	Member
Raimundo Monge	Member

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The Comité de Mercados or the Market Committee is responsible for establishing Santander-Chile's policies, procedures and limits with respect to its trading portfolio, market risks and monitoring the overall performance in light of the risks assumed. The ALCO constantly monitors whether these policies are fulfilled. Santander-Chile's Market Risk and Control Department carry out the day-to-day risk management functions required for the trading and non-trading activities of Santander-Chile.

The Market Committee includes the Chairman of the Board, five additional members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager of Global Banking and Markets, the Manager of the Treasury Division, the Manager of Proprietary Trading, the Manager of the Financial Management Division, the Manager of Market Risk, the Financial Controller and other senior members of management.

## Central Risk Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Oscar von Chrismar	Chairman
Raimundo Monge	Vice-Chairman
Marco Colodro	Member

The Central Risk Committee is responsible for revising and following all risks that may affect us, including reputation risk. This Committee includes three Board members.

## Executive Credit Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Mauricio Larraín	Chairman
Oscar von Chrismar	Vice-Chairman
Marco Colodro	Second Vice-Chairman
Roberto Méndez	Member

The Executive Credit Committee is comprised of the Chairman of the Board, three additional Board members, the General Counsel, the CEO, the Manager of Global Banking, the Corporate Director of Risk, the Manager of Corporate Banking, the Manager of Middle Market and two senior members of the Credit Risk department that present the loans being reviewed for approval. This committee confirms the loan positions reviewed by the Senior Loan Committee, with approval rights up to the maximum exposure permitted by the General Banking Law.

## Marketing and Communications Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Mauricio Larraín	Chairman
Roberto Méndez	Vice-Chairman
Lucía Santa Cruz	Second Vice-Chairman

The Marketing and Communications Committee is comprised of the Chairman of the Board and three additional Board members, the CEO, the Manager of Retail Banking, the Manager of Santander Banefe, the Manager of Human Resources, the Manager of Corporate Communications, the Manager of Marketing and other senior managers. This committee reviews and confirms all matters related to products, corporate image and communications.

#### University Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Mauricio Larraín	Chairman
Roberto Méndez	Vice-Chairman
Lucía Santa Cruz	Second Vice-Chairman

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The University Committee reviews our support for higher education and integrates this with the growth of the Institutional business segment and retail banking for college graduates.

## Strategy Committee

Board member	Position in Committee
Mauricio Larraín	Chairman
Oscar von Christmar	Vice Chairman
Raimundo Monge	Member
Juan Manuel Hoyos	Member
Roberto Méndez	Member
Jesús Zabalza	Member

The Strategy Committee is in charge of our strategic planning process and follow-up.

## D. Employees

As of December 31, 2010, on a consolidated basis we had 11,001 employees, 8,381 of whom were bank employees, 351 of whom were employees of our subsidiaries and 2,269 were employees of Special Purpose Entities. We have traditionally enjoyed good relations with our employees and their unions. Of the total headcount of us and our subsidiaries, 7,262 or 66.0% were unionized. In May 2010, a new collective bargaining agreement was signed, which went into effect on January 1, 2011 and that will expire on December 31, 2014, but this may be negotiated ahead of schedule with the consent of management and the union. We generally apply the terms of our collective bargaining agreement to unionized and non-unionized employees. The following chart summarizes the number of employees employed by the bank.

Employees	As of December 31, 2010
Executives	643
Professionals	4,611
Administrative	5,747
Total	11,001

## E. Share Ownership

No director or executive officer owns more than 1% of the shares of Santander-Chile. As of December 31, 2010, the following directors and executives held shares in Santander-Chile:

Directors	Shares
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Mauricio Larraín Garcés	568
Carlos Olivos	1,960,822
Marchant Roberto Zahler	915,000
Senior Managers	
Juan Fernández	35,536

Santander-Chile currently does not have any arrangements for involving employees in its capital and there is no systematic arrangement for grant of options or shares or securities of Banco Santander-Chile to them.

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## ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

## A. Major Shareholders

Banco Santander Spain controls Santander-Chile through its holdings in Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda. and Santander-Chile Holding, which are controlled subsidiaries. In February 2011, Banco Santander Spain sold 1.9% of its ownership of us through Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda in the market. This gives Banco Santander Spain control over 75.0% of our shares and actual participation when excluding non-controlling shareholders that participate in Santander Chile Holding is 74.84%.

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage	
Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda.	74,512,075,401	39.54	%
Santander Chile Holding	66,822,519,695	35.46	%

Banco Santander Spain is in a position to cause the election of a majority of the members of Santander-Chile's Board of Directors, to determine its dividend and other policies and to determine substantially all matters to be decided by a vote of shareholders. Banco Santander Spain holds ordinary shares to which no special voting rights are attached. Each share represents one vote and there are no shareholders with different voting rights.

The number of outstanding shares of Santander-Chile (of which there is only one class, being ordinary shares) at December 31, 2010, was 188,446,126,794 shares, without par value. Santander-Chile's shares are listed for trading on the Chilean Stock Exchanges and on the NYSE in connection with the registration of ADRs. The market capitalization of Santander-Chile at the same date on the Chilean stock exchange was Ch\$7,971,270 million and US\$16,706 million on the NYSE. At December 31, 2010, Santander-Chile had 12,529 holders registered in Chile, including JPMorgan as Depository (the "Depository") of Santander-Chile's American Depository Share Program. As of December 31, 2010, there were a total of 31 ADR holders on record. Since some of these ADRs are held by nominees, the number of record holders may not be representative of the number of beneficial holders.

Other than the information disclosed in this section, there are no arrangements to the knowledge of Santander-Chile, which can result in a change of control of Santander-Chile.

## B. Related Party Transactions

The Chilean Companies Law requires that our transactions with related parties be on a market basis, that is, on similar terms to those customarily prevailing in the market. We are required to compare the terms of any such transaction to those prevailing in the market at the date the transaction is to be entered into. Directors of companies that violate this provision are liable for losses resulting from such violations.

In addition, under the Chilean Companies Law, a company may not enter into a transaction with related parties unless (i) such transaction has received the prior approval of the company's Board of Directors and (ii) the terms of such transaction are consistent with the terms of transactions of a similar type prevailing in the market. If it is not possible to make this determination, the board may appoint two independent evaluators. The evaluators' final conclusions must be made available to shareholders and directors for a period of 20 business days, during which shareholders representing 5% or more of the issued voting shares may request the board to call a shareholders' meeting to resolve the matter, with the agreement of two thirds of the issued voting shares required for approval. For purposes of this regulation, the law considers the amount of a proposed transaction to be material if (1) it exceeds 1% of the company's net worth (provided that it also exceeds UF20,000) or (2) it exceeds UF20,000.



All resolutions approving such transactions must be reported to the company's shareholders at the next annual shareholders' meeting. Violations of this provision may result in administrative or civil liability to the corporation, the shareholders and/or third parties who suffer losses as a result of such violation.

#### Loans granted to related parties

In addition to subsidiaries and associated entities, the Bank's "related parties" include the "key personnel" of the Bank's executive staff (members of the Bank's Board and the Managers of Banco Santander Chile and its subsidiaries, together with their close relatives), as well as the entities over which the key personnel could exert significant influence or control.

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The Bank also considers the companies that are part of the Santander Group worldwide as related parties, given that all of them have a common parent, i.e., Banco Santander S.A. (located in Spain).

The table below shows loans and receivables and contingent loans with related parties. For more information, see “Note 37—Transactions with Related Parties” in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report:

	As of December 31, 2010				As of December 31, 2009				As of December 31, 20098			
	Companies of the Group	Associated companies	Key personnel	Other	Companies of the Group	Associated companies	Key personnel	Other	Companies of the Group	Associated companies	Key personnel	Other
Ch\$ million	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Loans and accounts receivables												
Commercial loans	36,966	670	2,478	14,015	11,331	914	2,840	108,372	54,996	51	2,417	110,074
Mortgage loans	-	-	15,157	-	-	-	12,754	-	-	-	11,517	-
Consumer loans	-	-	2,182	-	-	-	1,744	-	-	-	911	-
Loans and accounts receivables	36,966	670	19,817	14,015	11,331	914	17,338	108,372	54,996	51	14,845	110,074
Provision for loan losses	(112 )	(1 )	(87 )	(14 )	(13 )	(1 )	(11 )	(298 )	(114 )	-	(8 )	(34 )
Net loans	36,854	669	19,730	14,001	11,318	913	17,327	108,074	54,882	51	14,837	110,040
Guarantees	7,641	-	18,649	1,359	4,552	-	45,550	596	62,040	-	13,867	602
Contingent loans												
Personal guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,900	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit Guarantees	2,964	-	-	-	1,868	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-
Contingent loans	12,307	-	-	84	134,644	-	-	259	51,237	-	-	25
Provisions for contingent loans	15,271	-	-	84	136,512	-	15,900	259	52,819	-	-	25
Net contingent loans	(1 )	-	-	-	(21 )	-	-	-	(4 )	-	-	-
Net contingent loans	15,270	-	-	84	136,491	-	15,900	259	52,815	-	-	25



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The largest related party loan was rendered by the Bank to Inversiones AYS Tres S.A. for Ch\$27,457 million (US\$58.7 million). The loan is in Chilean nominal pesos at a rate of 0.44% per month and is due in January 5, 2016.

Under the Chilean General Banking Law, Chilean banks are subject to certain lending limits, including the following:

a bank may not extend to any person or legal entity (or group of related entities), directly or indirectly, unsecured loans in an amount that exceeds 5.0% of the bank's regulatory capital, or secured loans in an amount that exceeds 25.0% of its regulatory capital. In the case of foreign export trade finance, this 5.0% ceiling is raised to: 10.0% for unsecured financing, 30.0% for secured financing. This ceiling is raised to 15.0% for loans granted to finance public works under the concessions system contemplated in the Decree with Force of Law 164 of 1991, of the Ministry of Public Works, provided that either the loan is secured on the concession, or the loan is granted as part of a loan syndication;

- a bank may not grant loans bearing more favorable terms than those generally offered by banks in the same community to any entity (or group of related entities) that is directly or indirectly related to its owners or management;
- a bank may not extend loans to another bank in an aggregate amount exceeding 30.0% of its regulatory capital;
- a bank may not directly or indirectly grant a loan, the purpose of which is to allow the borrower to acquire shares in the lending bank;
- a bank may not lend, directly or indirectly, to a Director or any other person who has the power to act on behalf of the bank, or to certain related parties; and
- a bank may not grant loans to individuals or legal entities involved in the ownership or management of the bank, whether directly or indirectly (including holders of 1.0% or more of its shares), on more favorable terms than those generally offered to non-related parties. Loans may not be extended to senior executives and to companies in which such individuals have a participation of 5.0% or more of the equity or net earnings in such companies. The aggregate amount of loans to related parties may not exceed a bank's regulatory capital.
- We are not aware of any loans to any related parties exceeding the above lending limits.

The largest related party loan was rendered by the Bank to Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora General de Fondos for Ch\$25,890 million (US\$40 million). The loan is in Chilean nominal pesos at a rate of 0.15% per month and was due in May 2011.

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The table below shows assets and liabilities with related parties:

	2010				As of December 31, 2009				2008			
	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash and deposits in banks	34,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments under resale agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	541,737	-	-	-	405,411	-	-	-	293,649	-	-	-
Available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	132,152	-	-	-	117,060	-	-	-	15,422	-	-	-
									-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>												
Deposits and other demand liabilities	9,905	6,014	1,311	4,128	1,503	6,238	502	925	6,827	4,963	1,442	5,761
Investments under repurchase agreements	47,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,345	-	-	-
Time deposits and other time liabilities	320,622	-	1,657	48,749	411,295	-	1,126	21,652	387,477	-	2,918	3,057
Financial derivative contracts	317,601	-	-	-	245,574	-	-	-	358,747	-	-	-
Issued debt instruments	9,392	-	-	-	89,258	-	-	-	186,098	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	153,913	-	-	-	55,156	-	-	-	8,967	-	-	-
	2,782	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	2,710	-	-	-

Other  
liabilities

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## Other transactions with related parties

During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Bank had the following significant income (expenses) from services provided to (by) related parties:

Ch\$ million	2010				2009				2008			
	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$	Companies of the Group MCh\$	Associated companies MCh\$	Key personnel MCh\$	Other MCh\$
Income (expense) recorded												
Income and expenses from interests and readjustments	(10,093 )	55	1,279	7	(23,344 )	42	308	(769 )	1,070	-		67
Income and expenses from fees and services	70,359	48	102	93	56,822	71	79	50	47,984	-		11
Net income from financial and foreign exchange operations	86,457	-	(4 )	4,098	129,046	-	2	(13,634)	(210,308)	-		-
Other operating revenues and expenses	(4,866 )	-	-	-	(4,294 )	-	-	-	(3,995 )	-		-
Key personnel compensation and expenses	-	-	(29,879)	-	-	-	(28,663)	-	-	-		(29)
Administrative and other expenses	(20,738 )	(21,777)	-	-	(13,107 )	(16,666)	-	-	(12,656 )	(28,016)		-
Totals	121,119	(21,674)	(28,502)	4,198	145,123	(16,553)	(28,274)	(14,353)	(177,905)	(28,016)		(29)

\* Reflects derivative contracts that hedge Group positions in Chile.

Only transactions with related parties equal to or greater than UF 5,000 are included individually in the table above. Transactions with related parties between UF 1,000 and up to UF 5,000 are included in other transactions with related parties. All transactions were conducted at arms length.

## C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Information

See “Item 18”.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to certain claims and are party to certain legal and arbitration proceedings in the normal course of our business, including claims for alleged operational errors. We do not believe that the liabilities related to such claims and proceedings are likely to have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Disclosure Committee of Santander Chile has defined a significant legal proceeding as that implying an estimated incurred loss greater than an established cutoff amount. This cut-off amount is calculated as 16% of 5% of net interest income plus net fee income plus net financial transactions plus provision expenses plus administrative expenses and depreciation. This amount is then further reduced by 30% for prudence. As of December 31, 2010, this cutoff totaled Ch\$3,117 million (US\$6.5 million). As of December 31, 2010, there were no legal proceedings exceeding that amount. There are no material proceedings in which any of our directors, any members of our senior management, or any of our affiliates is either a party adverse to us or our subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to us or our subsidiaries.

Upon the recommendation of our legal advisors, we estimate that our aggregate liability if all legal proceedings were determined adversely to us could result in significant losses not estimated by us. As of December 31, 2010, we have set aside Ch\$839 million (US\$1.8 million) as provisions for these legal actions. These provisions are presented under the Other provisions item in our financial statements.

Dividends and dividend policy

See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Dividends”.

B. Significant Changes

None.

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## ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

## A. Historical Trading Information

The table below shows, for the periods indicated, the annual, quarterly and monthly high and low closing prices (in nominal Chilean pesos) of the shares of our common stock on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the annual, quarterly and monthly high and low closing prices (in U.S. dollars) as reported by the NYSE.

	Santiago Stock Exchange Common Stock		NYSE ADS(2)	
	High (Ch\$ per share(1))	Low	High (US\$ per ADS)	Low
<b>Annual Price History</b>				
2006	26.20	19.60	51.46	37.40
2007	27.10	21.25	55.30	41.76
2008	24.86	16.51	54.60	28.16
2009	31.00	18.23	64.78	31.22
2010	47.37	30.74	99.44	59.40
<b>Quarterly Price History</b>				
<b>2009</b>				
1st Quarter	23.00	18.23	38.84	31.22
2nd Quarter	23.90	19.44	46.69	34.01
3rd Quarter	30.41	23.34	57.94	44.97
4th Quarter	31.00	26.96	64.78	52.64
<b>2010</b>				
1st Quarter	34.99	30.74	70.63	60.59
2nd Quarter	36.36	31.03	71.88	59.40
3rd Quarter	47.37	34.73	99.44	66.73
4th Quarter	45.20	41.61	97.02	91.28
<b>2011</b>				
1st Quarter	43.65	35.63	93.75	76.06
<b>Monthly Price History</b>				
December 2010	44.30	41.61	95.83	91.38
January 2011	43.65	38.62	93.75	81.42
February 2011	40.02	37.17	86.43	81.16
March 2011	40.05	35.63	86.75	76.06
April 2011	42.01	39.89	92.55	86.25
May 2011	41.19	39.80	92.40	87.91

## B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable

C. Nature of Trading Market

Nature of Trading Market

Shares of our common stock are traded on the Chilean Stock Exchanges. Each ADS represents 1,039 shares of common stock. ADRs have been issued pursuant to the Deposit Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2008, among Santander-Chile, the Depositary and all holders from time to time of ADRs. As of December 31, 2010, 28,770,906 ADSs were outstanding (equivalent to 29,892,971,334 shares of common stock or 15.86% of the total number of issued shares of common stock).

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D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

The legal predecessor of Santander-Chile was Banco Santiago (Santiago). Santiago was incorporated by public deed dated September 7, 1977 granted at the Notary Office of Alfredo Astaburuaga Gálvez. Santiago received its permission to incorporate and function as a bank by Resolution No. 118 of the Superintendency of Banks on October 27, 1977. The Bank's by-laws were approved by Resolution No. 103 of the Superintendency of Banks on September 22, 1977. In January 1997, Santiago merged with Banco O'Higgins' with Santiago as the surviving entity. In 1999, Santiago became a controlled subsidiary of Banco Santander Spain.

On May 24, 2007, we have changed our by-laws insofar as our official name shall be Banco Santander-Chile (formerly: Banco Santander Chile) and that the Bank may also use the following names: Banco Santander Santiago, Santander Santiago, Banco Santander, or Santander (formerly only: Banco Santander Santiago and Santander Santiago.)

Shareholder rights in a Chilean bank that is also an open stock (public) corporation are governed by (1) the corporation's estatutos, which effectively serve the purpose of both the articles or certificate of incorporation and the by-laws of a company incorporated in the United States, (2) the General Banking Law and (3) to the extent not inconsistent with the General Banking Law, by the provisions of Chilean Companies Law applicable to open stock corporations, except for certain provisions that are expressly excluded. Article 137 of the Chilean Companies Law provides that all provisions of the Chilean Companies Law take precedence over any contrary provision in a corporation's estatutos. Both the Chilean Companies Law and our estatutos provide that legal actions by shareholders against us (or our officers or directors) to enforce their rights as shareholders or by one shareholder against another in their capacity as such are to be brought in Chile in arbitration proceedings, notwithstanding the plaintiff's right to submit the action to the ordinary courts of Chile.

The Chilean securities markets are principally regulated by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance under the Chilean Securities Market Law and the Chilean Companies Law. In the case of banks, compliance with these laws is supervised by the Superintendency of Banks. These two laws provide for disclosure requirements, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation and protection of non-controlling investors. The Chilean Securities Market Law sets forth requirements relating to public offerings, stock exchanges and brokers, and outlines disclosure requirements

for companies that issue publicly offered securities. The Chilean Companies Law sets forth the rules and requirements for establishing open stock corporations while eliminating government supervision of closed (closely-held) corporations. Open stock (public) corporations are those with 500 or more shareholders, or companies in which 100 or more shareholders own at least 10.0% of the subscribed capital (excluding those whose individual holdings exceed 10.0%), and all other companies that are registered in the Securities Registry of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance.

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Santander-Chile is a bank providing a broad range of commercial and retail banking services, as well as a variety of financial services. Our objects and purposes can be found in Article 4 of our estatutos.

### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has 11 regular members and 2 alternate members, elected by shareholder vote at General Shareholders' Meetings. The directors may be either shareholders or non-shareholders of the Company. There is no age limit for directors.

A director remains in office for three years and may be reelected indefinitely. If for any reason, the General Shareholders' Meeting where the newly appointments of directors are to be made is not held, the duties of those serving as such shall be extended until their replacements are designated, in which case, the Board of Director shall convene a Meeting at the earliest possible time in order to effect the appointments.

The directors are entitled to compensation for the performance of their duties. The amount of their compensation is determined annually by the General Shareholders' Meeting. In addition, payments in the form of wages, fees, travel accounts, expense accounts, dues as representatives of the Board of Directors and other cash payments, payments in kind or royalties of any sort whatsoever, may be paid to certain directors for the performance of specific duties or tasks in addition to their functions as directors imposed upon them specifically by the General Shareholders' Meeting. Any special compensation is authorized or approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting, and for that purpose, a detailed and separate entry shall be made in the Annual Report, which shall expressly indicate the complete name of each of the directors receiving special compensation.

Without prejudice to any other incapacity or incompatibility established by law, the following may not be directors: (a) those persons who have been sentenced or are being tried, either as principals or accessories, for crimes punishable with a penalty of temporary or permanent suspension from or incapacity to hold public office; (b) those persons who have been declared bankrupt and have not been rehabilitated; (c) members of the House of Representatives and the Senate; (d) directors or employees of any other financial institution; employees appointed by the President of the Republic and employees or officers of (i) the State, (ii) any public service, public institution, semi-public institution, autonomous entity or state-controlled company (any such entity a "Public Entity") or (iii) any enterprise, corporation or public or private entity in which the State or a Public Entity has a majority interest, has made capital contributions, or is represented or participating, provided that persons holding positions in teaching activities in any of the above entities may be directors; and (f) the Bank's employees, which shall not prevent a director from holding on a temporary basis and for a term not to exceed ninety days the position of General Manager. Chief Executive Officers may not be elected as directors.

For purposes of the appointment of directors, each shareholder shall have the right to one vote per share for purposes of appointing a single person, or to distribute his votes in between candidates as he may deem convenient, and the persons obtaining the largest number of votes in the same and single process shall be awarded positions, until all positions have been filled. The election of the regular and alternate board members shall be carried out separately. For purposes of the casting of the vote, the Chairman and the Secretary, together with any other persons that may have been previously designated by the Meeting to sign the minutes thereof, shall issue a certificate giving evidence of the oral votes of shareholders attending, following the order of the list of attendance being taken.

Each shareholder shall be entitled, however, to cast his vote by means of a ballot signed by him, stating whether he signs for his own account or as a representative. This entitlement notwithstanding, in order to expedite the voting process, the Chairman of the Bank or the Superintendency, as the case may be, is entitled to order that the vote be taken alternatively or by oral vote or by means of ballots. At the time of polling, the Chairman may instruct that the

votes be read aloud, in order for those in attendance to count for themselves the number of votes issued and verify the outcome of the voting process.

The Secretary tabulates the votes and the Chairman announces those who have obtained the largest majorities until all the director positions have been filled. The Secretary places the documents evidencing the outcome of the count, duly signed by the persons charged with the duty of verifying the number of votes issued, together with the ballots delivered by the shareholders who did not vote orally, in an envelope which shall be closed and sealed with the corporate seal and shall remain deposited with the Bank for a least two years.

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Every appointment of directors, or any changes in the appointment of directors, shall be transcribed into a public deed before a notary public, published in a newspaper of Santiago and notified to the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions, by means of the filing of a copy of the respective public deed. Likewise, the appointments of General Manager, Manager and Deputy Managers shall be communicated and transcribed into a public deed.

If a director ceases to be able to perform his or her duties, whether by reason of conflict of interest, limitation, legal incapacity or bankruptcy, impossibility, resignation or any other legal cause, the vacancy shall be filled as follows: (a) the positions of regular directors shall be filled by an alternate director; and (b) the positions of alternate directors vacated upon the application of (a) above, and the positions of regular directors if a regular director's position can not be filled pursuant to clause (a) because both alternate members have already become regular members, shall be filled by the Board of Directors on its first meeting after the vacancy occurs. Board members appointed pursuant to clause (b) will remain in the position until the next General Shareholders' Meeting, where the appointment may be ratified, in which case, the replacement director will remain in his or her position until the expiration of the term of the director he or she replaced.

The alternate directors may temporarily replace regular directors in case of their absence or temporary inability to attend a board meeting, or in a definitive manner in case of vacancy. The alternate board members are always entitled to attend and speak at board meetings. They will be entitled to vote at such meetings only when a regular member is absent and such alternate member acts as the absent member's replacement.

During the first meeting following the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall elect in separate votes from among its members, a Chairman, a First Vice Chairman and a Second Vice Chairman. In the event of a tie, the appointment shall be decided by lottery.

The Board of Directors meet in ordinary sessions at least once a month, held on pre-set dates and times determined by the Board. Extraordinary meetings are held whenever called by the Chairman, whether at his own will or upon the request of three or more directors, so long as the Chairman determines in advance that the meeting is justified, except if the request is made by the absolute majority of the directors in office, in which case the meeting shall be held without such prior determination. The extraordinary meetings may only address those matters specifically included in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting, except that, if the meeting is attended by all the directors in office, they may agree otherwise by a unanimous vote. Extraordinary meetings shall be called by means of a written instrument signed by the Chairman or the Secretary or his alternate and delivered to each of the directors at least three days prior to the date set for the meeting.

The quorum for the Board of Directors' Meeting is six of its members. Resolutions shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of the absolute majority of the attending directors. In the event of a tie, the person acting as the Chairman of the meeting shall cast a deciding vote.

Directors having a vested interest in a negotiation, act, contract or transaction that is not related to the bank business, either as principal or as representative of another person, shall communicate such fact to the other directors. If the respective resolutions are approved by the Board, it shall be in accordance to the prevailing fair market conditions and director's interest must be disclosed at the next General Shareholders' Meeting.

The discussions and resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be recorded in a special book of minutes maintained by the Secretary. The relevant minutes shall be signed by the directors attending the meeting and by the Secretary, or his alternate. If a director determines that the minutes for a meeting are inaccurate or incomplete, he is entitled to record an objection before actually signing the minutes. The resolutions adopted may be carried out prior to the approval of the minutes at a subsequent meeting. In the event of death, refusal or incapacity for any reason of any of the directors



attending to sign the minutes, such circumstance shall be recorded at the end of the minutes stating the reason for the impediment.

The directors are personally liable for all of the acts they effect in the performance of their duties. Any director who wishes to disclaim responsibility for any act or resolution of the Board of Directors must to record his opposition in the minutes, and the Chairman must report the opposition at the following General Shareholders' Meeting.

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The Board will represent the Bank in and out of court and, for the performance of the Bank's business, a circumstance that will not be necessary to prove before third parties, it will be empowered with all the authorities and powers of administration that the law or the by-laws do not set as exclusive to the General Shareholders' Meeting, without being necessary to grant any special power of attorney, even for those acts that the law requires to do so. This provision is notwithstanding the judicial representation of the Bank that is part of the General Manager's authorities. The Board may delegate part of its authority to the General Manager, to the Managers, Deputy Managers or Attorneys of the Bank, a Director, a Commission of Directors, and for specifically determined purposes, in other persons.

Meetings and Voting Rights

An ordinary annual meeting of shareholders is held within the first four months of each year. The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders is the corporate body that approves the annual financial statements, approves all dividends in accordance with the dividend policy determined by our Board of Directors, elects the Board of Directors and approves any other matter that does not require an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The last ordinary annual meeting of our shareholders was held on April 26, 2011. Extraordinary meetings may be called by our Board of Directors when deemed appropriate, and ordinary or extraordinary meetings must be called by our Board of Directors when requested by shareholders representing at least 10.0% of the issued voting shares or by the Superintendency of Banks. Notice to convene the ordinary annual meeting or an extraordinary meeting is given by means of three notices which must be published in a newspaper of our corporate domicile (currently Santiago) or in the Official Gazette in a prescribed manner, and the first notice must be published not less than 15 days nor more than 20 days in advance of the scheduled meeting. Notice must also be mailed 15 days in advance to each shareholder and given to the Superintendency of Banks and the Chilean Stock Exchanges. Currently, we publish our official notices in the El Mercurio newspaper of Santiago.

The quorum for a shareholders' meeting is established by the presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders representing at least an absolute majority of the issued shares. If a quorum is not present at the first meeting, the meeting can be reconvened (in accordance with the procedures described in the previous paragraph) and, upon the meeting being reconvened, shareholders present at the reconvened meeting are deemed to constitute a quorum regardless of the percentage of the shares represented. The shareholders' meetings pass resolutions by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of those voting shares present or represented at the meeting. The vote required at any shareholders' meeting to approve any of the following actions, however, is a two-thirds majority of the issued shares:

- a change in corporate form, spin-off or merger;
- an amendment of the term of existence, if any, and the early dissolution of the bank;
- a change in corporate domicile;
- a decrease of corporate capital previously approved by the Superintendency of Banks, provided it is not reduced below the legal minimum capital;
- a decrease in the number of directors previously approved by the Superintendency of Banks;
- the approval of contributions and appraisal of properties other than cash, in those cases where it is permitted by the General Banking Act;
- the amendment of authority of the general shareholders' meeting or the restriction of the authority of the Board of Directors;

- the transfer of 50.0% or more of the corporate assets, regardless of whether it includes liabilities, or the implementation or amendment of any business plan that contemplates the transfer of 50.0% or more of the corporate assets;
- a change in the manner of distribution of profits established in the by-laws;

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- any non-cash distribution in respect of the shares;
  - the repurchase of shares of stock in the Bank; or
- the approval of material related-party transactions when requested by shareholders representing at least 5.0% of the issued and outstanding shares with right to vote if they determine that the terms and conditions of those transactions are not favorable to the interests of the bank or if two independent assessments of those transactions requested by the Board materially differ from each other.

Shareholders may accumulate their votes for the election of directors and cast all of their votes in favor of one person.

In general, Chilean law does not require a Chilean open stock corporation to provide the level and type of information that U.S. securities laws require a reporting company to provide to its shareholders in connection with a solicitation of proxies. However, shareholders are entitled to examine the books of the bank within the 15-day period before the ordinary annual meeting. Under Chilean law, a notice of a shareholders' meeting listing matters to be addressed at the meeting must be mailed not fewer than 15 days prior to the date of such meeting, and, in cases of an ordinary annual meeting, shareholders holding a prescribed minimum investment must be sent an Annual Report of the bank's activities which includes audited financial statements. Shareholders who do not fall into this category but who request it must also be sent a copy of the bank's Annual Report. In addition to these requirements, we regularly provide, and management currently intends to continue to provide, together with the notice of shareholders' meeting, a proposal for the final annual dividend.

The Chilean Corporations Law provides that whenever shareholders representing 10.0% or more of the issued voting shares so request, a Chilean company's Annual Report must include, in addition to the materials provided by the Board of Directors to shareholders, such shareholders' comments and proposals in relation to the company's affairs. Similarly, the Chilean Corporations Law provides that whenever the Board of Directors of an open stock corporation convenes an ordinary shareholders' meeting and solicits proxies for that meeting, or distributes information supporting its decisions, or other similar material, it is obligated to include as an annex to its Annual Report any pertinent comments and proposals that may have been made by shareholders owning 10.0% or more of the company's voting shares who have requested that such comments and proposals be so included.

Only shareholders registered as such with us on the fifth business day prior to the date of a meeting are entitled to attend and vote their shares. A shareholder may appoint another individual (who need not be a shareholder) as his proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. Every shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a shareholders' meeting has one vote for every share subscribed. Each share represents one vote and there are no special classes of shares with different rights. Our by-laws do not include any condition that is more significant than required by law to change the right of shareholders.

## Capitalization

Under Chilean law, the shareholders of a company, acting at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, have the power to authorize an increase in such company's capital. When an investor subscribes for issued shares, the shares are registered in such investor's name, even if not paid for, and the investor is treated as a shareholder for all purposes except with regard to receipt of dividends and the return of capital, provided that the shareholders may, by amending the by-laws, also grant the right to receive dividends or distributions of capital. The investor becomes eligible to receive dividends and returns of capital once it has paid for the shares (if it has paid for only a portion of such shares, it is entitled to reserve a corresponding pro-rata portion of the dividends declared and/or returns of capital with respect to such shares unless the company's by-laws provide otherwise). If an investor does not pay for shares for which it has

subscribed on or prior to the date agreed upon for payment, the company is entitled under Chilean law to auction the shares on the stock exchange and collect the difference, if any, between the subscription price and the auction proceeds. However, until such shares are sold at auction, the subscriber continues to exercise all the rights of a shareholder (except the right to receive dividends and return of capital).

Article 22 of the Chilean Corporations Law states that the purchaser of shares of a company implicitly accepts its by-laws and any agreements adopted at shareholders' meetings.

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### Approval of Financial Statements

Our Board of Directors is required to submit our audited financial statements to the shareholders annually for their approval. The approval or rejection of such financial statements is entirely within our shareholders' discretion. If our shareholders reject our financial statements, our Board of Directors must submit new financial statements not later than 60 days from the date of such rejection. If our shareholders reject our new financial statements, our entire Board of Directors is deemed removed from office and a new Board of Directors is elected at the same meeting. Directors who individually approved such rejected financial statements are disqualified for re-election for the ensuing period.

### Registrations and Transfers

We act as our own registrar and transfer agent, as is customary among Chilean companies. In the case of jointly owned shares, an attorney-in-fact must be appointed to represent the joint owners in dealings with us.

### Dividend, Liquidation and Appraisal Rights

Under the Chilean Corporations Law, Chilean companies are generally required to distribute at least 30.0% of their earnings as dividends.

In the event of any loss of capital, no dividends can be distributed so long as such loss is not recovered. Also, no dividends of a bank above the legal minimum can be distributed if doing so would result in the bank exceeding its ratio of risk-weighted assets to regulatory capital or total assets.

Dividends that are declared but not paid by the date set for payment at the time of declaration are adjusted from the date set for payment to the date such dividends are actually paid, and they accrue interest.

We may declare a dividend in cash or in shares. When a share dividend is declared above the legal minimum (which minimum must be paid in cash), our shareholders must be given the option to elect to receive cash. Our ADS holders may, in the absence of an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or an available exemption from the registration requirement thereunder, effectively be required to receive a dividend in cash. See "Item 10: B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Preemptive Rights and Increases of Share Capital". A dividend entitlement lapses after 5 years and the funds go to the Chilean Treasury.

In the event of our liquidation, the holders of fully paid shares would participate equally and pro rata, in proportion to the number of paid-in shares held by them, in the assets available after payment of all creditors. The holders of fully paid shares would not be required to contribute additional capital to the Bank in the event of our liquidation.

In accordance with the General Banking Law, our shareholders do not have appraisal rights.

### Ownership Restrictions

Under Article 12 of the Chilean Securities Market Law and the regulations of the Superintendency of Banks, shareholders of open stock corporations are required to report the following to the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance and the Chilean Stock Exchanges:

- any direct or indirect acquisition or sale of shares that results in the holder's acquiring or disposing, directly or indirectly, 10.0% or more of an open stock corporation's share capital; and

- any direct or indirect acquisition or sale of shares or options to buy or sell shares, in any amount, if made by a holder of 10.0% or more of an open stock corporation's capital or if made by a director, liquidator, main officer, general manager or manager of such corporation.

In addition, majority shareholders must include in their report whether their purpose is to acquire control of the company or if they are making a financial investment. A beneficial owner of ADSs representing 10.0% or more of our share capital will be subject to these reporting requirements under Chilean law.

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Under Article 54 of the Chilean Securities Market Law and the regulations of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, persons or entities intending to acquire control, directly or indirectly, of an open stock corporation, regardless of the acquisition vehicle or procedure, and including acquisitions made through direct subscriptions or private transactions, are also required to inform the public of such acquisition at least 10 business days before the date on which the transaction is to be completed, but in any case, as soon as negotiations regarding the change of control begin (i.e., when information and documents concerning the target are delivered to the potential acquiror) through a filing with the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, the stock exchanges and the companies controlled by and that control the target and through a notice published in two Chilean newspapers, which notice must disclose, among other information, the person or entity purchasing or selling and the price and conditions of any negotiations.

Prior to such publication, a written communication to such effect must be sent to the target corporation, to the controlling corporation, to the corporations controlled by the target corporation, to the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, and to the Chilean stock exchanges on which the securities are listed.

In addition to the foregoing, Article 54A of the Chilean Securities Market Law requires that within two business days of the completion of the transactions pursuant to which a person has acquired control of a publicly traded company, a notice shall be published in the same newspapers in which the notice referred to above was published and notices shall be sent to the same persons mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

The provisions of the aforementioned articles do not apply whenever the acquisition is being made through a tender or exchange offer.

Title XXV of the Chilean Securities Market Law on tender offers and the regulations of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance provide that the following transactions must be carried out through a tender offer:

- an offer which allows a person to take control of a publicly traded company, unless (i) the shares are being sold by a controlling shareholder of such company at a price in cash which is not substantially higher than the market price and the shares of such company are actively traded on a stock exchange and (ii) those shares are acquired (a) through a capital increase, (b) as a consequence of a merger, (c) by inheritance or (d) through a forced sale; and
- an offer for a controlling percentage of the shares of a listed company if such person intends to take control of the parent company (whether listed or not) of such listed company, to the extent that the listed company represents 75.0% or more of the consolidated net worth of the parent company.

In addition, Article 69bis of the Companies Law requires that whenever a controlling shareholder acquires two thirds of the voting shares of a listed company, such controlling shareholder must offer to purchase the remaining shares from the non-controlling shareholders in a tender offer.

Article 200 of the Chilean Securities Market Law prohibits any shareholder that has taken control of a publicly traded company to acquire, for a period of 12 months from the date of the transaction in which it gained control of the publicly traded company, a number of shares equal to or greater than 3.0% of the outstanding issued shares of the target without making a tender offer at a price per share not lower than the price paid at the time of taking control. Should the acquisition from the other shareholders of the company be made on a stock exchange and on a pro rata basis, the controlling shareholder may purchase a higher percentage of shares, if so permitted by the regulations of the stock exchange.

Title XV of the Chilean Securities Market Law sets forth the basis to determine what constitutes a controlling power, a direct holding and a related party. The Chilean Securities Market Law defines control as the power of a person or



group of persons acting (either directly or through other entities or persons) pursuant to a joint action agreement, to direct the majority of the votes at the shareholders' meetings of the corporation, to elect the majority of members of its Board of Directors, or to influence the management of the corporation significantly. Significant influence is deemed to exist in respect of the person or group of persons with an agreement to act jointly that holds, directly or indirectly, at least 25.0% of the voting share capital, unless:

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- another person or group of persons acting pursuant to joint action agreement, directly or indirectly, controls a stake equal to or greater than the percentage controlled by such person or group of persons;
- the person or group does not control, directly or indirectly, more than 40.0% of the voting share capital and the percentage controlled is lower than the sum of the shares held by other shareholders holding more than 5.0% of the share capital (either directly or pursuant to a joint action agreement); or
- in cases where the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance has ruled otherwise, based on the distribution or atomization of the overall shareholding.

According to the Chilean Securities Market Law, a joint action agreement is an agreement among two or more parties which, directly or indirectly, own shares in a corporation at the same time and whereby they agree to participate with the same interest in the management of the corporation or in taking control of the same. The law presumes that such an agreement exists between:

- a principal and its agents;
- spouses and relatives within certain degrees of kinship;
- entities within the same business group; and
- an entity and its controller or any of the members of the controller.

Likewise, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance may determine that a joint action agreement exists between two or more entities considering, among other things, the number of companies in which they participate and the frequency with which they vote identically in the election of directors, appointment of managers and other resolutions passed at extraordinary shareholders' meetings.

According to Article 96 of the Chilean Securities Market Law, a business group is a group of entities with such ties in their ownership, management or credit liabilities that it may be assumed that the economic and financial action of such members is directed by, or subordinated to, the joint interests of the group, or that there are common credit risks in the credits granted to, or in the acquisition of securities issued by, them. According to the Chilean Securities Market Law, the following entities are part of the same business group:

- a company and its controller;
- all the companies with a common controller together with that controller;
- all the entities that the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance declares to be part of the business group due to one or more of the following reasons:
  - a substantial part of the assets of the company is involved in the business group, whether as investments in securities, equity rights, loans or guaranties;
  - the company has a significant level of indebtedness and the business group has a material participation as a lender or guarantor;
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any member of a group of controlling entities of a company mentioned in the first two bullets above and there are grounds to include it in the business group; or

- the company is controlled by a member of a group of controlling entities and there are grounds to include it in the business group.

Article 36 of the General Banking Law states that as a matter of public policy, no person or company may acquire, directly or indirectly, more than 10.0% of the shares of a bank without the prior authorization of the Superintendency of Banks, which may not be unreasonably withheld. The prohibition would also apply to beneficial owners of ADSs. In the absence of such authorization, any person or group of persons acting in concert would not be permitted to exercise voting rights with respect to the shares or ADSs acquired. In determining whether or not to

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issue such an authorization, the Superintendency of Banks considers a number of factors enumerated in the General Banking Law, including the financial stability of the purchasing party.

According to Article 35bis of the General Banking Law, the prior authorization of the Superintendency of Banks is required for:

- the merger of two or more banks;
- the acquisition of all or a substantial portion of a banks' assets and liabilities by another bank;
- the control by the same person, or controlling group, of two or more banks; or
- a substantial increase in the existing control of a bank by a controlling shareholder of that bank.

This prior authorization is only required when the acquiring bank or the resulting group of banks would own a significant market share in loans, defined by the Superintendency of Banks to be more than 15.0% of all loans in the Chilean banking system. The intended purchase, merger or expansion may be denied by the Superintendency of Banks; or, if the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined to be more than 20.0% of all loans in the Chilean banking system, the purchase, merger, or expansion may be conditioned on one or more of the following:

- the bank or banks maintaining regulatory capital higher than 8.0% and up to 14.0% of risk-weighted assets;
- the technical reserve established in Article 65 of the General Banking Law being applicable when deposits exceed one and a half times the resulting bank's paid-in capital and reserves; or
- the margin for interbank loans be reduced to 20.0% of the resulting bank's regulatory capital.

If the acquiring bank or resulting group would own a market share in loans determined by the Superintendency of Banks to be more than 15% but less than 20%, the authorization will be conditioned on the bank or banks maintaining a regulatory capital not lower than 10% of their risks weighted assets for the period specified by the Superintendency of Banks, which may not be less than one year. The calculation of the risk weighted assets is based on a five category risk classification system applied to a bank's assets that is based on the Basel Committee recommendations.

According to the General Banking Law, a bank may not grant loans to related parties on terms more favorable than those generally offered to non-related parties. Article 84 No. 2 of the General Banking Law and the regulations issued by the Superintendency of Banks creates the presumption that natural persons who are holders of shares and who beneficially own more than 1.0% of the shares are related to the bank and imposes certain restrictions on the amounts and terms of loans made by banks to related parties. This presumption would also apply to beneficial owners of ADSs representing more than 1.0% of the shares. Finally, according to the regulations of the Superintendency of Banks, Chilean banks that issue ADSs are required to inform the Superintendency of Banks if any person, directly or indirectly, acquires ADSs representing 5.0% or more of the total amount of shares of capital stock issued by such bank.

Article 16bis of the General Banking Law provides that the individuals or legal entities that, individually or with other people, directly control a bank and who individually own more than 10.0% of its shares must send to the Superintendency of Banks reliable information on their financial situation in the form and in the opportunity set forth in Resolution No. 3,156 of the Superintendency of Banks.

There are no limitations for non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on the securities.

#### Preemptive Rights and Increases of Share Capital

The Chilean Corporations Law provides that whenever a Chilean company issues new shares for cash, it must offer its existing shareholders the right to purchase a number of shares sufficient to maintain their existing ownership percentages in the company. Pursuant to this requirement, preemptive rights in connection with any

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future issue of shares will be offered by us to the Depositary as the registered owner of the shares underlying the ADSs. However, the Depositary will not be able to make such preemptive rights available to holders of ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to the underlying shares or an exemption from the registration requirements thereunder is available.

We intend to evaluate, at the time of any preemptive rights offering, the practicality under Chilean law and Central Bank regulations in effect at the time of making such rights available to our ADS holders, as well as the costs and potential liabilities associated with registration of such rights and the related shares of common stock under the Securities Act, and the indirect benefits to us of thereby enabling the exercise by all or certain holders of ADSs of their preemptive rights and any other factors we consider appropriate at the time, and then to make a decision as to whether to file such registration statement. We cannot assure you that any registration statement would be filed. If we do not file a registration statement and no exemption from the registration requirements under the Securities Act is available, the Depositary will sell such holders' preemptive rights and distribute the proceeds thereof if a premium can be recognized over the cost of such sale. In the event that the Depositary is not able, or determines that it is not feasible, to sell such rights at a premium over the cost of any such sale, all or certain holders of ADSs may receive no value for such rights. Non-U.S. holders of ADSs may be able to exercise their preemptive rights regardless of whether a registration statement is filed. The inability of all or certain holders of ADSs to exercise preemptive rights in respect of shares of common stock underlying such ADSs could result in such holders not maintaining their percentage ownership of the common stock following such preemptive rights offering unless such holder made additional market purchases of ADSs or shares of common stock.

Under Chilean law, preemptive rights are exercisable or freely transferable by shareholders during a period that cannot be less than 30 days following the grant of such rights. During such period, and for an additional 30-day period thereafter, a Chilean corporation is not permitted to offer any unsubscribed shares for sale to third parties on terms which are more favorable than those offered to its shareholders. At the end of such additional 30-day period, a Chilean open stock corporation is authorized to sell unsubscribed shares to third parties on any terms, provided they are sold on a Chilean stock exchange. Unsubscribed shares that are not sold on a Chilean stock exchange can be sold to third parties only on terms no more favorable for the purchaser than those offered to shareholders.

### C. Material Contracts

On December 3, 2007, we entered into a long-term contract with Produban for the operation of certain of our systems, providing us with information data processing, technology services and hardware infrastructure to run our core transactional systems. On April 4, 2008, the Superintendency of Bank authorized the transfer of the Bank's data processing center from IBM Chile to Produban, a subsidiary of Banco Santander, S.A. located in Madrid, Spain. This contract also includes an improvement in transactional capacities, services and back-up requirement compared to previous services. We agreed to pay Produban approximately €55 million (US\$77 million) in the next five years. In 2011, payments to Produban totaled Ch\$10,801 million (US\$23.1 million).

On December 30, 2009, Banco Santander-Chile sold the building located at calle Bandera N°201 to "IM Trust Administradora General de Fondos para el Fondo de Inversión Privado Inmobiliario Banderas" a private real estate investment fund. The total payment for this transaction amounted to Ch\$11,102 million. The building's book value at the time of the sale was Ch\$4,030 million, yielding an income of Ch\$7,072 million from the sale, included in other operating income line in the Consolidated Income Statement.

In April 2010, Banco Santander-Chile sold 5 offices. At the time of sale, the total accounting value of these assets was Ch\$4,927 million and their selling price was Ch\$11,547 million, generating a Ch\$ 6,620 million profit.

In June 2010, Banco Santander-Chile sold 11 offices. At the time of sale, the total accounting value of these assets was Ch\$8,138 million and their selling price was Ch\$14,546 million, generating a Ch\$ 6,408 million profit.

In July 2010, Banco Santander-Chile sold a piece of property. At the time of sale, the total accounting value of this good was Ch\$380 million and its selling price was Ch\$376 million, generating a Ch\$ 4 million loss, included in the other operating expenses line.

In October 2010, Banco Santander-Chile tendered the sale of 16 offices. The sale was awarded by Compañía de Seguros CorpSeguros S.A. for Ch\$18,479 million (UF 861,320), which generated an approximate profit for Ch\$10,229 million. Its accounting value was Ch\$8,250 million (UF 387,227). The bill of sale was signed on October 2010.

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In November 2010, Banco Santander-Chile sold a piece of property. At the time of sale, the total accounting value of this good was Ch\$158 million and its selling price was Ch\$220 million, generating a Ch\$ 62 million profit.

In December 2010, Banco Santander-Chile sold 11 offices. At the time of sale, the total accounting value of these assets was Ch\$4,257 million and their selling price was Ch\$11,934 million, generating a Ch\$ 7,677 million profit.

### D. Exchange Controls

The Central Bank is responsible for, among other things, monetary policies and exchange controls in Chile. Appropriate registration of a foreign investment in Chile grants the investor access to the Formal Exchange Market. See “Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates”. Foreign investments can be registered with the Foreign Investment Committee under Decree Law No. 600 or can be registered with the Central Bank under the Central Bank Act. The Central Bank Act is an organic constitutional law requiring a “special majority” vote of the Chilean Congress to be amended. Since April 18, 2001, all exchange controls in Chile have been eliminated.

Previously, Chilean law mandated that holders of shares of Chilean companies that were not residents of Chile register as foreign investors under one of the foreign investment regimes contemplated by Chilean law in order to receive dividends, sale proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares remitted outside Chile through the Formal Exchange Market. Under the Foreign Investment Contract (as defined herein), the Depositary, on behalf of ADS holders, is granted access to the Formal Exchange Market to convert cash dividends from Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars and to pay such U.S. dollars to ADS holders outside Chile, net of taxes, and no separate registration by ADR holders is required. As of April 19, 2001, the Central Bank deregulated the Exchange Market, eliminating the need to obtain approval from the Central Bank in order to remit dividends, but at the same time eliminating the possibility of guaranteeing access to the Formal Exchange Market. It is important to point out that this does not affect the current Foreign Investment Contract, which was signed prior to April 19, 2001, and still permits access to the Formal Exchange Market based on the prior approval of the Central Bank. Therefore the holders of ADRs of Santander-Chile are still subject to the Foreign Investment Contract, including its clauses referring to the prior exchange rules including the now extinct Chapter XXVI of the Compendium.

On January 3, 2011, Chile’s Central Bank announced plans to increase its total international reserves by US\$12 billion in 2011. In the first phase, the Central Bank bought US\$50 million a day from January 5 to February 9. The Central Bank will announce the rest of the phases at a later date and, depending on market conditions, could revise the currency intervention program, which is expected to last throughout 2011. We expect the effect of these purchases will be to devalue the peso against the dollar, although actual outcomes could differ due to macroeconomic and other factors. As of May 31, 2011, there had been no further announcements from the Central Bank regarding this program.

### E. Taxation

The following discussion summarizes certain material Chilean tax and United States federal income tax consequences to beneficial owners arising from the ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock and ADSs. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all potential Chilean tax and United States federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to own or dispose of shares of our common stock and ADSs and is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor. This summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or other taxing jurisdiction other than Chile and the United States. There is currently no income tax treaty between the United States and Chile. However, the U.S. government and the government of Chile signed on February 4, 2010 the Proposed 2010 Income Tax Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile (the “Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty”), which is now subject to ratification by the U.S. Senate. If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, U.S. investors should consult their tax advisers



as to the applicability of the treaty in their particular circumstances.

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### Material Tax Consequences of Owning Shares of Our Common Stock or ADSs

#### Chilean Tax Considerations

The following discussion is based on material Chilean income tax laws presently in force, including Ruling No. 324 of January 29, 1990 of the Chilean Internal Revenue Service and other applicable regulations and rulings. The discussion summarizes the material Chilean income tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs or shares of common stock received in exchange for ADSs by an individual who is not domiciled in or a resident of Chile or a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile and does not have a permanent establishment located in Chile, which we refer to as a foreign holder. For purposes of Chilean law, an individual holder is a resident of Chile if he or she has resided in Chile for more than six consecutive months in one calendar year or for a total of more than six months, whether consecutive or not, in two consecutive tax years. An individual holder is domiciled in Chile if he or she resides in Chile with the purpose of staying in Chile (such purpose to be evidenced by circumstances such as the acceptance of employment within Chile or the relocation of his or her family to Chile). This discussion is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor, which can be rendered only in light of that investor's particular tax situation.

Under Chilean law, provisions contained in statutes such as tax rates applicable to foreign holders, the computation of taxable income for Chilean purposes and the manner in which Chilean taxes are imposed and collected may be amended only by another statute. In addition, the Chilean tax authorities issue rulings and regulations of either general or specific application interpreting the provisions of Chilean tax law. Absent a retroactive law, Chilean taxes may not be assessed retroactively against taxpayers who act in good faith relying on such rulings and regulations, but Chilean tax authorities may change said rulings and regulations prospectively. There is no general income tax treaty in force between Chile and the United States (a treaty has been signed).

#### Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

Cash dividends paid by us with respect to the ADSs or shares of common stock held by a Foreign Holder will be subject to a 35.0% Chilean withholding tax, which is withheld and paid over by us. We refer to this as the Chilean withholding tax. A credit against the Chilean withholding tax is available based on the level of corporate income tax, or first category tax, actually paid by us on the taxable income to which the dividend is imputed; however, this credit does not reduce the Chilean withholding tax on a one-for-one basis because it also increases the base on which the Chilean withholding tax is imposed. In addition, distribution of book income in excess of retained taxable income is subject to the Chilean withholding tax, but such distribution is not eligible for the credit. Under Chilean income tax law, for purposes of determining the level of the first category tax that has been paid by us, dividends generally are assumed to have been paid out of our oldest retained taxable profits. The first category tax rate is 20.0% this year. The foregoing tax consequences apply to cash dividends paid by us. Dividend distributions made in property (other than shares of common stock) will be subject to the same Chilean tax rules as cash dividends.

If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, it would among other things reduce the current rate of withholding on dividends paid to U.S. investors who are eligible for the benefits of such treaty. If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, U.S. investors should consult their tax advisers as to the applicability of the treaty in their particular circumstances.

#### Capital Gains

Gains realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition by a foreign holder of ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs) will not be subject to Chilean taxation, provided that such disposition occurs outside Chile. The deposit and

withdrawal of shares of common stock in exchange for ADRs will not be subject to any Chilean taxes.

Gains recognized on a sale or exchange of shares of common stock received in exchange for ADSs (as distinguished from sales or exchanges of ADSs representing such shares of common stock) by a foreign holder will be subject to both the first category tax and the Chilean withholding tax (the former being creditable against the latter) if (1) the foreign holder has held such shares of common stock for less than one year since exchanging ADSs for the shares of common stock, (2) the foreign holder acquired and disposed of the shares of common stock in the ordinary course of its business or as a regular trader of stock or (3) the sale is made to a company in which the foreign holder holds an interest (10.0% or more of the shares in the case of open stock corporations). A 20% withholding will be made on account of the seller's final taxes. In all other cases, gain on the disposition of shares of common stock will be subject only to the first category tax levied as a sole tax. However, in these latter cases, if it is impossible to determine the taxable capital gain, a 5.0% withholding will be imposed on the total amount to be remitted abroad without any deductions as a provisional payment of the total tax due.

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The tax basis of shares of common stock received in exchange for ADSs will be the acquisition value of such shares. The valuation procedure set forth in the deposit agreement, which values shares of common stock that are being exchanged at the highest price at which they trade on the Santiago Stock Exchange on the date of the exchange, generally will determine the acquisition value for this purpose. Consequently, the conversion of ADSs into shares of common stock and sale of such shares of common stock for the value established under the deposit agreement will not generate a capital gain subject to taxation in Chile, as long as the sale price is equal to the acquisition price fixed at the moment of the conversion. In the event that the sale price is greater than the acquisition price, said capital gain is subject to the first category tax and the additional taxes mentioned above.

The distribution and exercise of preemptive rights relating to the shares of common stock will not be subject to Chilean taxation. Amounts received in exchange for the shares or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the shares will be subject to both the first category tax and the Chilean withholding tax (the former being creditable against the latter to the extent described above).

If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, it may further restrict the amount of Chilean tax, if any, imposed on gains derived from the sale or exchange of shares of common stock by U.S. residents eligible for the benefits of the treaty. If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, U.S. investors should consult their tax advisers as to the applicability of the treaty in their particular circumstances.

The Chilean Internal Revenue Service has not enacted any rule nor issued any ruling about the applicability of the following norms to the foreign holders of ADRs.

Pursuant to an amendment to the Chilean Income Tax Law published on November 7, 2001 (Law No. 19,768, amended by Law 20,448, dated August 13, 2010), the sale and disposition of shares of Chilean public corporations which are actively traded on stock exchanges is exempted from Chilean taxes on capital gains if the sale or disposition was made on a local stock exchange so long as the shares were purchased on a public stock exchange. Sin embargo la Law N°20,448 limited this benefit to shares acquired and sold on a local stock exchange, with which it is unlikely that it will apply to the sale of share resulting from an exchange of ADSs. Investors who request delivery of ADSs in the form of shares of common stock should consult with their tax adviser to determine whether such shares will be eligible for the foregoing exemption.

### Other Chilean Taxes

No Chilean inheritance, gift or succession taxes apply to the transfer or disposition of the ADSs by a foreign holder but such taxes generally will apply to the transfer at death or by a gift of shares of common stock by a foreign holder. No Chilean stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties apply to foreign holders of ADSs or shares of common stock.

### Withholding Tax Certificates

Upon request, we will provide to foreign holders appropriate documentation evidencing the payment of the Chilean withholding tax.

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U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares of our common stock or ADSs to U.S. holders described below, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to hold such securities. The discussion applies only if you hold shares of our common stock or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes and it does not address special classes of holders, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- dealers and traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- persons holding shares or ADSs as part of a hedge, "straddle," conversion transaction, or integrated transaction;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt entities, including "individual retirement accounts" or "Roth IRAs";
- persons holding shares of our common stock or ADSs that own or are deemed to own ten percent or more of our voting stock; and
- persons who acquired shares of our common stock or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option plan or otherwise as compensation.

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If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds shares of our common stock or ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding shares of our common stock or ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the shares of our common stock or ADSs.

As used herein, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock or ADSs that is for U.S. federal tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. It is also based in part on representations by the Depository and assumes that each obligation under the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. Please consult your own tax advisers concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

In general, if you own ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom American depository shares are released prior to delivery of shares to the Depository (“pre-release”) or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between U.S. holders of American depository shares and the issuer of the security underlying the American depository shares may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits for holders of American depository shares. These actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rates of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the creditability of Chilean taxes and the availability of the reduced rates for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each described below, could be affected by future actions that may be taken by such parties or intermediaries.

This discussion assumes that we are not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, as described below.

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## Taxation of Distributions

Distributions paid on shares of our common stock or ADSs, other than certain pro rata distributions of common shares or rights, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Because we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions generally will be reported to U.S. holders as dividends. Subject to applicable limitations, under current law, certain dividends paid by “qualified foreign corporations” to certain non-corporate U.S. holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013, will be taxable at reduced rates, up to a maximum rate of 15%. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock that is readily tradable on a securities market in the United States, such as the NYSE where our ADSs are traded. You should consult your own tax advisers to determine whether the favorable rates may apply to dividends you receive and whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to be taxed at the favorable rates. The amount of the dividend will include any amounts withheld by us or our paying agent in respect of Chilean taxes at the effective dividend withholding tax rate as described above under “—Chilean Tax Considerations.” The amount of the dividend will be treated as foreign-source dividend income to you and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code.

Dividends will be included in your income on the date of your (or in the case of ADSs, the Depository’s) receipt of the dividend. The amount of any dividend income paid in Chilean pesos will be the U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. You may have foreign currency gain or loss if the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of its receipt.

Subject to applicable limitations that may vary depending upon your circumstances, Chilean taxes withheld from cash dividends on shares of our common stock or ADSs, reduced in respect of any first category tax, as described above under “—Chilean Tax Considerations,” generally will be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability. If, however, the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, any Chilean income taxes withheld from dividends on shares or ADSs in excess of the rate provided by the treaty will not be creditable by a U.S. holder who is eligible for the benefits of the treaty. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and you should consult your own tax advisers to determine whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to make effective use of foreign tax credits. Instead of claiming a credit, you may, at your election, deduct such Chilean taxes in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law.

## Sale or Other Disposition of Shares or ADSs

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss you realize on the sale or other disposition of shares of our common stock or ADSs generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares of our common stock or ADSs for more than one year. The amount of your gain or loss will be equal to the difference between your tax basis in the shares of our common stock or ADSs disposed of and the amount realized on the disposition in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. If a Chilean tax is withheld on the sale or disposition of the shares of our common stock or ADSs, your amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of such sale or disposition before deduction of the Chilean tax. See “—Chilean Tax Considerations - Capital Gains” for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Chile. Such gain or loss generally will be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, you may not be able to use the credit arising from any Chilean tax imposed on the disposition of shares of our common stock or ADSs unless you have other foreign source income in the appropriate foreign tax credit category. If the Proposed U.S.-Chile Treaty becomes effective, however, a U.S. holder who is eligible for the benefits of the treaty may elect to treat disposition gain that is subject to Chilean tax as

foreign source gain and claim a credit in respect of the tax. You should consult your tax advisers as to whether the Chilean tax on gains may be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax on foreign-source income from other sources. Alternatively, instead of claiming a credit, you may elect to deduct otherwise creditable Chilean taxes in computing your income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law.



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### Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Based on proposed Treasury regulations (“Proposed Regulations”), which are proposed to be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1994, we believe that we were not a “Passive Foreign Investment Company” (“PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the year ended December 31, 2010. However, since the Proposed Regulations may not be finalized in their current form and since PFIC status depends upon the composition of a company’s income and assets and the market value of its assets (including, among others, less than 25 percent owned equity investments) from time to time, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for any taxable year. If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which you held an ADS or a share of our common stock, certain adverse tax consequences could apply to you.

If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which you held shares of our common stock or ADSs, gain recognized by you on a sale or other disposition (including certain pledges) of a share of our common stock or an ADS would generally be allocated ratably over your holding period for the share of our common stock or ADS. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and to any year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that taxable year, and an interest charge would be imposed on the amount allocated to that taxable year. Similar rules would apply to any distribution in respect of shares of our common stock or ADSs that exceeds 125% of the average of the annual distributions on shares of our common stock or ADSs received by you during the preceding three years or your holding period, whichever is shorter. Certain elections (including a mark-to-market election) may be available that would result in alternative treatments of the shares of our common stock or ADSs. In addition, if we were a PFIC in a taxable year in which we pay a dividend or the prior taxable year, the 15% dividend rate discussed above with respect to dividends paid to non-corporate shareholders would not apply.

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 2010, if we were to be treated as a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. holder may be required to file an annual report with the Internal Revenue Service containing such information as the Treasury Department may require.

### Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payment of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding unless (i) you are an exempt recipient or (ii), in the case of backup withholding, you provide a correct taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to you will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Legislation enacted in 2010 requires certain U.S. holders who are individuals to report information relating to stock of a non-U.S. person, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for stock held in custodial accounts maintained by a U.S. financial institution). You should consult your tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on your ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock or ADSs.

### F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

The documents concerning us which are referred to in this Annual Report may be inspected at our offices at Bandera 140 Santiago, Chile. We are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, except that, as a foreign issuer, we are not subject to the proxy rules or the short-swing profit and disclosure rules of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these statutory requirements, we file or furnish reports and other information with the SEC. Reports and other information filed or furnished by us with the SEC may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Section by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330. The SEC maintains a website on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and information statements and other information regarding us. The reports

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and information statements and other information about us can be downloaded from the SEC's website and can also be inspected and copied at the offices of the NYSE, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

### I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

## ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### Introduction

This section describes the market risks that we are exposed to, the tools and methodology used to control these risks, the portfolios over which these market risk methods were applied and quantitative disclosure that demonstrate the level of exposure to market risk that we are assuming. This section also discloses the derivative instruments that we use to hedge exposures and offer to our clients.

The principal types of risk inherent in Santander-Chile's business are market, liquidity, operational and credit risks. The effectiveness with which we are able to manage the balance between risk and reward is a significant factor in our ability to generate long term, stable earnings growth. Toward that end, our senior management places great emphasis on risk management.

### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses due to unexpected changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation rates and other rates or prices. We are exposed to market risk mainly as a result of the following activities:

- trading in financial instruments, which exposes us to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk;
- engaging in banking activities, which subjects us to interest rate risk, since a change in interest rates affected gross interest income, gross interest expense and customer behavior;
- engaging in banking activities, which exposes us to inflation rate risk, since a change in expected inflation affects gross interest income, gross interest expense and customer behavior;
- trading in the local equity market, which subjects us to potential losses caused by fluctuations of the stock market; and
- investing in assets whose returns or accounts are denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso, which subjects us to foreign exchange risk between the Chilean peso and such other currencies.

### Market Risk Exposure Categories

Our policy with respect to asset and liability management is to capitalize on our competitive advantages in treasury operations, maximizing our net interest income and return on assets and equity with a view to interest rate, liquidity and foreign exchange risks, while remaining within the limits provided by Chilean banking regulations. Subject to these constraints, we constantly have mismatched positions with respect to interest rates, inflation-linked assets and liabilities and foreign currencies.

Our asset and liability management policies are developed by the ALCO following guidelines and limits established by our Board of Directors, Banco Santander Spain's Global Risk Department and our Market Risk and Control Department. The ALCO is composed of the Chairman of the Board, four additional members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager of the Financial Management Division, the Manager of Market Risk, the Manager of the Treasury Division, the Financial Controller and other senior members of management. Senior members of Santander Chile's Finance Division meet monthly on a formal basis with the ALCO and outside consultants. Following guidelines set by Santander Spain, the ALCO is responsible for developing financial strategies and policies regarding our asset and liability structure together with our Financial Management Division. The aim of the Financial Management Division is to inject stability and recurrence into the net interest income of commercial activities and to ensure that we comply with internal and regulatory limits regarding liquidity,

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regulatory capital, reserve requirements and market risk. Our Market Risk and Control Department carries out the day-to-day measurements of the risks taken by the ALCO.

The Market Committee is responsible for establishing our policies, strategies, procedures and limits with respect to our trading portfolio in line with the policies of Santander Spain. The composition of the Market Committee includes the Chairman of the Board, three additional members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager of Global Banking and Markets, the Manager of the Treasury Division, the Manager of Proprietary Trading, the Manager of the Financial Management Division, the Manager of Market Risk, the Financial Controller and other senior members of management.

## Impact of Inflation

Our assets and liabilities are denominated in Chilean pesos, UF and foreign currencies. The Bank no longer performs inflation accounting and has eliminated price level restatement in line with IFRS, but inflation impacts our results of operations as some loan and deposit products are contracted in UF. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. Each day in the period beginning on the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect a proportionate amount of the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index during the prior calendar month. One UF equaled Ch\$ 21,455.55 at December 31, 2010, Ch\$20,942.88 at December 31, 2009 and Ch\$21,452.57 at December 31, 2008. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Negative inflation rates also negatively impact our results. In 2010, CPI inflation was at 3.0%, compared to a decline of 1.4% in 2009 and a rise of 7.1% in 2008. There can be no assurance that Chilean inflation will not change significantly from the current level. Although we currently benefit from moderate levels of inflation, due to the current structure of our assets and liabilities (i.e., a significant portion of our loans are indexed to the inflation rate, but there are no corresponding features in deposits or other funding sources that would increase the size of our funding base), there can be no assurance that our business, financial condition and result of operations in the future will not be adversely affected by changing levels of inflation. In summary:

- UF-denominated assets and liabilities. In 2010, UF inflation was +2.45% compared to -2.4% in 2009 and +9.3% in 2008. The effect of any changes in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as an increase (or decrease, in the event of deflation) in interest income and expense, respectively. Our net interest income will be positively affected by an inflationary environment to the extent that our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceed our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income will be negatively affected in a deflationary environment if our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceed our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income will be negatively affected by inflation in any period in which our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities exceed our average UF-denominated interest earning assets. Our average UF-denominated interest earning assets exceeded our average UF-denominated interest bearing liabilities by Ch\$3,171,140 million in 2010 compared to Ch\$2,689,614 million in 2009 and Ch\$2,439,563 million in 2008. See “Item 5: F. Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheets, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid on Interest Bearing Liabilities”. In general, the Bank has more UF-denominated financial assets than UF-denominated financial liabilities. In the year ended December 31, 2010, the interest gained on interest earning assets denominated in UF increased 139.4% compared to the same period in 2009 as a result of the higher inflation rates, while the 2009 level decreased 77.3% compared to 2008 as a result of the deflation rates in 2009 compared to 2008. The interest paid on these liabilities increased 332.6% and reached Ch\$292,362 during the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to negative results during the same period in 2009.

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Inflation and interest rate hedge. A key component of our asset and liability policy is the management of interest rate risk. The Bank's assets generally have a longer maturity than our liabilities. As the Bank's mortgage portfolio grows, the maturity gap tends to rise as these loans, which are contracted in UF, have a longer maturity than the average maturity of our funding base. As most of our long term financial instruments and mortgage loans are contracted in UF and most of our deposits are in nominal pesos, the rise in mortgage lending increases the Bank's exposure to inflation and to interest rate risk. The size of this

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gap is limited by internal and regulatory guidelines in order to avoid excessive potential losses due to strong shifts in interest rates. In order to keep this duration gap below regulatory limits the Bank issues long term bonds denominated in UF or interest rate swaps. The financial cost of the bonds and the efficient part of these hedges is recorded as net interest income. In 2010, the gain from the swaps taken in order to hedge mainly for inflation and interest rate risk totaled a loss Ch\$2,008 million compared to a gain of Ch\$24,988 million in 2009 and a loss of Ch\$53,956 million in 2008. The gain in 2009 compared to a negative result in 2008 was a direct result of the deflation rate in 2009.

Inflation sensitive income	As of December 31,			% Change 2010/2009	% Change 2009/2008	
	2010	2009	2008			
	(In million of Chilean pesos)					
Interest gained on UF assets(1)	537,621	224,614	990,430	139.4	%	(77.3 %)
Interest paid on UF liabilities(1)	(292,362 )	(67,559 )	(694,758 )	332.8	%	(90.3 %)
Hedging results	(2,008 )	24,988	(53,956 )	–	%	– %
Net gain	243,251	182,043	241,716	33.6	%	(24.7 %)

(1) Excludes results from hedging

- Peso-denominated assets and liabilities. Interest rates prevailing in Chile during any period primarily reflect the inflation rate during the period and the expectations of future inflation. The sensitivity of our peso-denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities to changes to such prevailing rates varies. (See “Item 5: C. Operating Results—Interest Rates”). We maintain a substantial amount of non-interest bearing peso-denominated demand deposits. Because such deposits are not sensitive to inflation, any decline in the rate of inflation would adversely affect our net interest margin on inflation indexed assets funded with such deposits, and any increase in the rate of inflation would increase the net interest margin on such assets. The ratio of the average of such demand deposits and average share holder’s equity to average interest-earning assets was 28.1% as of December 31, 2010, and 25.1% and 24.0% for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### Interest Rate Sensitivity

Interest rates earned and paid on our assets and liabilities reflect, to a certain degree, inflation, expectations regarding inflation, changes in short term interest rates set by the Central Bank and movements in long term real rates. The Central Bank manages short term interest rates based on its objectives of balancing low inflation and economic growth. Because our liabilities generally reprice sooner than our assets, changes in the rate of inflation or short term rates in the economy are reflected in the rates of interest paid by us on our liabilities before such changes are reflected in the rates of interest earned by us on our assets. Therefore, when short term interest rates fall, our net interest margin is positively impacted, but when short term rates increase, our interest margin is negatively affected. Our net interest margin also tends to be adversely affected in the short term by a decrease in inflation rates since generally our UF-denominated assets exceed our UF-denominated liabilities. An increase in long term rates has a positive effect on our net interest margin, because our interest earning assets generally have longer terms than our interest bearing liabilities. In addition, because our peso-denominated liabilities have relatively short repricing periods, they are generally more responsive to changes in inflation or short term rates than our UF-denominated liabilities. As a result, during periods when current inflation or expected inflation exceeds the previous period’s inflation, customers often switch funds from UF-denominated deposits to peso-denominated deposits, which generally bear higher interest rates, thereby adversely affecting our net interest margin.

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As of December 31, 2010, the breakdown of maturities of assets and liabilities is as follows:

	On-Demand	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>							
Cash and deposits in banks	1,762,198	—	—	—	—	—	1,762,198
Unsettled transactions	374,368	—	—	—	—	—	374,368
Trading investments	—	26,572	10,918	188,295	150,427	3,458	379,670
Investment, under resale agreements	—	170,985	—	—	—	—	170,985
Financial derivative contracts	—	94,417	109,729	289,492	749,688	381,052	1,624,378
Interbank loans	17	69,709	—	—	—	—	69,726
Loans	610,951	1,696,614	1,109,796	2,274,513	4,773,163	5,192,519	15,657,556
Available for sale investments	—	189,600	120,076	265,667	532,292	366,345	1,473,980
<b>Total Interest-earning assets</b>	<b>2,747,534</b>	<b>2,247,897</b>	<b>1,350,519</b>	<b>3,017,967</b>	<b>6,205,570</b>	<b>5,943,374</b>	<b>21,512,861</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>							
Deposits and other demand obligations	4,236,434	—	—	—	—	—	4,236,434
Unsettled transactions	300,125	—	—	—	—	—	300,125
Investments under repurchase agreements	—	284,020	9,769	936	—	—	294,725
Time deposits and other time liabilities	104,362	2,167,851	1,713,684	2,350,479	898,241	24,140	7,258,757
Financial derivative contracts	—	137,501	155,431	343,771	696,219	311,057	1,643,979
Interbank borrowings	831	29,877	179,361	1,249,718	124,270	—	1,584,057
Issued debt instruments	—	6,007	130,557	442,986	1,807,541	1,803,797	4,190,888
Other financial liabilities	38,567	1,089	773	3,613	39,677	82,570	166,289



Total interest-bearing liabilities	4,680,319	2,626,345	2,189,575	4,391,503	3,565,948	2,221,564	19,675,254
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The table below sets forth our average daily balance of liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, in each case together with the related average nominal interest rate paid thereon.

(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)	2010				2009				
	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate	Average Balance	% of Total Average Liabilities	Average Nominal Rate
Savings accounts	102,732	0.5 %	1.2 %	100,294	0.5 %	(1.0 %)			
Time deposits	7,482,544	35.9 %	3.0 %	8,355,446	41.8 %	2.8 %			
Central Bank borrowings	304,292	1.5 %	0.5 %	297,346	1.5 %	0.9 %			
Repurchase agreements	196,719	0.9 %	1.2 %	486,000	2.4 %	2.9 %			
Mortgage finance bonds	224,436	1.1 %	7.8 %	301,501	1.5 %	2.8 %			
Other interest bearing liabilities	5,126,595	24.6 %	4.5 %	3,909,793	19.6 %	2.5 %			
Subtotal interest bearing liabilities	13,437,318	64.4 %	3.5 %	13,450,380	67.3 %	2.6 %			
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Non-interest bearing deposits	3,152,513	15.1 %		2,475,050	12.4 %				
Derivatives	1,323,161	6.3 %		1,387,026	6.9 %				
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	1,192,374	5.7 %		1,079,516	5.4 %				
Shareholders' equity	1,752,329	8.4 %		1,599,938	8.0 %				
Subtotal non-interest bearing liabilities	7,420,377	35.6 %		6,541,530	32.7 %				
Total liabilities	20,857,695	100.0 %		19,991,910	100.0 %				

#### Foreign Exchange Fluctuations

The Chilean government's economic policies and any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The Chilean peso has been subject to significant devaluation in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. In 2010, the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S. dollar appreciated 7.5% compared to a 19.5% appreciation in 2009. (See "Item 3: A. Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates"). A significant portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar, and we historically have maintained and may continue to maintain

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material gaps between the balances of such assets and liabilities. Because such assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities, and gains and losses realized upon the sale of such assets, are translated to Chilean pesos in preparing our financial statements, our reported income is affected by changes in the value of the Chilean peso relative to foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar). The translation gain or loss over assets and liabilities (including derivatives defined as for hedging purposes) is included as foreign exchange transactions in the income statement. The translation and mark-to-market of foreign currency derivatives held for trading is recognized as a gain or loss in the net results from mark-to-market and trading.

The composition of our assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2010, by currency are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010, Ch\$ million				
	Ch\$ (1)	UF	Ch\$ linked to US\$	US\$	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and deposits	1,395,603	—	—	366,595	1,762,198
Unsettled transactions	304,467	—	—	69,901	374,368
Trading investments	35,255	344,415	—	—	379,670
Investments under agreements to resell	170,985	—	—	—	170,985
Financial derivative contracts	1,624,378	—	—	—	1,624,378
Interbank loans	(37 )	—	—	69,709	69,672
Loans and receivables from customers	6,566,778	7,703,358	40,798	921,229	15,232,163
Available for sale investments	1,154,545	308,887	—	10,548	1,473,980
Investments held to maturity	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in other companies	7,275	—	—	—	7,275
Intangible assets	77,990	—	—	—	77,990
Property, plant and equipment	154,985	—	—	—	154,985
Current taxes	12,499	—	—	—	12,499
Deferred taxes	100,470	—	—	—	100,470
Other assets (2)	404,468	35,984	671	208,958	650,081
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,009,661</b>	<b>8,392,644</b>	<b>41,469</b>	<b>1,646,940</b>	<b>22,090,714</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits and other sight obligations	3,559,987	266,016	—	410,431	4,236,434
Unsettled transactions	149,476	—	—	150,649	300,125
Investment under agreements to repurchase	204,426	54	—	90,245	294,725
Deposits and other time deposits	4,111,680	2,119,908	—	1,027,169	7,258,757
Financial derivative contracts	1,643,979	—	—	—	1,643,979
Interbank borrowings	1,835	1,307	—	1,580,915	1,584,057
Issued debt instruments	264,786	2,570,714	—	1,355,388	4,190,888
Other financial liabilities	143,734	14,988	6,388	1,179	166,289
Current taxes	1,293	—	—	—	1,293
Deferred taxes	5,441	—	—	—	5,441
Provisions	209,421	—	—	—	209,421
Other liabilities (2)	151,473	33,741	7,580	68,534	261,328
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>10,447,531</b>	<b>5,006,728</b>	<b>13,968</b>	<b>4,684,510</b>	<b>20,152,737</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Attributable to Bank Shareholders	1,642,813	277,078	(73 )	(13,650 )	1,906,168
Capital	891,303	—	—	—	891,303
Reserves	51,539	—	—	—	51,539

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Valuation adjustment	(5,180 )	—	—	—	(5,180 )
Retained earnings :					
Retained earnings of prior periods	614,731	—	—	—	614,731
Net income for the period	242,038	277,078	(73 )	(13,650 )	505,393
Minus: Provision for mandatory dividends	(151,618 )	—	—	—	(151,618 )

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	As of December 31, 2010, Ch\$ million				
	Ch\$ (1)	UF	Ch\$ linked to US\$	US\$	Total
Non-controlling interest	31,809	—	—	—	31,809
Total equity	1,674,622	277,078	(73 )	(13,650 )	1,937,977
Total liabilities and equity	12,122,153	5,283,806	13,895	4,670,860	22,090,714

(1) Includes the value of swap instruments and balances of executed transactions which contractually defer the payment of sales transactions or the delivery of foreign currency acquired.

(2) Other assets and liabilities include the threshold position from derivative contracts.

## Liquidity risk management

The Financial Management Division receives information from all the business units on the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities, as well as breakdowns of other projected cash flows stemming from future businesses. On the basis of that information, the Financial Management Division maintains a portfolio of liquid short-term assets, comprised mainly of liquid investments, loans and advances to other banks, to make sure the Bank has sufficient liquidity. The business units' liquidity needs are met through short-term transfers from Financial Management to cover any short-term fluctuations and long-term financing to address all the structural liquidity requirements.

The Bank monitors its liquidity position every day, determining the future flows of its outlays and revenues. In addition, stress tests are performed at the close of each month, for which a variety of scenarios encompassing both normal market conditions and conditions of market fluctuation are used. The liquidity policy and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Bank's Board. Periodic reports are generated by the Market Risk Department, providing a breakdown of the liquidity position of the Bank and its subsidiaries, including any exceptions and the corrective measures adopted, which are regularly submitted to the ALCO for review.

The Bank relies on customer (retail) and institutional deposits, obligations to banks, debt instruments, and time deposits as its main sources of funding. Although most obligations to banks, debt instruments and time deposits mature in over a year, customer (retail) and institutional deposits tend to have shorter maturities and a large proportion of them are payable within 90 days. The short-term nature of these deposits increases the Bank's liquidity risk, and hence, the Bank actively manages this risk by continual supervision of the market trends and price management.

The Bank must comply with regulatory limits imposed by the SBIF and the Central Bank that are the following:

- The sum of the liabilities with a maturity of less than 30 days may not exceed the sum of the assets with a maturity of less than 30 days by more than an amount greater than our capital. This limit must be calculated in local currency and foreign currencies together as one gap. At December 31, 2010 the percentage of (i) our liabilities with a maturity of less than 30 days in excess of our assets with a maturity of less than 30 days to (ii) our capital and reserves was 39%.
- The sum of the liabilities in foreign currency with a maturity of less than 30 days may not exceed the sum of the assets in foreign currency with a maturity of less than 30 days by more than an amount greater than our capital. At December 31, 2010 the percentage of (i) our liabilities with a maturity of less than 30 days in foreign currency in excess of our assets in foreign currency with a maturity of less than 30 days to (ii) our capital and reserves was 14%.

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The sum of the liabilities with a maturity of less than 90 days may not exceed the sum of the assets with a maturity of less than 90 days by more than 2 times our capital. This limit must be calculated in local currency and foreign currencies together as one gap. At December 31, 2010 the percentage of (i) our liabilities with a maturity of less than 90 days in excess of our assets with a maturity of less than 90 days to (ii) our capital and reserves was 43%.

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Market risk management

The Bank's internal management of market risk is based chiefly on the procedures and standards of Santander Spain, which are in turn based on analysis of management in three principal components:

- trading portfolio;
- local financial management portfolio;
- foreign financial management portfolio.

The trading portfolio is comprised chiefly of investments valued at fair market value and free of any restriction on their immediate sale, which are often bought and sold by the Bank with the intention of selling them in the short term to benefit from short-term price fluctuations. The financial management portfolios include all the financial investments not considered to be part of trading portfolio.

The ALCO has the overall responsibility for market risk. The Bank's risk/finance department is responsible for formulating detailed management policies and applying them in the Bank's operations, in conformity with the guidelines adopted by the ALCO and the Banco Santander de España Global Risk Department.

The department's functions in related to trading portfolio imply the following: (i) apply the "Value at Risk" (VaR) techniques to measure the interest rate risk, (ii) adjust the trading portfolios to the market and measure the daily profit and loss from the commercial activities, (iii) compare the real VaR with the established limits, (iv) establish procedures to prevent losses in excess of predetermined limits and (v) furnish information on the trading activities to the ALCO, other members of the Bank's management and the Santander Spain Global Risk Department.

The department's functions in relation to the financial management portfolios imply the following: (i) perform sensitivity simulations (as is explained below) to measure interest rate risk for the activities in local currency and the potential loss forecast by these simulations and (ii) provide daily reports thereon to the ALCO, other members of the Bank's management, and the Santander – Spain Global Risk Department.

Market risk – management of trading portfolio

The Bank applies VaR methodologies to measure the market risk of its trading portfolio. The Bank has a consolidated commercial position comprised of fixed-income investments, foreign currency trading, and a minimal position in stock investments. This portfolio is comprised mostly of Central Bank of Chile bonds, mortgage bonds and locally issued, low-risk corporate bonds. At the end of the year, the trading portfolio included no stock portfolio investments.

For the Bank, the VaR estimate is made under the historical simulation methodology, which consists of observing the behavior of the profits and losses that would have occurred in the current portfolio if the market conditions for a given historical period had been in force, in order to infer the maximum loss on the basis of that information, with as given degree of confidence. The methodology has the advantage of precisely reflecting the historical distribution of the market variables and not requiring any assumptions regarding the distribution of specific probabilities. All the VaR measures are intended to determine the distribution function for a change in the value of a given portfolio, and once that distribution is known, to calculate the percentile related to the necessary degree of confidence, which will be equal to the value at risk by virtue of those parameters. As calculated by the Bank, the VaR is an estimate of the maximum expected loss of market value for a given portfolio over a 1-day horizon, with a 99.00% confidence level. It is the maximum 1-day loss that the Bank could expect to experience in a given portfolio, with a 99.00% confidence

level. In other words, it is the loss that the Bank would expect to experience only 1.0% of the time. The VaR provides a single estimate of market risk which is not comparable from one market risk to another. Returns are calculated through the use of a 2-year time window or at least 520 data points obtained since the last reference date for calculation of the VaR going backward in time.

The Bank uses the VaR estimates to provide a warning when the statistically estimated incurred losses in its trading portfolio would exceed prudent levels, and hence, there are certain predetermined limits.

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## Limitations of the VaR model

When applying a calculation methodology, no assumptions are made regarding the probability distribution of the changes in the risk factors; the historically observed changes are used for the risk factors on which each position in the portfolio will be valued.

It is necessary to define a valuation function  $f_j(x_i)$  for each instrument  $j$ , preferably the same one used to calculate the market value and income of the daily position. This valuation function will be applied in each scenario to generate simulated prices for all the instruments in each scenario.

In addition, the VaR methodology is subject to the following limitations:

- Changes in market rates and prices may not be independent and identically distributed random variables, and may not have a normal distribution; In particular, the assumption of normal distribution may underestimate the probability of extreme market movements;
- The historical data used by the Bank may not provide the best estimate of the joint distribution of changes in the risk factors in the future, and any modification of the data may be inadequate; In particular, the use of historical data may fail to capture the risk of potential extreme and adverse market fluctuations, regardless of the time period used;
- A 1-day time horizon may not fully capture the market risk positions which cannot be liquidated or covered in a single day; It would not be possible to liquidate or cover all the positions in a single day;
- The VaR is calculated at the close of business, but trading positions may change substantially in the course of the trading day;
- The use of a 99% degree of confidence does not take account of, or make any statement about, the losses that could occur outside of that degree of confidence; and
- A model such as the VaR does not capture all the complex effects of the risk factors over the value of the positions or portfolios, and accordingly, it could underestimate potential losses.

At no time in 2010, 2009 and 2008 did the Bank exceed the VaR limits in regard to the 3 components which comprise the trading portfolio: fixed-income investments, variable-income investments and foreign currency investments. The high, low, and average levels for each component and each year below were as follows:

Consolidated	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of \$US)		
<b>VaR:</b>			
High	11.18	9.79	11.6
Low	3.53	4.24	3.7
Average	7.25	5.98	6.6
<b>Fixed-income investments:</b>			
High	11.37	9.14	9.5
Low	3.63	4.22	3.3
Average	7.21	5.87	6



Variable-income investments:			
High	0.18	1.65	1.4
Low	0.02	0.04	0.2
Average	0.09	0.17	0.5
Foreign currency investments			
High	3.91	7.02	4.0
Low	0.48	0.66	0.6
Average	1.68	2.31	2.5

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## Market risk – local and foreign financial management

The Bank's financial management portfolio includes most of the Bank's non-trading assets and liabilities, including the credit/loan portfolio. For these portfolios, investment and financing decisions are strongly influenced by the Bank's commercial strategies.

The Bank uses a sensitivity analysis to measure the market risk of local and foreign currency (not included in the trading portfolio). The Bank performs a simulation of scenarios, which will be calculated as the difference between the present value of the flows in the chosen scenario (a curve with a parallel movement of 100 bp in all its segments) and their value in the base scenario (current market). All the inflation-indexed local currency (UF) positions are adjusted by a sensitivity factor of 0.57, which represents a 57 basis point change in the rate curve for the real rates and a 100 basis point change for the nominal rates. The same scenario is performed for the net foreign currency positions and the interest rates in US dollars. The Bank has also established limits in regard to the maximum loss which these interest rate movements could impose on the capital and net financial income budgeted for the year.

## Limitations of the sensitivity models

The most important assumption is the use of a 100 basis point change in the yield curve (57 basis points for the real rates). The Bank uses a 100 basis point change because sudden changes of that magnitude are considered realistic. The Santander Spain Global Risk Department has established comparable limits by country, to be able to compare, monitor and consolidate the market risk by country in a realistic and orderly way. In addition, the sensitivity simulation methodology should be interpreted with consideration for the following limitations:

- The simulation of scenarios assumes that the volumes remain in the Bank's Consolidated General Balance Sheet and are always renewed at maturity, thereby omitting the fact that certain credit risk and prepayment considerations may affect the maturity of certain positions.
- This model assumes an identical change along the entire length of the yield curve and takes no account of the different movements for different maturities.
  - The model takes no account of the sensitivity of volumes which results from interest rate changes.
- The limits to losses of budgeted financial income are calculated on the basis of the financial income foreseen for the year, which may not be actually earned, meaning that the real percentage of financial income at risk may be higher than the expected one.

## Market Risk – Financial management portfolio – December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010		2009		2008	
	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity
Financial management portfolio – local currency (in millions of \$Ch\$)						
Loss limit	37,300	152,300	37,264	127,000	24,000	86,400
High	16,849	126,306	17,711	123,834	16,720	85,837
Low	2,974	86,573	1,504	95,791	3,138	60,251

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Average	10,317	109,133	6,404	107,239	10,807	72,622
Financial management portfolio – foreign currency (in millions of \$US)						
Loss limit	46.0	74.0	46.0	74.0	36.0	54.0
High	25.8	11.9	18.4	17.3	31.2	9.4
Low	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.2
Average	14.6	3.1	6.9	11.4	15.1	4.2

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	2010		2009		2008	
	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity	Effect on net interest income	Effect on equity
Financial management portfolio – consolidated (in millions of \$Ch\$)						
Loss limit	37,300	152,300	37,264	127,000	24,000	86,400
High	20,129	126,309	17,724	123,836	16,720	86,051
Low	7,010	86,575	1,939	96,280	3,138	60,252
Average	12,993	109,156	8,188	107,495	10,707	72,683

## Market risk –Regulatory method

The following table illustrates our market risk exposure according to the Chilean regulatory method, as of December 31, 2010. This information is sent to the SBIF on a quarterly basis. Our maximum exposure to long-term interest rate fluctuations is set at 35% of regulatory capital and is approved by the board of directors.

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Regulatory Market Risk	As of December 31, 2010 (Ch\$ million)
Market risk of trading portfolio (EMR)	
Interest rate risk of trading portfolio	62,715
Foreign currency risk of trading portfolio	2,441
Risk from interest rate options	65,911
Risk from foreign currency options	160
Total market risk of trading portfolio	131,227
10% x Risk-weighted assets	1,728,380
Subtotal	1,859,607
Limit = Regulatory Capital	2,496,533
Available margin	636,926
Non-trading portfolio market risk	
Short-term interest rate risk	35,789
Inflation risk	46,542
Long-term interest rate risk	353,480
Total market risk of non-trading portfolio	435,811
Regulatory limit of exposure to short-term interest rate and inflation risk	
Short-term exposure to interest rate risk	35,789
Exposure to inflation risk	46,542
Limit: 20% of (net interest income + net fee income sensitive to interest rates)	187,414
Available margin	105,083
Regulatory limit of exposure to long-term interest rate risk	
Long-term exposure to interest rate risk	353,480
35% of regulatory capital	873,786
Available margin	520,306

## Volume Limits

We have also developed volume limits, which place a cap on the actual size of the different portfolios being monitored.

**Fixed Income: Volume Equivalent.** This system is considered to be an additional limit to the size of our consolidated fixed income trading portfolio. This measure seeks to conform the different instruments in our fixed income trading portfolio and convert the portfolio into a single instrument with a duration of one year. Santander-Chile limits the size of this volume equivalent portfolio. The equivalent volume is calculated by the Market Risk and Control Department and limits are set by the ALCO with respect to the size of the volume equivalent portfolio.

**Net Foreign Currency Trading Position: Maximum Net Position.** We also set an absolute limit on the size of Santander-Chile's consolidated net foreign currency trading position. At December 31, 2010, this was equal to US\$200 million. The limit on the size of the net foreign currency position is determined by the ALCO and is calculated and

monitored by the Market Risk and Control Department.

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Derivative activities

At December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, derivatives are valued at market price on the balance sheet and the net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives is classified as a separate line item on the income statement. In prior periods, the notional amounts were carried off the balance sheet. Banks must mark to market derivatives. A derivative financial instrument held for trading purposes must be marked to market and the unrealized gain or loss recognized in the income statement. The SBIF recognizes three kinds of hedge accounting: (i) cash flow hedges, (ii) fair value hedges and (iii) hedging of foreign investments.

- When a cash flow hedge exists, the fair value movements on the part of the hedging instrument that is effective are recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion of the fair value movement on the hedging instrument is recognized in the income statement.
- When a fair value hedge exists, the fair value movements on the hedging instrument and the corresponding fair value movements on the hedged item are recognized in the income statement. Hedged items in the balance sheet are presented at their market value since 2006.
- When a hedge of foreign investment exposure exists (i.e. investment in a foreign branch), the fair value movements on the part of the hedging instrument that is effective are recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion of the fair value movement on the hedging instrument is recognized in the income statement.

We classify some of our derivative financial instruments as being held for trading, due to the guidelines from the SBIF. However, substantially all of our derivatives are not actually used for speculative purposes or trading. We use derivatives to hedge our exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate and inflation risks. We had the following derivative financial instruments portfolio as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

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	As of December 31, 2010			Fair Value	
	Notional amounts			Assets	Liabilities
	Within 3 months	After 3 months but within one year	After one year (Ch\$ million)		
<b>Fair value hedge derivative instruments</b>					
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	-	702,306	5,827	6,464
Cross currency swaps	28,090	229,296	387,024	5,296	28,730
Call currency options	-	-	-	-	-
Call interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-
Put currency options	-	-	-	-	-
Put interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate future	-	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>229,296</b>	<b>1,089,330</b>	<b>11,123</b>	<b>35,194</b>
<b>Cash Flow hedge derivative instruments</b>					
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency swaps	147,872	999,792	379,859	494	120,563
Call currency options	-	-	-	-	-
Call interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-
Put currency options	-	-	-	-	-
Put interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate future	-	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,872</b>	<b>999,792</b>	<b>379,859</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>120,563</b>
<b>Derivative instruments for trading</b>					
Currency forwards	10,374,003	6,830,128	792,254	283,722	348,152
Interest rate swaps	2,671,634	7,607,192	13,475,904	204,786	250,812
Cross currency swaps	1,081,609	2,783,653	10,061,745	1,123,547	887,222
Call currency options	20,724	29,247	936	272	233
Call interest rate options	34,076	16,690	59,676	82	1,269
Put currency options	6,364	4,906	-	230	385
Put interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate future	-	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives	165,208	-	-	122	149
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,353,618</b>	<b>17,271,816</b>	<b>24,390,515</b>	<b>1,612,761</b>	<b>1,488,222</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,529,580</b>	<b>18,500,904</b>	<b>25,859,704</b>	<b>1,624,378</b>	<b>1,643,979</b>





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	As of December 31, 2009			Fair Value	
	Notional amounts			Assets	Liabilities
	Within 3 months	After 3 months but within one year	After one year (Ch\$ million)		
Fair value hedge derivative instruments					
Currency forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	–	86,963	580,132	2,446	3,794
Cross currency swaps	–	26,079	583,035	16,972	805
Call currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Call interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Put currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Put interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>113,042</b>	<b>1,163,167</b>	<b>19,418</b>	<b>4,599</b>
Cash Flow hedge derivative instruments					
Currency forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	–	–	–	–	–
Cross currency swaps	51,993	582,830	73,551	4,741	52,301
Call currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Call interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Put currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Put interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51,993</b>	<b>582,830</b>	<b>73,551</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>52,301</b>
Derivative instruments for trading					
Currency forwards	6,533,147	4,195,874	587,541	199,665	184,112
Interest rate swaps	2,418,161	4,240,574	9,618,573	243,965	330,975
Cross currency swaps	887,942	1,594,972	9,880,693	922,498	772,959
Call currency options	34,341	22,107	–	203	43
Call interest rate options	122	5,189	39,900	281	595
Put currency options	33,198	15,487	–	3,083	3,232
Put interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	29,320	–	–	24	90
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,936,231</b>	<b>10,074,203</b>	<b>20,126,707</b>	<b>1,369,719</b>	<b>1,292,006</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,988,224</b>	<b>10,770,075</b>	<b>21,363,425</b>	<b>1,393,878</b>	<b>1,348,906</b>



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	As of December 31, 2008			Fair Value	
	Notional amounts			Assets	Liabilities
	Within 3 months	After 3 months but within one year	After one year (Ch\$ million)		
<b>Fair value hedge derivative instruments</b>					
Currency forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	–	–	45,849	1,234	1,332
Cross currency swaps	–	–	359,100	106,335	–
Call currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Call interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Put currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Put interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>404,949</b>	<b>107,569</b>	<b>1,332</b>
<b>Cash Flow hedge derivative instruments</b>					
Currency forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	–	–	–	–	–
Cross currency swaps	51,300	573,598	128,250	73,036	151
Call currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Call interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Put currency options	–	–	–	–	–
Put interest rate options	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>573,598</b>	<b>128,250</b>	<b>73,036</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Derivative instruments for trading</b>					
Currency forwards	5,643,973	2,983,543	438,347	600,199	302,479
Interest rate swaps	3,865,373	4,635,536	9,922,492	239,867	362,813
Cross currency swaps	619,041	1,634,073	9,281,020	803,199	780,614
Call currency options	225,936	157,871	1,347	21,901	18,126
Call interest rate options	–	128,250	–	–	45
Put currency options	195,792	138,795	1,347	657	4,164
Put interest rate options	–	64,125	–	–	–
Interest rate future	–	–	–	–	–
Other Derivatives	15,016	–	–	81	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,565,131</b>	<b>9,742,193</b>	<b>19,644,553</b>	<b>1,665,904</b>	<b>1,468,241</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,616,431</b>	<b>10,315,791</b>	<b>20,177,752</b>	<b>1,846,509</b>	<b>1,469,724</b>



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Other Subsidiaries

For VaR measurements and scenario simulations, our consolidated trading and consolidated non-trading portfolios do not consolidate the asset liability structure of the following subsidiaries:

- Santander S.A. Corredores de Bolsa
- Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora General de Fondos
- Santander S.A. Sociedad Securitizadora
- Santander Corredores de Seguros Ltda.
- Santander Servicios de Recaudación y Pagos Ltda.

The balance sheets of these subsidiaries are mainly comprised of non sensitive assets and liabilities, fixed assets and capital and in total only represent 2.4% of our total consolidated assets.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Right

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Our Depositary is JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., with its principal executive office located at 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017-2070.

Each ADS represents the right to receive 1,039 shares of Common Stock without par value.

Fees charged to investors as outlined in the deposit agreement are the following:

Category of Service	Depositary Actions	Associated Fee
(a) Deposit or substituting the underlying shares	Each person to whom ADSs are issued against deposits of shares, including deposits in respect of share distributions, rights and other distributions.1 Each person surrendering ADRs for the withdrawal of deposited securities.	\$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) delivered or surrendered.

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(b) Receiving or distributing dividends	Distribution of dividends.	\$0.01 per ADS.
(c) Selling or Exercising Rights	Distribution or sale of securities, the fee being in an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities.	\$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or portion thereof).
(d) Withdrawing an underlying security	Acceptance of ADRs surrendered for withdrawal of deposited securities.	\$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) evidenced by the ADRs surrendered.

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(d) Expenses of the Depositary	Expenses incurred on behalf of holders in connection with:  i) Stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges. ii) Cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery. iii) Expenses of the Depositary in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into US dollars (which are paid out of such foreign currency). iv) Such fees and expenses as are incurred by the Depositary (including without limitation expenses incurred on behalf of holders in connection with compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in delivery of deposited securities or otherwise in connection with the Depositary's or its Custodian's compliance with applicable law, rule or regulation.	Expenses payable at the sole discretion of the depositary.
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1 The Depositary may sell (by public or private sale) sufficient securities and property received in respect of such share distributions, rights and other distributions prior to such deposit to cover such charge.

Direct and Indirect Payments

The Depositary, has agreed to reimburse certain of our reasonable expenses related to our ADR program and incurred by us in connection with the program. Under certain circumstances, including termination of the program, we are required to repay to the Depositary amounts reimbursed in prior periods.

The reimbursements include direct payments (legal and accounting fees incurred in connection with preparation of Form 20-F and ongoing SEC compliance and listing requirements, listing fees, investor relations expenses, advertising and public relations expenses and fees payable to service providers for the distribution of hard copy materials to beneficial ADR holders in the Depositary Trust Company, such as information related to shareholders' meetings and related voting instruction cards); and indirect payments (third-party expenses paid directly and fees waived).

In 2010, the Depositary made direct payments and reimbursements to us in the amount of US\$410,038 for expenses related to investor relations.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.



ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank, under the supervision and with the participation of the Bank's management, including the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). There are, as described below, inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any control system, including disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

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Based on such evaluation, the Bank's President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information relating to the Bank, including its consolidated subsidiaries, required to be disclosed in the reports it files under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to the management, including principal financial officers as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Bank's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Bank's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS-IASB and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;
  - Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS-IASB, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Bank's management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed may not prevent or detect misstatements, due to the possibility that a control can be circumvented or overridden or that misstatements due to error or fraud may occur that are not detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Bank's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management – Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, has been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which follows below.

### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Banco Santander Chile

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Banco Santander Chile and subsidiaries (the “Bank”) as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Bank’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exist, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Bank maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Bank and our report dated June 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the translation of Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and that we are not aware of any modifications that should be made for such translation to be in conformity with the basis stated in Note 1 e. and such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers in the United States of America.

/s/Deloitte  
Santiago, Chile  
June 28, 2011

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that one of the members of our Audit Committee, Víctor Arbulú Crousillat, meets the requirements of an “audit committee financial expert” in accordance with SEC rules and regulations, in that each has an understanding of IFRS-IASB and financial statements, the ability to assess the general application of IFRS-IASB in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves, experience analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by our consolidated financial statements, an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting, and an understanding of audit committee functions. All three members of our Audit Committee have experience overseeing and assessing the performance of Santander-Chile and its consolidated subsidiaries and our external auditors with respect to the preparation, auditing and evaluation of our consolidated financial statements.

All three members of our Audit Committee are considered to be independent according to applicable NYSE criteria. Víctor Arbulú Crousillat is relying on the exemption provided by Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv)(B), which allows an otherwise independent director to serve on both the audit committee of the issuer and the Board of Directors of an affiliate.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Bank has adopted a code of ethics that is applicable to all of the Bank’s employees and a copy is included as an exhibit hereto. We will provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of our code of ethics. Please email [rmorenoh@santander.cl](mailto:rmorenoh@santander.cl) to request a copy. Our code of ethics is available on our website, which does not form part of this annual report on Form 20-F, at [www.santander.cl](http://www.santander.cl) under the heading “Información Corporativa”.



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## ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Amounts paid to the auditors for statutory audit and other services were as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions of Ch\$)	
Audit Services		
- Statutory audit	550	534
- Audit-related regulatory reporting	321	93
Tax Fees		
- Compliance	-	-
- Advisory Services	92	99
All Other Services	183	192
Total	1,146	918

Statutory audit: Consists of fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements that are provided by Deloitte Auditores y Consultores Limitada in 2010 and 2009 in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, and attest services.

Audit-related regulatory reporting: Consists of fees billed for assurance and related services that were specifically related to the performance of the audit and review of our filings under the Securities Act.

Auditors are pre-approved by the Audit Committee. The selection of external auditors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. All proposed payments have been presented to our Audit Committee, which has determined that they are reasonable and consistent with internal policies.

## ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

## ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

In 2010, neither Santander-Chile nor any of its affiliates purchased any of Santander-Chile's equity securities.

## ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

## ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## Summary Comparison of Corporate Governance Standards and NYSE Listed Company Standards

Our corporate governance standards, dictated by Chilean corporate law, differ from the standards followed by U.S. companies under the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing standards in a number of ways. Consequently, you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all NYSE corporate governance requirements. The following is a non-exhaustive summary of a few key differences:

- Whether a company's executive officers may serve as its directors – the NYSE standards do not prohibit a U.S. company's executive officer from also serving as a director, whereas our corporate governance standards prohibits this.

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- Whether the shareholders must be given an opportunity to vote on equity-compensation plans – the NYSE standards require that shareholders be allowed to vote on all equity compensation plans of a U.S. company, whereas our corporate governance standards only require that shareholders be allowed to vote on director compensation.
- The adoption and disclosure of corporate governance guidelines – the NYSE standards require all U.S. companies listed on the NYSE to adopt the NYSE corporate governance guidelines, whereas we follow the corporate governance guidelines established under Chilean law.

As more than 50% of our voting power is held by another company, Banco Santander Spain, we would be permitted to elect for certain exemptions under NYSE corporate governance standards if we were a U.S. company. Specifically, as a U.S. company, we could elect to be exempted from the requirements (i) that we have a majority of independent directors (as defined by the NYSE), (ii) that we have a nominating/corporate governance committee meeting certain conditions, and (iii) that we have a compensation committee meeting certain requirements. Because we would not be required to follow these standards if we were a U.S. company, we have not summarized the differences, if any, between these provisions and our own corporate governance procedures.

Summary of Corporate Governance Standards

Santander-Chile has adopted diverse measures to promote good corporate governance. Among the measures adopted are:

- Board of Directors mainly composed of professionals not related to Banco Santander Spain, our parent company.
  - Active participation of Directors in main committees of the Bank.
- All personnel must subscribe to a code of ethics and good conduct. Those who interact directly with the capital markets must also subscribe to an additional code of conduct.
- Segregation of functions in order to assure adequate management of risks. Commercial areas separated from back office areas. Risk management independent of commercial areas. Main credit decisions taken in committees.
  - Internal Auditing Area clearly independent from the Administration.
- The Bank also has an Internal Compliance Division that oversees the fulfillment of the Bank's codes of conduct.

Santander-Chile has a commitment to transparency. This includes:

- Equal treatment for all shareholders: one share equals to one vote.
- Monthly publication of the Bank's results by the Superintendency of Banks.
- Quarterly report of a detailed analysis of Bank results published by us at least 30 days after the close of each interim quarter and 40 days after close of the full year.
  - Quarterly conference call open to the public.
- All information relevant to the public available immediately on the web page [www.santander.cl](http://www.santander.cl).



- Ample and periodic coverage of the Bank by international and local stock analysts.
- The Bank has five credit risk ratings by five independent rating agencies, domestic and international.

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## PART III

## ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of this item.

## ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to Item 19 for a list of all financial statements filed as part of this Annual Report.

## ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-7
Notes to consolidated financial statements	F-10

## b) Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
1A.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Santander-Chile (Spanish Version) (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-4 (Registration No. 333-100975) filed with the Commission on December 12, 2002).
1A.2	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Santander-Chile (English Version) (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-4 (Registration No. 333-100975) filed with the Commission on December 12, 2002).



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- 1B.1 Amended and Restated By-Laws (estatutos) of Santander-Chile (Spanish Version) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 30, 2005).
- 1B.2 Amended and Restated By-Laws (estatutos) of Santander-Chile (English Version) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 30, 2005).
- 2A.1 Form of Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, dated August 4, 2008, among Banco Santander-Chile, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as depository) and Holders of American Depositary Receipts (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-6 (Registration No. 333-152664) filed with the Commission on July 31, 2008).
- 2A.2 Form of Foreign Investment Contract among Banco Santiago, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and the Central Bank of Chile relating to the foreign exchange treatment of an investment in ADSs (accompanied by an English translation) (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-7676) filed with the Commission on October 23, 1997).
- 2A.3 Copy of the Central Bank Chapter XXVI Regulations Related to the Acquisition of Shares in Chilean Corporations and the Issuance of Instrument on Foreign Stock Exchanges or under Other Terms and Conditions of Issue (accompanied by an English translation) (incorporated by reference to Old Santander-Chile's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996 (File No. 1-13448) filed with the Commission on June 30, 1997).
- 2B.1 Agreement for the Issuance of Bonds dated November 26, 1996 between Old Santander-Chile and Banco Security (accompanied by an English translation) (incorporated by reference to Old Santander-Chile's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996 (File No. 1-13448) filed with the Commission on June 30, 1997).
- 2B.2 Indenture dated December 9, 2004 between Santander-Chile and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, providing for issuance of securities in series (incorporated by reference to Banco Santiago's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on April 12, 2006).
- 2B.3 Indenture dated March 16, 2001, as amended on May 30, 2003, October 22, 2004, May 3, 2005, and September 20, 2005 between Santander-Chile and Banco de Chile, as trustee, relating to issuance of UF14 million senior notes (copy to be furnished upon request).
- 4A.1 Automatic Teller Machines Participation Agreement dated October 1, 1988 between Banco Español-Chile (predecessor to Old Santander-Chile) and REDBANC (accompanied by an English translation) (incorporated by reference to Old Santander-Chile's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996 (File No. 1-13448) filed with the Commission on June 30, 1997).
- 4A.2 Outsourcing agreement between Banco Santiago and IBM de Chile S.A.C. dated June 30, 2000 (including English summary) (incorporated by reference to Banco Santiago's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 28, 2001).
- 4A.3 Systems and Technology Service and Consulting Agreement between Santander-Chile and Altec dated December 30, 2003 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 1-14554) filed with the Commission on June 29,

2004).

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- 4A.4 Purchase-Sale Contract between Santander-Chile and Empresas Almacenes París dated December 6, 2004 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-14554) filed with the Commission on June 12, 2006).
- 4A.5 Service Participant operating contract dated August 9, 2005 between Banco Santander-Chile and Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor (English translation) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (File No. 1-14554) filed with the Commission on June 19, 2007).
- 4A.6 Commercial Pledge Agreement dated February 5, 2007 by Santander-Chile of shares in Administrador Financiero de Transantiago (English Translation) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (File No. 1-14554) filed with the Commission on June 19, 2007).
- 4A.7 Contract for the Outsourcing of Computer Services between Santander-Chile and Produban, Servicios Informáticos Generales, S.L, dated December 3, 2007 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 (File No. 1-14554) filed with the Commission on June 27, 2008).
- 7.1 Statement explaining Calculation of Ratios (incorporated by reference to Old Santander-Chile's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 1-13448) filed with the Commission on June 28, 2001).
- 8.1 List of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 30, 2005).
- 11.1 Code of Conduct for Executive Personnel of Banco Santander-Chile and Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 30, 2005).
- 11.2 Code of Conduct for all Grupo Santander Personnel (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-4554) filed with the Commission on June 30, 2005).
- 12.1 Section 302 Certification by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 12.2 Section 302 Certification by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 13.1 Section 906 Certification.

We will furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of any unfiled instruments that define the rights of holders of long-term debt of Banco Santander-Chile.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

BANCO  
SANTANDER-CHILE

By: /s/ Juan Pedro  
Santa María  
Name: Juan Pedro  
Santa María  
Title: General  
Counsel

Date: June 30, 2011

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**BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Banco Santander Chile

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Banco Santander Chile and subsidiaries (the “Bank”) as of December 31, 2010, and 2009, and the corresponding consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Santander Chile and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and we are not aware of any modifications that should be made for such translation to be in conformity with the basis stated in Note 1e. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America), the Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/Deloitte  
Santiago, Chile  
June 28, 2011

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
For the periods ending as of

		December 31, 2010 ThUS\$	December 31, 2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$
	NOTE			
ASSETS		Note 1 e)		
Cash and deposits in banks	5	3,765,783	1,762,198	2,043,458
Unsettled transactions	5	800,017	374,368	468,134
Trading investments	6	811,347	379,670	798,539
Investments under resale agreements	7	365,392	170,985	14,020
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,471,264	1,624,378	1,393,878
Interbank loans, net	9	148,888	69,672	23,370
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	10	32,550,834	15,232,163	13,378,379
Available for sale investments	12	3,149,866	1,473,980	1,830,090
Held to maturity investments	12	-	-	-
Investments in other companies	13	15,547	7,275	7,417
Intangible assets	14	166,663	77,990	77,260
Property, plant and equipment	15	331,200	154,985	184,122
Current taxes	16	26,710	12,499	4,541
Deferred taxes	16	214,702	100,470	94,844
Other assets	17	1,389,210	650,081	454,823
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>47,207,423</b>	<b>22,090,714</b>	<b>20,772,875</b>
LIABILITIES				
Deposits and other demand liabilities	18	9,053,177	4,236,434	3,533,534
Unsettled transactions	5	641,361	300,125	275,474
Investments under repurchase agreements	7	629,822	294,725	1,114,605
Time deposits and other time liabilities	18	15,511,822	7,258,757	7,175,257
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,513,151	1,643,979	1,348,906
Interbank borrowings	19	3,385,099	1,584,057	2,046,790
Issued debt instruments	20	8,955,846	4,190,888	2,924,676
Other financial liabilities	20	355,356	166,289	146,911
Current taxes	16	2,763	1,293	63,831
Deferred taxes	16	11,627	5,441	3,380
Provisions	22	447,528	209,421	186,212
Other liabilities	23	558,453	261,328	263,396
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>43,066,005</b>	<b>20,152,737</b>	<b>19,082,972</b>
EQUITY				
Attributable to Bank shareholders:		4,073,443	1,906,168	1,660,104
Capital	25	1,904,697	891,303	891,303
Reserves	25	110,138	51,539	51,539

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Valuation adjustments	25	(11,070 )	(5,180 )	(26,804 )
Retained earnings	25	2,069,678	968,506	744,066
Retained earnings of prior years	25	1,313,668	614,731	441,976
Income for the period	25	1,080,015	505,393	431,557
Minus: Provision for mandatory dividends	25	(324,005 )	(151,618 )	(129,467 )
Non controlling interest	27	67,975	31,809	29,799
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>4,141,418</b>	<b>1,937,977</b>	<b>1,689,903</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>47,207,423</b>	<b>22,090,714</b>	<b>20,772,875</b>

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Table of ContentsBANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the periods ending as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	NOTE	December 31, 2010 ThUS\$	2010 MCh\$	December 31, 2009 MCh\$	2008 MCh\$
OPERATING INCOME		Note 1 e)			
Interest income	28	3,019,517	1,412,983	1,207,778	2,061,346
Interest expense	28	(1,011,356)	(473,264 )	(351,262 )	(1,169,280)
Net Interest income		2,008,161	939,719	856,516	892,066
Fee and commission income	29	722,690	338,183	315,925	295,969
Fee and commission expense	29	(159,421 )	(74,601 )	(61,795 )	(52,840 )
Net fee and commission income		563,269	263,582	254,130	243,129
Net income from financial operations (net trading income)	30	82,819	38,755	3,887	273,477
Foreign exchange profit (loss), net	31	122,306	57,233	163,241	(187,042 )
Other operating income	36	93,189	43,608	25,866	10,896
Net operating profit before loan losses		2,869,744	1,342,897	1,303,640	1,232,526
Provision for loan losses	32	(542,611 )	(253,915 )	(333,145 )	(287,983 )
NET OPERATING PROFIT		2,327,133	1,088,982	970,495	944,543
Personnel salaries and expenses	33	(534,811 )	(250,265 )	(224,484 )	(246,775 )
Administrative expenses	34	(314,869 )	(147,343 )	(136,712 )	(133,682 )
Depreciation and amortization	35	(105,573 )	(49,403 )	(46,623 )	(47,627 )
Impairment	35	(10,525 )	(4,925 )	(75 )	(84 )
Other operating expenses	36	(97,024 )	(45,402 )	(37,364 )	(36,298 )
Total operating expenses		(1,062,802)	(497,338 )	(445,258 )	(464,466 )
OPERATING INCOME		1,264,331	591,644	525,237	480,077
Income from investments in other companies	13	2.502	1,171	297	632
Income before tax		1,266,833	592,815	525,534	480,709
Income tax expense	16	(182,375 )	(85,343 )	(88,924 )	(59,742 )

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NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,084,458	507,472	436,610	420,967
Attributable to:					
Bank shareholders (Equity holders of the Bank)		1,080,015	505,393	431,557	413,370
Non controlling interest	27	4,443	2,079	5,053	7,597
Earnings per share attributable to Bank shareholders: (expressed in Chilean pesos and US dollars)					
Basic earnings	25	0.00573	2.682	2.290	2.194
Diluted earnings	25	0.00573	2.682	2.290	2.194

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
For the periods ending as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	NOTE	December 31, 2010 ThUS\$ Note 1 e)	2010 MCh\$	December 31, 2009 MCh\$	2008 MCh\$
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,084,458	507,472	436,610	420,967
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Available for sale investments	12	22,883	10,708	(9,285 )	(14,471 )
Cash flow hedge	8	32,311	15,120	(14,035 )	16,740
Other comprehensive income before income tax		55,194	25,828	(23,320 )	2,269
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	16	(9,131 )	(4,273 )	3,964	(385 )
Total other comprehensive income		46,063	21,555	(19,356 )	1,884
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,130,521	529,027	417,254	422,851
Attributable to:					
Bank shareholders (Equity holders of the Bank)		1,126,226	527,017	412,305	415,293
Non controlling interest	27	4,295	2,010	4,949	7,558



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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
 For the periods ending as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Capital MCh\$	RESERVES			VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS		RETAINED EARNINGS			
		Reserves of other retained earnings MCh\$	Merger of companies under control MCh\$	Available for sale investments MCh\$	Cash flow hedge MCh\$	Income tax MCh\$	Retained earnings from prior years MCh\$	Income for the period MCh\$	Provision for mandatory dividends MCh\$	Total attributable to Bank shareholders MCh\$
Equity as of January 1, 2008	818,535	49,372	(2,042)	(5,548 )	(5,867 )	1,940	516,668	-	-	1,373,058
Adjustment pursuant to circular N°3443, mandatory dividend 2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92,594 )	(92,594 )
Dividend distributions / Withdrawals made 2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,619)	-	92,594	(108,025 )
price-level restatement restitution (*)	72,768	2,415	(182 )	-	-	-	(75,001 )	-	-	-
Other changes in equity	-	1,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976
Provisions for mandatory dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97,938 )	(97,938 )
Subtotals	72,768	4,391	(182 )	-	-	-	(275,620)	-	(97,938 )	(296,581 )
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(14,424)	16,740	(393 )	-	-	-	1,923
Income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413,370	-	413,370
Subtotals	-	-	-	(14,424)	16,740	(393 )	-	413,370	-	415,293
Equity as of December 31, 2008	891,303	53,763	(2,224)	(19,972)	10,873	1,547	241,048	413,370	(97,938 )	1,491,770
Distribution of income from previous period	-	-	-	-	-	-	413,370	(413,370)	-	-

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Equity as of January 1, 2009	891,303	53,763	(2,224)	(19,972)	10,873	1,547	654,418	-	(97,938 )	1,491,770
Increase or decrease of capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions / Withdrawals made	-	-	-	-	-	-	(213,295)	-	97,938	(115,357 )
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	853	-	-	853
Provisions for mandatory dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129,467)	(129,467 )
Subtotals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(212,442)	-	(31,529 )	(243,971 )
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(9,160 )	(14,035)	3,943	-	-	-	(19,252 )
Income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431,557	-	431,557
Subtotals	-	-	-	(9,160 )	(14,035)	3,943	-	431,557	-	412,305
Equity as of December 31, 2009	891,303	53,763	(2,224)	(29,132)	(3,162 )	5,490	441,976	431,557	(129,467)	1,660,104
Distribution of income from previous period	-	-	-	-	-	-	431,557	(431,557)	-	-
Equity as of January 1, 2010	891,303	53,763	(2,224)	(29,132)	(3,162 )	5,490	873,533	-	(129,467)	1,660,104
Increase or decrease of capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions / Withdrawals made	-	-	-	-	-	-	(258,752)	-	129,467	(129,285 )
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50 )	-	-	(50 )
Provision for mandatory dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(151,618)	(151,618 )
Subtotals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(258,802)	-	(22,151 )	(280,953 )
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	10,791	15,120	(4,287)	-	-	-	21,624
Income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505,393	-	505,393
Subtotals	-	-	-	10,791	15,120	(4,287)	-	505,393	-	527,017
	891,303	53,763	(2,224)	(18,341)	11,958	1,203	614,731	505,393	(151,618)	1,906,168

Equity as of  
December 31,  
2010

Period	Total attributable to bank shareholders MCh\$	Allocated to reserves or retained earnings MCh\$	Allocated to Dividends MCh\$	Percentage distributed %	Number of shares	Dividends per share (in pesos)
Year 2008 (Shareholders Meeting April 2009)	328,146	114,851	213,295	65%	188,446,126,794	1.132
Year 2009 (Shareholders Meeting April 2010)	431,253	172,501	258,752	60%	188,446,126,794	1.373

The December 31, 2008 paid-in-capital balance includes price-level restatement adjustments that were not reversed when we adopted IFRS in 2009. We elected not to reverse such price-level restatement adjustments based on SVS Circular N°456 which indicates that the impact of deflation shall apply to paid-in-capital accounts as paid-in-capital accounts during the transition period to IFRS accounting is set forth in the Company's bylaws, which were amended based on the distribution of the revalued equity and approved at the annual shareholder's meeting held pursuant to Article 10, section 2 of Chile Law N°18.046 Sociedades Anónimas.

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW  
For the periods ending as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

		December 31,			
	NOTE	2010 ThUS\$ Note 1 e)	2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$	2008 MCh\$
<b>A - CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>CONSOLIDATED INCOME BEFORE TAX</b>					
		1,266,833	592,815	525,534	480,709
Debits (credits) to income that do not represent cash flows		(1,946,617)	(910,920 )	(749,673 )	(770,158 )
Depreciation and amortization	35	105,573	49,403	46,623	47,627
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment	15	10,525	4,925	75	84
Provision for loan losses	32	607,744	284,394	372,419	325,877
Mark to market of trading investments	-	14,831	6,940	(29,926 )	(1,121 )
Income from investments in other companies	13	(2,502 )	(1,171 )	(297 )	(632 )
Net gain on sale of assets received in lieu of payment	36	(3,325 )	(1,556 )	(29 )	(1,518 )
Net gain on sale of investments in other companies	36	-	-	(1,859 )	(4,348 )
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	36	(66,727 )	(31,225 )	(7,598 )	(719 )
Net interest income	28	(2,008,161)	(939,719 )	(856,516 )	(892,066 )
Net fee and commission income	29	(563,270 )	(263,582 )	(254,130 )	(243,129 )
Other debits (credits) to income that do not represent cash flows		(912 )	(427 )	1,591	
Changes in assets and liabilities due to deferred taxes	16	(40,393 )	(18,902 )	(20,026 )	(213 )
Increase/decrease in operating assets and liabilities		542,939	254,068	1,547,726	279,125
Decrease (increase) of loans and accounts receivables from customers, net	-	(4,123,714)	(1,929,692)	651,095	(1,947,234)
Decrease (increase) of financial investments	-	1,662,750	778,084	71,538	(909,242 )
Decrease (increase) due to repurchase agreements (assets)	-	335,431	156,965	(13,678 )	39,512
Decrease (increase) of interbank loans	-	(98,946 )	(46,302 )	72,129	(49,561 )
Decrease (increase) of assets received or awarded in lieu of payment	-	62,408	29,204	7,459	(8,165 )
Increase (decrease) of debits in checking accounts	-	1,183,342	553,745	506,557	108,470
Increase (decrease) of time deposits and other time liabilities	-	178,438	83,500	(2,212,375)	1,547,972
Increase (decrease) of obligations with domestic banks	-	(56,205 )	(26,301 )	27,400	1,786
Increase (decrease) of other demand liabilities or time obligations	-	318,741	149,155	116,913	(57,278 )

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Increase (decrease) of obligations with foreign banks	-	(932,967 )	(436,582 )	597,191	321,580
Decrease of obligations with Central Bank of Chile	-	(1,160 )	(543 )	(608 )	(959 )
Increase (decrease) due to repurchase agreements (liabilities)	-	(1,752,068)	(819,880 )	554,821	280,412
Increase (decrease) of other short-term liabilities	-	10,668	4,992	(9,512 )	(58,173 )
Net increase of other assets and liabilities	-	(1,091,251)	(510,652 )	(107,254 )	(200,039 )
Issuance of letters of credit	-	-	-	4,506	-
Redemption of letters of credit	-	(201,477 )	(94,281 )	(104,979 )	(161,664 )
Senior bond issuances	-	3,118,008	1,459,072	749,400	303,722
Redemption of senior bonds and payments of interest	-	(481,494 )	(225,315 )	(256,500 )	(24,771 )

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Subordinated bond issuances	-	249,751	116,871	6,014	145,421
Redemption of subordinated bonds and interest payments	-	(76,104 )	(35,613 )	(138,708 )	(12,728 )
Interest received	-	2,959,209	1,384,762	1,579,452	1,604,287
Interest paid	-	(1,103,624)	(516,441 )	(719,174 )	(828,248 )
Dividends received from investments in other companies	13	2,310	1,081	833	638
Fees and commissions received	29	722,690	338,183	315,925	295,969
Fees and commissions paid	29	(159,421 )	(74,601 )	(61,795 )	(52,840 )
Income tax paid	16	(182,376 )	(85,343 )	(88,924 )	(59,742 )
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		(136,845 )	(64,037 )	1,323,587	(10,324 )

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW  
 For the periods ending as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

			December 31,		
	NOTE	2010 ThUS\$ Note 1 e)	2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$	2008 MCh\$
<b>B - CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	15	(40,605 )	(19,001 )	(11,756 )	(19,562 )
Sales of property, plant, and equipment	15	58,376	27,317	17,410	12,014
Purchases of investments in other companies	13	(9 )	(4 )	(32 )	-
Sales of investments in other companies	13	-	-	209	386
Purchases of intangibles assets	14	(60,543 )	(28,331 )	(33,960 )	(38,177 )
Net cash flows used in investment activities		(42,781 )	(20,019 )	(28,129 )	(45,339 )
<b>C - CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
From shareholders' financing activities	-	(552,948 )	(258,752 )	(172,407 )	(173,575 )
Increase of other obligations	-	-	-	40,888	27,044
Dividends paid	-	(552,948 )	(258,752 )	(213,295 )	(200,619 )
From non controlling interest financing activities	-	(9 )	(4 )	342	(33 )
Increases of capital	-	-	-	5,600	-
Dividends and/or withdrawals paid	25	(9 )	(4 )	(5,258 )	(33 )
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(552,957 )	(258,756 )	(172,065 )	(173,608 )
<b>D – NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE PERIOD</b>					
	-	(732,583 )	(342,812 )	1,123,393	(229,271 )
<b>E – EFFECTS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATION</b>					
	-	(121,519 )	(56,865 )	64,461	(12,123 )
<b>F - INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>					
	-	4,778,540	2,236,118	1,048,264	1,289,658
<b>FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,924,438</b>	<b>1,836,441</b>	<b>2,236,118</b>	<b>1,048,264</b>

(1) Supplemental information:

		December 31,		
		2010 MCh\$	2009 MCh\$	2008 MCh\$
Reconciliation of provisions for Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow				

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Provisions for loan losses for Cash flow	284,394	372,419	325,877
Recovery of loans previously charged off (see Note 32)	(30,479 )	(39,274 )	(37,894 )
Provisions for loan losses for Statements of Income	253,915	333,145	287,983

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:

Corporate Information

Banco Santander Chile (formerly Banco Santiago) is a corporation (sociedad anónima bancaria) organized under the laws of the Republic of Chile, headquartered at Bandera 140, Santiago, that provides a broad range of general banking services to its customers, from individuals to major corporations. Banco Santander Chile and its affiliates (collectively referred to herein as the “Bank” or “Banco Santander Chile”) offer commercial and consumer banking services, as well as other services, including factoring, collection, leasing, securities and insurance brokerage, mutual and investment fund management, and investment banking.

A Special Meeting of Shareholders of Banco Santiago was held on July 18, 2002, the minutes of which were notarized as a public deed on July 19, 2002 at the Notarial Office of Santiago before Notary Nancy de la Fuente Hernández, and it was agreed to merge Banco Santander Chile with Banco Santiago by merging the former into the latter, which acquired the former’s assets and liabilities. It was likewise agreed to dissolve Banco Santander Chile in advance and change the name of Banco Santiago to Banco Santander Chile. This change was authorized by Resolution No.79 of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions, adopted on July 26, 2002, published in the Official Journal on August 1, 2002 and registered on page 19,992 under number 16,346 for the year 2002 in the Registry of Commerce of the Curator of Real Estate of Santiago.

In addition to the amendments to the bylaws discussed above, the bylaws have been amended on multiple occasions, the last time at the Special Shareholders Meeting of April 24, 2007, the minutes of which were notarized as a public deed on May 24, 2007 at the Notarial Office of Nancy de la Fuente Hernández. This amendment was approved pursuant to Resolution No.61 of June 6, 2007 of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions. An extract thereof and the resolution were published in the Official Journal of June 23, 2007 and registered in the Registry of Commerce for 2007 on page 24,064 under number 17,563 of the aforementioned Curator. By means of this last amendment, Banco Santander Chile, pursuant to its bylaws and as approved by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF), may also use the names Banco Santander Santiago, Santander Santiago, Banco Santander, or Santander.

Banco Santander Spain controls Santander-Chile through its holdings in Teatinos Siglo XXI Inversiones Ltda. and Santander-Chile Holding, which are controlled subsidiaries of Banco Santander Spain. As of December 31, 2010, Banco Santander Spain directly or indirectly owned or controlled 99.5% of Santander-Chile Holding and directly or indirectly owned or controlled 100% of Teatinos Siglo XXI S.A. This gives Banco Santander Spain control over 76.91% of the shares of the Bank, and actual participation, when excluding minority shareholders, of 76.4% at December 31, 2010.

a) Basis of preparation

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Santander’s transition date was January 1, 2008. The Bank prepared its opening balance under these standards as of such date. Consequently, the date of adoption of the new standards by the Bank and its subsidiaries was January 1, 2009.

For purposes of these financial statements we use certain terms and conventions. References to “US\$”, “U.S. dollars” and “dollars” are to United States dollars, references to “Chilean pesos,” “pesos” or “Ch\$” are to Chilean pesos and references to “UF” are to Unidades de Fomento. The UF is an inflation-indexed Chilean monetary unit with a value in Chilean pesos that changes daily to reflect changes in the official Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) of the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (the Chilean National Institute of Statistics) for the previous month.

The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. Each day in the period beginning on the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect a proportionate amount of the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index during the prior calendar month. One UF equaled Ch\$ 20,942.88 as of December 31, 2009 and Ch\$21,455.55 as of December 31, 2010. In 2010, UF inflation was 2.4% compared to -2.4% in 2009. The effect of any changes in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as an increase (or decrease, in the event of deflation) in interest income and expense, respectively.

The main accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements are described below.

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BANCO SANTANDER CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

b) Basis of preparation for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the separate (individual) financial statements of the Bank and the companies that participate in the consolidation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and include the adjustments and reclassifications needed to comply with the policies and valuation criteria established by the International Financial reporting Standards issued by IASB..

Subsidiaries

“Subsidiaries” are defined as entities over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, which is generally but not exclusively reflected by the direct or indirect ownership of at least 50% of the investee’s voting rights, or even if this percentage is lower or zero when the Bank is granted control pursuant to agreements with the investee’s shareholders. Control is understood as the power to significantly influence the investee’s financial and operating policies, so as to benefit from its activities.

The financial statements of the Subsidiaries are consolidated with those of the Bank. Accordingly, all the balances and transactions between the consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process.

In addition, third parties’ share in the Consolidated Bank’s equity are presented as “Non controlling interests” in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Their share in the income for the year are presented under “Non controlling interests” in the Consolidated Statement of Income and of Comprehensive income.

The following companies are considered “Subsidiaries” in which the Bank has the ability to exercise control and are therefore within the scope of consolidation:

Company	Percentage share December 31,								
	2010			2009			2008		
	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %
Santander Corredora de Seguros Limitada Santander S.A.	99.75	0.01	99.76	99.75	0.01	99.76	99.75	0.01	99.76
Corredores de Bolsa Santander Asset Management S.A. Administradora General de Fondos Santander Agente de Valores Limitada (formerly-Santander S.A. Agente de Valores)	50.59	0.41	51.00	50.59	0.41	51.00	50.59	0.41	51.00
	99.96	0.02	99.98	99.96	0.02	99.98	99.96	0.02	99.98
	99.03	-	99.03	99.03	-	99.03	99.03	-	99.03

Santander S.A. Sociedad Securizadora	99.64	-	99.64	99.64	-	99.64	99.64	-	99.64
Santander Servicios de Recaudación y Pagos Limitada	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00

#### Special Purpose Entities

According to IFRS, the Bank must continuously analyze its scope of consolidation. The key criteria for such analysis is the degree of control held by the Bank over a given entity, not the percentage of ownership interest in such entity's equity.

In particular, as set forth by International Accounting Standard 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (IAS 27) and by the Standing Interpretations Committee 12 "Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities" (SIC 12), issued by the IASB, the Bank must determine the existence of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs), which must be included in its scope of consolidation. The following are the main criteria for SPEs that should be included in the scope of consolidation:

- ☐ The SPEs' activities have essentially been conducted on behalf of the company that presents the consolidated financial statements and in response to its specific business needs.
- ☐ The necessary decision making authority is held to obtain most of the benefits from these entities' activities, as well as the rights to obtain most of the benefits or other advantages from such entities.
- ☐ The entity essentially retains most of the risks inherent to the ownership or residual interests of the SPEs or its assets, for the purpose of obtaining the benefits from its activities.

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## NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

This assessment is based on methods and procedures which consider the risks and rewards retained by the Bank, for which all the relevant factors, including the guarantees furnished or the losses associated with collection of the related assets retained by the Bank, are taken into account. As a consequence of this assessment, the Bank concluded that it exercised control over the following entities, which are included within the scope of consolidation:

- Santander Gestión de Recaudación y Cobranza Limitada.
- Multinegocios S.A.
- Servicios Administrativos y Financieros Limitada.
- Fiscalex Limitada.
- Multiservicios de Negocios Limitada.
- Bansa Santander S.A.

When the initial assessment was performed, Multimedios S.A. was considered to be within the perimeter of consolidation of the Bank because its main source of revenues came from transactions with the Bank, and, as a result, the Bank exercised control over it. At the beginning of 2009, this company changed its line of business, and as a result, its income no longer depended primarily on transactions with the Bank. Consequently, it was determined that the Bank no longer exercised control over it and therefore should be excluded from the perimeter of consolidation since March 2009.

## Associates

Associates are those entities over which the Bank exercise significant influence but not control or joint control, usually because it holds 20% or more of the entity's voting power. Investments in associates are accounted for using the "equity method."

The following companies are considered "Associates" in which the Bank accounts for its participation using the equity method:

Associate Entities	Percent ownership share		
	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	%	%	%
Redbank S.A.	33.43	33.43	33.43
Transbank S.A.	32.71	32.71	32.71
Centro de Compensación Automatizado	33.33	33.33	33.33
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósito de Valores S.A.	29.28	29.28	29.28
Cámara Compensación de Alto Valor S.A.	11.52	11.52	11.52
Administrador Financiero del Transantiago S.A.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Sociedad Nexus S.A.	12.90	12.90	12.90

## Share or rights in other companies

The Bank and its subsidiaries have certain investments in share because they are required to obtain the right to operate according to its line of business. The ownership interest in these companies is lesser than 1%.

c)Non controlling interest

Non controlling interest represents the portion of gains and losses and net assets which the Bank does not own, either directly or indirectly. It is presented separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income and of Comprehensive Income, and separately from shareholders equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

In the case of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs), 100% of their Income and Equity is presented in non controlling interest, since the Bank only has control but not actual ownership thereof.

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NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

d) Operating segments

The Bank discloses separate information for each operating segment that:

- i. has been identified;
- ii. exceeds the quantitative thresholds required for a segment.

Operating segments with similar economic characteristics often have a similar long-term financial performance. Two or more segments can be combined only if aggregation is consistent with the basic principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards 8 “Operating Segments” (IFRS 8) and the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in each of the following respects:

- i. the nature of the products and services;
- ii. the nature of the production processes;
- iii. the type or class of customers that use their products and services;
- iv. the methods used to distribute their products or services; and
- v. if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance, or public utilities.

The Bank reports separately on each operating segment that exceeds any of the following quantitative thresholds:

- i. Its reported revenue, from both external customers and intersegment sales or transfers, is 10% or more of the combined internal and external revenue of all operating segments.
- ii. The absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater in absolute amount of: (i) the combined reported profit of all the operating segments that did not report a loss and; (ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss.
- iii. Its assets represent 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

Operating segments that do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds may be treated as segments to be reported, in which case the information must be disclosed separately if management believes it would be useful to users of the financial statements.

Information about other business activities and operating segments not separately reported is combined and disclosed in the “Other segments” category.

According to the information presented, the Bank’s segments were determined under the following definitions:

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- i. that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses from transactions with other components of the same entity);
- ii. whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity’s chief executive officer to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- iii. for which discrete financial information is available.

e)Functional and presentation currency

According to International Accounting Standard 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates” (IAS 21), the Chilean peso, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency which influences its costs and revenues structure, has been defined as the Bank’s functional and presentation currency.

Accordingly, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean Peso are treated as “foreign currency.”

For presentation purposes we had translated million Chilean pesos (MCh\$) into thousand US dollars (ThUS\$) using the rate as indicated in f) below, for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and for the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended as of December 31, 2010.



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NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

f) Foreign currency transactions

The Bank grants loans and accepts deposits in amounts denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and only held by the Bank are translated to Chilean pesos based on the market rate published by Reuters at 1:30 p.m. on the last business day of every month. The rate used was Ch\$467.95 per US\$1 as of December 31, 2010 (Ch\$507.25 per US\$1 as of December 31, 2009). The Subsidiaries record their foreign currency positions at the exchange rate reported by the Central Bank of Chile at the close of operations on the last business day of the month, amounting to Ch\$468.01 per US\$1 as of December 31, 2010 (Ch\$507.10 per US\$1 as of December 31, 2009).

The amounts of net foreign exchange profits and losses include recognition of the effects that exchange rate fluctuations have on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and the profits and losses on foreign exchange spot and forward transactions undertaken by the Bank.

g) Definitions and classification of financial instruments

i. Definitions

A “financial instrument” is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity, and simultaneously to a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

An “equity instrument” is a legal transaction that represents a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A “financial derivative” is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to the changes in an observable market variable (such as an interest rate, a foreign exchange rate, a financial instrument’s price, or a market index, including credit ratings), whose initial investment is very small compared with other financial instruments having a similar response to changes in market factors, and which is generally settled at a future date.

“Hybrid financial instruments” are contracts that simultaneously include a non-derivative host contract together with a financial derivative, known as an embedded derivative, which is not separately transferable and has the effect that some of the cash flows of the hybrid contract vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

ii. Classification of financial assets for measurement purposes

The financial assets are initially classified into the various categories used for management and measurement purposes.

Financial assets are included for measurement purposes in one of the following categories:

- Portfolio of trading investments (at fair value through profit and loss): this category includes the financial assets acquired for the purpose of generating profits in the short term from fluctuations in their prices. This category

includes the portfolio of trading investments and financial derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments.

- Available for sale investment portfolio: debt instruments not classified as “held-to-maturity investments,” “Credit investments (loans and accounts receivable from customers or interbank loans)” or “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.” Available-for-sale (AFS) investments are initially recorded at fair value, which includes transaction costs. AFS instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, or based on appraisals made with the use of internal models when appropriate. Unrealized gains or losses stemming from changes in fair value are recorded as a debit or credit to Other Comprehensive Income under the heading “Valuation Adjustments” within equity. When these investments are disposed of or become impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income are transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Income under “Net income from financial operations.”
- Held-to-maturity instruments portfolio: this category includes debt securities traded on an active market, with a fixed maturity, and with fixed or determinable payments, for which the Bank has both the intent and a proven ability to hold to maturity. Held to maturity investments are recorded at their amortized cost plus interest earned, less any impairment losses established when their carrying amount exceeds the present value of estimated future cash flows.
- Credit investments (loans and accounts receivable from customers or interbank loans): this category includes financing granted to third parties, based on their nature, regardless of the class of borrower and the form of financing. Includes loans and accounts receivable from customers, interbank loans, and financial lease transactions in which the Bank acts as lessor.

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NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

iii. Classification of financial assets for presentation purposes

Financial assets are classified by their nature into the following line items in the consolidated financial statements:

- Cash and deposits in banks: This line includes cash balances, checking accounts and on-demand deposits with the Central Bank of Chile and other domestic and foreign financial institutions. Amounts placed in overnight transactions will continue to be reported in this line item and in the lines or items to which they correspond. If there is no special item for these transactions, they will be included with the related account as indicated above.
- Unsettled transactions: This item includes the values of swap instruments and balances of executed transactions which contractually defer the payment of purchase-sale transactions or the delivery of the foreign currency acquired.
- Trading investments: This item includes financial instruments held-for-trading and investments in mutual funds which must be adjusted to their fair value in the same way as instruments acquired for trading.
- Investment under resale agreements: This item includes the balances of purchase of financial instruments under resale agreements.
- Financial derivative contracts: Financial derivative contracts with positive fair values are presented in this item. It includes both independent contracts as well as derivatives that should and can be separated from a host contract, whether they are for trading or hedging, as shown in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Trading derivatives: Includes the fair value of derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting, including embedded derivatives separated from hybrid financial instruments.
- Hedging derivatives: Includes the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in hedge accounting, including the embedded derivatives separated from the hybrid financial instruments designated as hedging instruments in hedge accounting.
- Interbank loans: This item includes the balances of transactions with domestic and foreign banks, including the Central Bank of Chile, other than those reflected in the preceding items.
- Loans and accounts receivables from customers: These loans are non-derivative financial assets for which fixed or determined amounts are charged, that are not listed on an active market and which the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the short term. When the Bank is the lessor in a lease, and it substantially transfers the risks and benefits incidental to the leased asset, the transaction is presented in loans and account receivable from customers.
- Investment instruments: These are classified into two categories: held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale investments. The held-to-maturity investment category includes only those instruments for which the Bank has the ability and intent to hold them until their maturity. The remaining investments are treated as available for sale.

iv. Classification of financial liabilities for measurement purposes

The financial liabilities are initially classified into the various categories used for management and measurement purposes.

Financial liabilities are included for measurement purposes in one of the following categories:

- Financial liabilities held for trading (at fair value through profit or loss): financial liabilities issued to generate short-term profits from fluctuations in their prices, financial derivatives not deemed to qualify for hedge accounting and financial liabilities arising from firm commitment of financial assets purchased under repurchase agreements or borrowed (“short positions”).
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost: financial liabilities, regardless of their class and maturity, not included in any of the aforementioned categories which arise from the borrowing activities of financial institutions.

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NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

v. Classification of financial liabilities for presentation purposes

Financial liabilities are classified by their nature into the following line items in the consolidated financial statements:

- Deposits and other demand liabilities: This item includes all on-demand obligations except for term savings accounts, which are not considered on-demand instruments in view of their special characteristics. Obligations whose payment may be required during the period are deemed to be on-demand obligations. Operations which become callable the day after the closing date are not treated as on-demand obligations.
- Unsettled transactions: This item includes the balances of asset purchases that are not settled on the same day and for sales of foreign currencies not delivered.
- Investments under repurchase agreements: This item includes the balances of sales of financial instruments under repurchase and loan agreements.
- Time deposits and other demand liabilities: This item shows the balances of deposit transactions in which a term at the end of which they become callable has been stipulated.
- Financial derivative contracts: This item includes financial derivative contracts with negative fair values, whether they are for trading or hedge accounting, as set forth in Note 8.
- Trading derivatives: Includes the fair value of derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting, including embedded derivatives separated from hybrid financial instruments.
- Hedging derivatives: Includes the fair value of the derivatives designated as hedging instruments, including embedded derivatives separated from hybrid financial instruments and designated as hedging instruments.
- Interbank borrowings: This item includes obligations due to other domestic banks, foreign banks, or the Central Bank of Chile, which were not classified in any of the previous categories.
- Debt instruments issued: This encompasses three items: Obligations under letters of credit, subordinated bonds, and senior bonds.
- Other financial liabilities: This item includes credit obligations to persons other than domestic banks, foreign banks, or the Central Bank of Chile, for financing purposes or operations in the normal course of business.

h) Valuation of financial assets and liabilities and recognition of fair value changes

In general, financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is deemed to be the transaction price. Financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss includes transaction costs. Subsequently, and at the end of each reporting period, they are measured pursuant to the following criteria:

i. Valuation of financial assets

Financial assets, are measured according to their fair value, gross of any transaction costs that may be incurred for their sale, except for loans and account receivable.

The “fair value” of a financial instrument on a given date is the amount for which it could be bought or sold on that date between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction. The most objective and common reference for the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be paid on an active, transparent, and deep market (“quoted price” or “market price”).

If there is no market price for a given financial instrument, its fair value is estimated based on the price established in recent transactions involving similar instruments and, in the absence thereof, of valuation techniques commonly used by the international financial community, considering the specific features of the instrument to be valued, and particularly, the various classes of risk associated with it.

All derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the fair value from their trade date. If their fair value is positive, they are recorded as an asset, and if their fair value is negative, they are recorded as a liability. The fair value on the trade date is deemed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be the transaction price. The changes in fair value of derivatives from the trade date are recorded in “Net income from financial operations” in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

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Specifically, the fair value of financial derivatives included in the portfolios of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is deemed to be their daily quoted price. If, for exceptional reasons, the quoted price cannot be determined on a given date, the fair value is determined by using methods similar to those used to measure over the counter (OTC) derivatives. The fair value of OTC derivatives is the sum of the future cash flows resulting from the instrument, discounted to present value at the date of valuation (“present value” or “theoretical close”) using valuation techniques commonly used by the financial markets: “net present value” (NPV) and option pricing models among other methods.

“Loans and accounts receivable from customers” and “Held-to-maturity investments” are measured at amortized cost using the “effective interest method.” “Amortized cost” is the acquisition cost of a financial asset or liability, plus or minus, as appropriate, prepayments of principal and the cumulative amortization (recorded in the income statement) of the difference between the initial cost and the maturity amount. For financial assets, amortized cost also includes any reductions for impairment or uncollectibility. For loans and accounts receivable designated as hedged items in fair value hedges, the changes in their fair value related to the risk or risks being hedged is recorded in “Net income from financial operations”.

The “effective interest rate” is the discount rate that exactly matches the initial amount of a financial instrument to all its estimated cash flows over its remaining life. For fixed-rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides with the contractual interest rate established on the acquisition date plus, where applicable, the fees and transaction costs that, because of their nature, are a part of the financial return. For floating-rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides with the rate of return prevailing until the next benchmark interest reset date.

Equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined in a sufficiently objective manner and financial derivatives that have those instruments as their underlying assets and are settled by delivery of those instruments are measured at acquisition cost, adjusted, where appropriate, by any related impairment loss.

The amounts at which the financial assets are recorded represent, in all material respects, the Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk at each reporting date. The Bank has also received collateral and other credit enhancements to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, which consist mainly of mortgage guarantees, equity instruments and personal securities, assets leased out under leasing and rental agreements, assets acquired under repurchase agreements, securities loans and derivatives.

ii. Valuation of financial liabilities

In general, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, as defined above, except for those financial liabilities designated as hedged items or hedging instruments and financial liabilities held for trading, which are measured at fair value.

iii. Valuation techniques

Financial instruments at fair value, determined on the basis of price quotations in active markets, include government debt securities, private sector debt securities, equity shares, short positions, and fixed-income securities issued.

In cases where price quotations cannot be observed, Management makes its best estimate of the price that the market would set using its own internal models. In most cases, these models use data based on observable market parameters as significant inputs and, in very specific cases, they use significant inputs not observable in market data. Various techniques are employed to make these estimates, including the extrapolation of observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price, unless the value of the instrument can be obtained from other market transactions performed with the same or similar instruments or can be measured by using a valuation technique in which the variables used include only observable market data, mainly interest rates.

The main techniques used as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 by the Bank's internal models to determine the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

- i. In the valuation of financial instruments permitting static hedging (mainly "forwards" and "swaps"), the "present value" method is used. Estimated future cash flows are discounted using the interest rate curves of the related currencies. The interest rate curves are generally observable market data.



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- ii. In the valuation of financial instruments requiring dynamic hedging (mainly structured options and other structured instruments), the Black-Scholes model is normally used. Where appropriate, observable market inputs are used to obtain factors such as the bid-offer spread, exchange rates, volatility, correlation indexes and market liquidity.
- iii. In the valuation of certain financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, such as interest rate futures, caps and floors, the present value method (futures) and the Black-Scholes model (plain vanilla options) are used. The main inputs used in these models are observable market data, including the related interest rate curves, volatilities, correlations and exchange rates.

The fair value of the financial instruments arising from the aforementioned internal models considers contractual terms and observable market data, which include interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, quoted market price of shares, volatility and prepayments, among other things. The valuation models are not significantly subjective, since these methodologies can be adjusted and evaluated, as appropriate, through the internal calculation of fair value and the subsequent comparison with the related actively traded price.

iv. Recording results

As a general rule, changes in the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, distinguishing between those arising from the accrual of interest, which are recorded under interest income or interest expense as appropriate, and those arising for other reasons, which are recorded at their net amount under “Net income from financial operations”.

In the case of trading investments, the fair value adjustments, interest income, indexation adjustment and foreign exchange are included in the Consolidated Statement of Income under “Net income from financial operations.”

Adjustments due to changes in fair value from:

- “Available-for-sale instruments” are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading “Valuation adjustment” within Equity.
- When the AFS instruments are disposed of or are determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated as “Valuation adjustment” is reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income.

v. Hedging transactions

The Bank uses financial derivatives for the following purposes:

- i) to sell to customers who request these instruments in the management of their market and credit risks,
- ii) to use these derivatives in the management of the risks of the Bank entities’ own positions and assets and liabilities (“hedging derivatives”), and
- iii) to obtain profits from changes in the price of these derivatives (“trading derivatives”).

All financial derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as “trading derivatives.”

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if all the following conditions are met:

1. The derivative hedges one of the following three types of exposure:
  - a. Changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations, among others, in the interest rate and/or exchange rate to which the position or balance to be hedged is subject (“fair value hedge”);
  - b. Changes in the estimated cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities, commitments and highly probable forecasted transactions (“cash flow hedge”);
  - c. The net investment in a foreign operation (“hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation”).
2. It is effective in offsetting exposure inherent in the hedged item or position throughout the expected term of the hedge, which means that:
  - a. At the date of arrangement the hedge is expected, under normal conditions, to be highly effective (“prospective effectiveness”).
  - b. There is sufficient evidence that the hedge was actually effective during the life of the hedged item or position (“retrospective effectiveness”).

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NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

3. There must be adequate documentation evidencing the specific designation of the financial derivative to hedge certain balances or transactions and how this effective hedge was expected to be achieved and measured, provided that this is consistent with the Bank's management of own risks.

The changes in the value of financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting are recorded as follows:

- a. In fair value hedges, the gains or losses arising on both hedging instruments and the hedged items (attributable to the type of risk being hedged) are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income.
- b. In fair value hedges of interest rate risk on a portfolio of financial instruments, gains or losses that arise in measuring hedging instruments are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income, whereas gains or losses due to changes in fair value of the hedged amount (attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income with an offset to "Net income from financial operations".
- c. In cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in value of the hedging instrument is recorded in other comprehensive income under the heading "Cash flow hedge", within equity component "Valuation adjustment" until the forecasted transaction occurs, thereafter being recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the forecasted transaction results in the recognition of non-financial assets or liabilities, in which case it is included in the cost of the non-financial asset or liability.
- d. The differences in valuation of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of the cash flow hedging transactions are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income under "Net income from financial operations".

If a derivative designated as a hedging instrument no longer meets the requirements described above due to expiration, ineffectiveness or for any other reason, the derivative is classified as a "trading derivative." When "fair value hedging" is discontinued, the fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedge risk is amortized to gain or loss from that date.

When cash flow hedges are discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss of the hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income under "Valuation adjustments" (from the period when the hedge was effective) remains recorded in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time it is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any cumulative gain or loss is recorded immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

vi. Derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as derivatives if their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts, provided that the host contracts are not classified as "Other financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss" or as "Portfolio of trading investments."

vii. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial asset and liability balances are offset, i.e., reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their net amount, only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recorded amounts and the Bank intend either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

viii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the extent and the manner in which the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets are transferred to third parties:

- i. If the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to third parties, as in the case of unconditional sales of financial assets, sales under repurchase agreements at fair value at the date of repurchase, sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option deeply out of the money, utilization of assets in which the transferor does not retain subordinated debt nor grants any credit enhancement to the new holders, and other similar cases, the transferred financial asset is removed from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and any rights or obligations retained or created in the transfer are simultaneously recorded.

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- ii. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership associated with the transferred financial asset, as in the case of sales of financial assets under repurchase agreements at a fixed price or at the sale price plus interest; securities lending agreements under which the borrower undertakes to return the same or similar assets; and other similar cases, the transferred financial asset is not derecognized from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and continues to be measured by the same criteria as those used before the transfer. However, the following items are recorded:
1. An associated financial liability for an amount equal to the consideration received; this liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost.
  2. Both the income from the transferred (but not removed) financial asset as well as any expenses incurred on the new financial liability.
- iii. If the Bank neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership associated with the transferred financial asset — as in the case of sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that is not deeply in or out of the money, securitization of assets in which the transferor retains a subordinated debt or other type of credit enhancement for a portion of the transferred asset, and other similar cases— the following distinction is made:
1. If the transferor does not retain control of the transferred financial asset: the asset is removed from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and any rights or obligations retained or created in the transfer are recorded.
  2. If the transferor retains control of the transferred financial asset: it continues to be recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value and a financial liability associated with the transferred financial asset is recorded. The net carrying amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability is the amortized cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at amortized cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

Accordingly, financial assets are only removed from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when the rights over the cash flows they generate have terminated or when all the inherent risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred to third parties. Similarly, financial liability are only derecognized from the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged or cancelled or expires.

- i) Recognizing income and expenses

The most significant criteria used by the Bank to recognize its revenues and expenses are summarized as follows:

- i. Interest revenue, interest expense and similar items

Interest revenue and expense are recorded on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

However, when a given operation or transaction is past due by 90 days or more, when it originated from a refinancing or renegotiation, or when the Bank believes that the debtor poses a high risk of default, the interest and adjustments pertaining to these transactions are not recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income unless they have been actually received.

These interest and adjustments balances are generally referred to as “suspended” and are recorded in suspense accounts which are not part of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Instead, they are reported as part of the complementary information thereto (Note 28). This interest is recognized as income, when collected, as a reversal of the related impairment losses.

The Bank ceases accruing interest on the basis of contractual terms on the principal amount of any asset that is classified as an impaired asset. Thereafter, the Bank recognizes as interest income the accretion of the net present value of the written down amount of the loan due to the passage of time based on the original effective interest rate of the loan. On the other hand, any collected interest for any assets classified as impaired are accounted for on a cash basis.

Dividends received from companies classified as “Investments in other companies” are recorded as income when the right to receive them arises.

ii. Commissions, fees, and similar items

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income using criteria that vary according to their nature. The main criteria are:

- Fee and commission income and expenses relating to financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized when paid;
- Those arising from transactions or services that are performed over a period of time are recognized over the life of these transactions or services.
- Those relating to services provided in a single act are recognized when the single act is performed.

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iii. Non-finance income and expenses

These are recognized for accounting purposes on an accrual basis.

iv. Loan arrangement fees

Loan arrangement fees, mainly loan origination and application fees, are accrued and recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income over the term of the loan. Regarding loan origination fees, the Bank immediately records direct costs related to loan origination within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

j) Impairment

i. Financial assets:

A financial asset, other than that a fair value through profit and loss, is evaluated on each financial statement reporting date to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

A financial asset or group of financial assets will be impaired if, and only if, objective evidence of impairment exists as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (“event causing the loss”), and this event or events have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset or group of financial assets.

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

An impairment loss relating to a financial asset available for sale is calculated based on a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are individually tested to determine their impairment. The remaining financial assets are evaluated collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recorded in income. Any cumulative loss relating to a financial asset available for sale previously recorded in equity is transferred to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The reversal of an impairment loss occurs only if it can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment loss was recorded. In the case of financial assets recorded at amortized cost and for the financial assets available for sale that are securities for sale, the reversal is recorded in income. In the case of financial assets that are variable-rate securities, the reversal is directly recorded in equity.

ii. Non-financial assets:

The Bank’s non-financial assets, excluding investment properties, are reviewed at reporting date to determine whether they show signs of impairment (i.e. its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount). If such evidence exists, the

amount to be recovered from the assets is then estimated.

In connection with other assets, impairment losses recorded in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date in search of any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared and should be reversed. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that it is not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recorded.

k) Property, plant, and equipment

This category includes buildings, land, furniture, vehicles, computer hardware and other fixtures owned by the consolidated entities or acquired under finance leases. Assets are classified according to their use as follows:

i. Property, plant and equipment for own use

Property, plant and equipment for own use (including, among other things, tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial satisfaction of financial assets representing accounts receivable from third parties which are intended to be held for continuing own use and tangible assets acquired under finance leases) are accounted at acquisition cost less the related accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, any impairment losses (net carrying amount higher than recoverable amount).



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The acquisition cost of awarded assets is equivalent to the net amount of the financial assets surrendered in exchange for its award.

The Bank and its subsidiaries elected to measure certain items of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to IFRS both at their fair value and at their previous GAAP revalued amount and use that fair value and that previous GAAP revalued amount as their deemed cost at that date in accordance with paragraphs D5 and D6 of IFRS 1. Accordingly, the price-level restatement applied until December 31, 2007 was not reversed.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the acquisition cost of assets less their residual value, assuming that the land on which buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite life and, therefore, is not subject to depreciation.

The Bank must apply the following useful lives for the tangible assets that comprise its assets:

ITEM	Useful Life (Months)
Land	-
Paintings and works of art	-
Assets retired for disposal	-
Carpets and curtains	36
Computers and hardware	36
Vehicles	36
Computational systems and software	36
ATM's	60
Machines and equipment in general	60
Office furniture	60
Telephone and communication systems	60
Security systems	60
Rights over telephone lines	60
Air conditioning systems	84
Installations in general	120
Security systems (acquisitions up to October 2002)	120
Buildings	1,200

The consolidated entities assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of any of their tangible assets' exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced

to its recoverable amount and future depreciation charges are adjusted in proportion to the revised carrying amount and to the new remaining useful life, if the useful life needs to be revised.

Similarly, if there is an indication of a recovery in the value of a tangible asset, the consolidated entities record the reversal of the impairment loss recorded in prior periods and adjust the future depreciation charges accordingly. In no circumstance may the reversal of an impairment loss on an asset increase its carrying amount above the one it would have had if no impairment losses had been recorded in prior years.

The estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment held for own use are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period to detect significant changes therein. If changes are detected, the useful lives of the assets are adjusted by correcting the depreciation charge to be recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income in future years on the basis of the new useful lives.

Maintenance expenses relating to tangible assets (property, plant and equipment) held for own use are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

ii.Assets leased out under operating leases

The criteria used to record the acquisition cost of assets leased out under operating leases, to calculate their depreciation and their respective estimated useful lives, and to record the impairment losses thereof, are consistent with those described in relation to property, plant and equipment held for own use.

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l) Leasing

i. Finance leases

Finance leases are leases that substantially transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee.

When the consolidated entities act as the lessor of an asset, the sum of the present value of the lease payments receivable from the lessee plus the guaranteed residual value, which is generally the exercise price of the lessee's purchase option at the end of the lease term, is recognized as loans to third parties and is therefore included under "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

When the consolidated entities act as lessees, they show the cost of the leased assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position based on the nature of the leased asset, and simultaneously record a liability for the same amount (which is the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the sum of the present value of the lease payments payable to the lessor plus, if appropriate, the exercise of the purchase option). The depreciation policy for these assets is consistent with that for property, plant and equipment for own use.

In both cases the finance income and finance expenses arising from these contracts are credited and debited, respectively, to "Interest income" and "Interest expense" in the Consolidated Statement of Income so as to achieve a constant rate of return over the lease term.

ii. Operating leases

In operating leases, ownership of the leased asset and substantially all the risks and rewards incidental thereto remain with the lessor.

When the consolidated entities act as the lessor, they present the acquisition cost of the leased assets under "Property, plant and equipment". The depreciation policy for these assets is consistent with that for similar items of property, plant and equipment held for own use and revenues from operating leases is recorded on a straight line basis under "Other operating income" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

When the consolidated entities act as the lessees, the lease expenses, including any incentives granted by the lessor, are charged on a straight line basis to "Administrative expenses" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

iii. Sale and leaseback transactions

For sale at fair value and operating leasebacks, the gain or loss generated is recorded at the time of sale. In the case of finance leasebacks, the gain or loss generated is amortized over the lease term.

m) Factored receivables

Factored receivables are valued at the amount disbursed by the Bank in exchange for invoices or other commercial instruments representing the credit which the transferor assigns to the Bank. The price difference between the amounts disbursed and the actual face value of the credits is recorded as interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income through the effective interest method over the financing period.

When the assignment of these instruments involves no liability for the assignor, the Bank assumes the risks of insolvency of the parties responsible for payment.

n) 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 (contractual terms) 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 or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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Internally developed computer software

Internally developed computer software is recorded as an intangible asset if, among other requirements (basically the Bank's ability to use or sell it), it can be identified and its ability to generate future economic benefits can be demonstrated. The estimate of useful life for software is 3 years.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life.

Expenditure on research activities is recorded as an expense in the year in which it is incurred and cannot be subsequently capitalized.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

For the preparation of the cash flow statement, the indirect method was used, beginning with the Bank's consolidated pre-tax income and incorporating non-cash transactions, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows, which are classified as investment or financing activities.

For the preparation of the cash flow statement, the following items are considered:

- i. Cash flows: Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, such as deposits with the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks, and deposits in foreign banks
- ii. Operating activities: Principal revenue-producing activities performed by banks and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.
- iii. Investing activities: The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- iv. Financing activities: Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that are not operating activities.

p) Allowances for loan losses

The Bank records allowances for loan losses in accordance with its internal models. These internal models for rating and evaluating credit risk were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors.

According to the methodology developed by the Bank, loans are divided into three categories:

- i. Consumer loans,
- ii. Mortgage loans, and
- iii. Commercial loans.

The specialization of the Santander Bank's risk function is based on the type of customer and, accordingly, a distinction is made between individualized customers that are individually evaluated and standardized customers, evaluated in groups in the risk management process.

The internal risk models used to calculate the allowances are described as follow:

Allowances for individual evaluations on commercial loans

For large commercial loans, leasing and factoring, the Bank assigns a risk category level to each borrower and his respective loans. The Bank considers the following risk factors within the analysis: industry or sector of the borrower, owners or managers of the borrower, their financial situation, their payment capacity and payment behavior.

The Bank assigns one of the following risk categories to each loan and borrower:

- i. Classifications A1, A2 and A3, correspond to borrowers with no apparent credit risk.
- ii. Classification B corresponds to borrowers with some credit risk but no apparent deterioration of payment capacity.
- iii. Classifications C1, C2, C3, C4, D1 and D2 correspond to borrowers whose loans have deteriorated.

For loans classified as A1, A2, A3 and B, the Bank assigns a specific level of risk for each borrower. As a result, borrowers within the same classification could have different levels of risk. All commercial loans for Companies, including leasing and factoring, have since been rated using a model for evaluating and calculating provisions on an individual basis. Since a debtor's behavior varies over time, in order to determine the provisions, it is necessary to make a distinction between normal debtors and deteriorated debtors.

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## NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

For loans classified in Categories C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, and D2, the Bank must maintain the following levels of reserves:

Classification	Estimated range of loss	Allowance
C1	Up to 3%	2%
C2	More than 3% and up to 19%	10%
C3	More than 19% and up to 29%	25%
C4	More than 29% and up to 49%	40%
D1	More than 49% and up to 79%	65%
D2	More than 79%	90%

Borrowers with insufficient payment capacity in foreseeable circumstances are classified under these categories. The categories listed above relate to a classification based on the level of estimated incurred loss of commercial loans and leasing transactions of the customer's business as a whole, quantified according to the methodology used by the Bank.

For purposes of determining allowance amounts, the percentage associated with the estimated incurred loss rate is applied to the total credit.

## Allowances for group evaluations

Banco Santander Chile used group analysis for determining the provisioning levels for certain types of loans. These models are intended to be used primarily to analyze loans to individuals (including consumer loans, lines of credit, mortgage loans and commercial loans to individuals) and commercial loans, primarily to small and some mid-sized companies. Provisions are determined using these models to determine a historical loss rate by segment and risk profile of each group of clients.

The provisioning models for consumer loans separate these loans in four groups, each with its own model:

- New clients, not renegotiated
- Old clients, not renegotiated
- New clients, renegotiated
- Old clients, renegotiated

Each consumer model is separate by risk profile which is based on a scorecard statistical model that establishes a relation through regressions between various variables, such as payment behavior in the Bank, payment behavior outside the Bank, various socio-demographic data, among others, and a response variable that determines a client's risk level, which in this case is 90 days non-performance. Once the scorecards have been determined, risk profiles are established that are statistically significant with similar estimated incurred loss levels or charge-off vintage.

The estimated incurred loss rates for consumer loans are defined by the "Vintage of Net Charge-Offs" (charge-offs net of recoveries). This methodology establishes the period in which the estimated incurred loss is maximized. Once this period is obtained it is applied to each risk profile of each model to obtain the net charge-off level associated with this

period.

For group evaluation of commercial loans the industry or sector of the borrower, owners or managers of the borrower, the borrower's financial situation, its payment capacity and payment behavior are used as the main variables for determining the risk profile. For group evaluation of mortgage loans we consider the borrower's credit history, including any defaults on obligations to other creditors, as well as the overdue periods on the loans borrowed from us. The estimated incurred loss rates are then determined using historical averages and other statistical estimates depending on the segment and loan product.

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## NOTE 01 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, continued:

## Charge-offs

Charge-offs refers to derecognition in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of assets corresponding to a loan. This includes a portion of a loan that might not be past due in the case of a loan paid in installments or in a leasing operation (no partial charges offs).

Charge-offs are always recorded with a charge to credit risk allowances. Any payments received on the charged-off accounts will be recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Income as recovery of loans charged-off.

Loan and accounts receivable charge-offs are recorded on overdue, past due, and current installments based on the past due deadlines presented below.

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans with or without real guarantees	6 months
Other transactions without real guarantees	24 months
Consumer loans with real guarantees	36 months
	48 months
Mortgage loans	6 months
Consumer leasing	12 months
Other non mortgage leasing transactions	36 months
Mortgage leasing (household and business)	36 months

## Recovery of loans previously charged off and accounts receivable from clients

Recovery of previously charged off loans and account receivable from clients are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income as a reduction of provision for loan losses.

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