Bank Austria Creditanstalt

Banking for success.

Interim Report at 30 September 2003

A Member of HVB Group

Contents

The Bank Austria Creditanstalt Share

The Bank Austria Creditanstalt share – key data

Share price on 30 September 2003	**30.92**
High/low (9 July 2003 – 30 September 2003)	**33.05 / 26.80**
Average daily turnover in Bank Austria Creditanstalt shares on the Vienna Stock Exchange (number of shares)	**408,748**
Earnings per share in accordance with IAS (annualised, in €)	**2.83**
Price/earnings ratio	**10.93**
Total shareholder return (30 September 2003 as against offering price, in %)	**6.6**
Market capitalisation on 30 September 2003 (in € bn)	**4.5**

General information on the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share

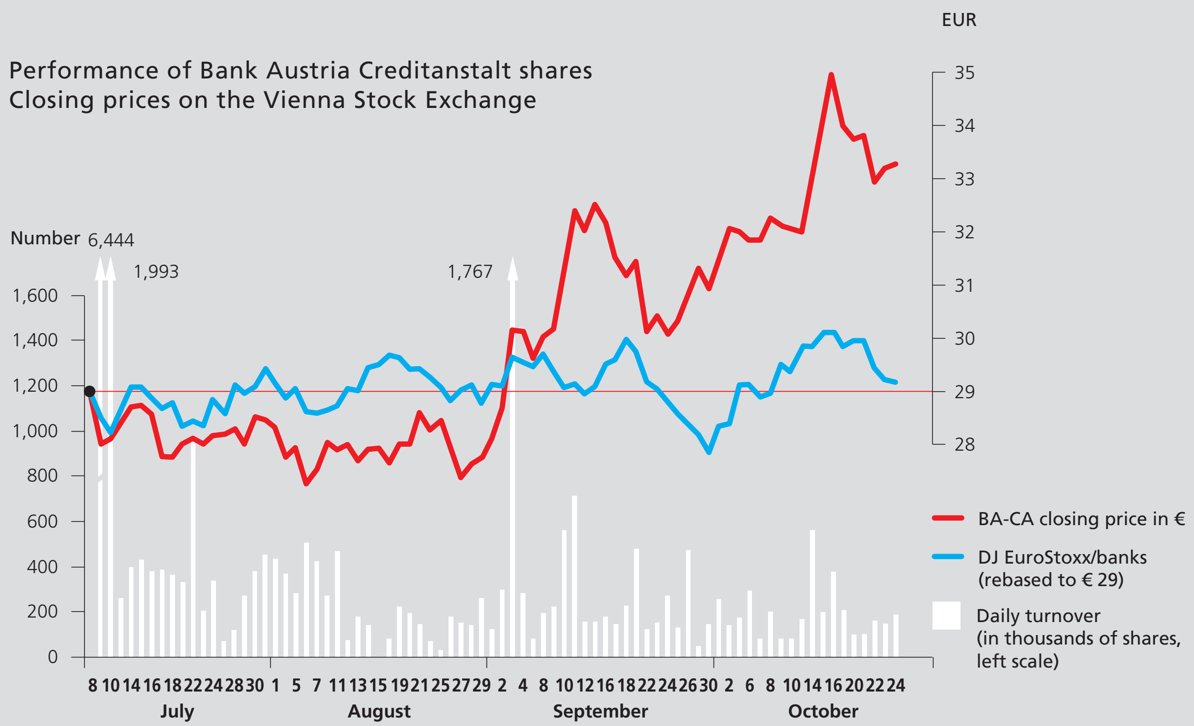
Number of shares outstanding	**147,031,740**
Free float	**22.47 %**
ISIN	**AT0000995006**

Market	Vienna Stock Exchange	Warsaw Stock Exchange (since 14 Oct. 2003)
Trading symbol	**BACA**	**BCA**
Reuters RIC	**BACA.VI**	**BACA.WA**
Bloomberg Ticker Code	**BACA AV**	**BCA PW**

Coverage

Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Erste Bank, Goldman Sachs, ING, JP Morgan, Merrill Lynch, Raiffeisen Centro Bank

Performance of Bank Austria Creditanstalt shares
Closing prices on the Vienna Stock Exchange



Bank Austria Creditanstalt at a Glance

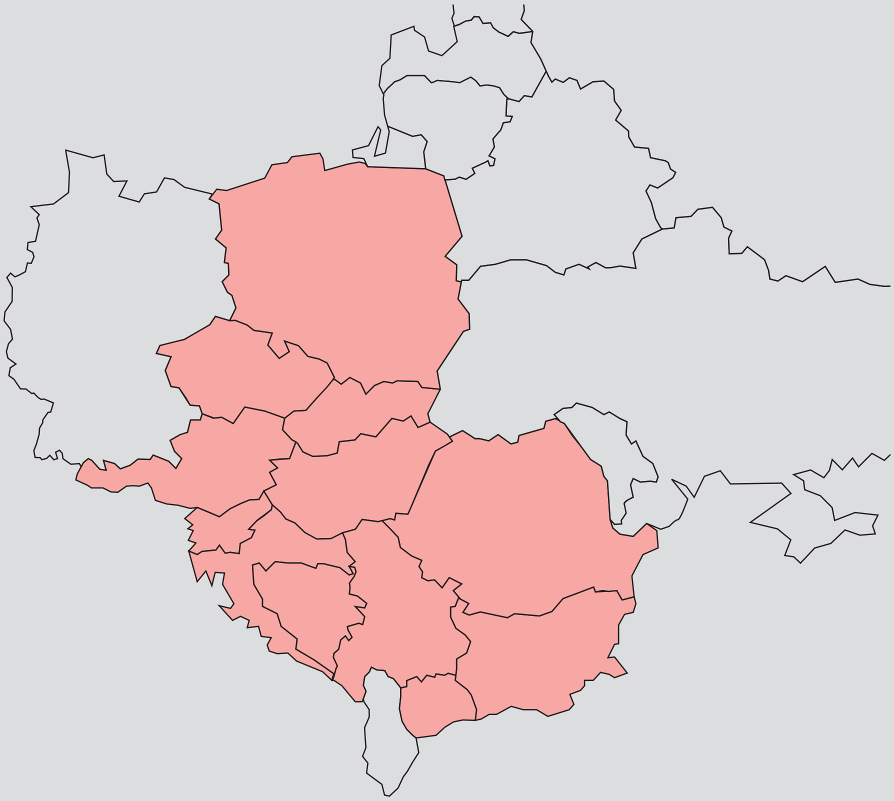
Income statement figures (in € m)	1 Jan.–30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.–30 Sept. 2002	Change
Net interest income after losses on loans and advances	1,254	1,299	– 3.5%
Net fee and commission income	839	818	+ 2.5%
Net trading result	217	102	> 100%
General administrative expenses	–1,838	–1,892	– 2.9%
Operating profit	482	312	+54.5%
Net income before taxes	457	304	+50.3%
Consolidated net income	312	199	+56.5%

Balance sheet figures (in € m)	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002	Change
Total assets	143,766	147,968	– 2.8%
Loans and advances to customers after loan loss provisions	72,726	72,826	– 0.1%
Primary funds	77,827	83,009	– 6.2%
Shareholders' equity	5,631	4,610	+22.2 %

Key performance indicators (in %)	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Return on equity after taxes (ROE)	8.5	6.5
Return on assets (ROA)	0.22	0.20
Cost/income ratio	68.7	69.3
Credit risk charge / risk-weighted assets	0.53	0.77
Risk/earnings ratio	22.1	23.3
Total capital ratio	12.9	11.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	7.7	6.8

Staff	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002	Change
Bank Austria Creditanstalt (full-time equivalent)	31,112	31,290	– 0.6%
Austria (BA-CA AG and its Austrian subsidiaries that support its core banking business)	11,579	12,161	– 4.8%
CEE and other subsidiaries	19,533	19,129	+ 2.1%
of which: Poland	11,546	12,953	– 10.9%

Offices	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002	Change
Bank Austria Creditanstalt	1,309	1,177	+ 132
Austria	422	493	– 71
CEE countries	887	684	+ 203
of which: Poland	526	573	– 47



Bank Austria Creditanstalt
Bank Austria Creditanstalt Leasing
CA IB Corporate Finance Beratungs GmbH
Asset Management GmbH
Capital Invest
BANK*PRIVAT*
Schoellerbank

Bank Przemyslowo-Handlowy PBK
HVB Bank Czech Republic
HVB Bank Slovakia
HVB Bank Hungary
Bank Austria Creditanstalt Ljubljana
HVB Bank Romania
CB Biochim, Bulgaria
Splitska banka
HVB Bank Bosna i Hercegovina, Central Profit Banka
HVB Bank Yugoslavia
Skopje Representative Office

Highlights

1 July	Start of the new Splitska banka – integration of Splitska banka and HVB Croatia completed.
2 July	New branch opened in Sevlievo, Bulgaria.
3 July	Bank Austria Creditanstalt acts as Lead Arranger and Agent for financing the construction of a power station by VA TECH HYDRO in Greece – volume: € 185 million.
4 July	Purchase of CAC Leasing in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia completed.
9 July	The Bank Austria Creditanstalt share is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.
11 July	Euromoney, the British financial magazine, names Bank Austria Creditanstalt “Best Bank in CEE” for the fourth time in succession. The bank is awarded the title “Best Bank in Austria” for the eleventh time in succession.
11 July	Euromoney names BPH PBK in Poland “Best Bank in Poland”. Other awards: “Best Custody in CEE”, “Best M&A House in Poland”, “Best Debt House in Croatia”, “Best Debt House in Hungary”.
14 July	BusinessNet, the Internet portal for corporate customers, offers multi-bank capability – preparations for rollout in CEE.
22 July	The € 750 m corporate bond of Telekom Austria was oversubscribed ten times, making it one of the most successful issues of the year in the eurobond market.
1 August	32 branches will be added to the network in Croatia from January 2004.
4 August	Bank Austria Creditanstalt and Microsoft launch security initiative for users of Internet and OnlineB@nking services: http://sicherheit.ba-ca.com
4 August	Real estate investments bundled in the new BA-CA Immotrust.
11 August	Bank Austria Creditanstalt announces its intention to list its shares on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (secondary listing).
18 August	Opening of the 20th branch in Slovakia. Five further branches are planned to be added to the network by year-end.
1 September	Application for a licence for the “Real Invest Fonds” under the new Austrian law governing real estate investment funds.
9 September	Prospectus filed with the Polish Securities and Exchange Commission.
10 September	The British financial magazine “The Banker” names Bank Austria Creditanstalt “Bank of the Year in Central and Eastern Europe”.
10 September	The Bulgarian subsidiary Biochim is awarded the title “Bank of the Year in Bulgaria”.
30 September	The Polish Securities and Exchange Commission admits the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share to trading on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.
1 October	Sale of BA-CA Asset Finance Ltd., the UK leasing company of Bank Austria Creditanstalt, to Fortis Lease.
7 October	Acquisition of Central Profit Banka completed. Bank Austria Creditanstalt becomes the third-largest bank in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
13 October	Bank Austria Creditanstalt offers the first SME Corporate Bond Basket in Austria.
14 October	Bank Austria Creditanstalt becomes the first foreign company whose shares are listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.
15 October	Sale of shares in UNION and CA-Versicherung AG to Wiener Städtische Versicherung. Bank Austria Creditanstalt continues to hold a strategic equity interest of 10 % in both insurance companies.

Dear Shareholders,
Dear Business Partners and Customers,

There are growing indications that hopes for an economic turnaround will gradually turn into a firm expectation and finally an improvement in the actual economic environment. In the past two years, the business sector went through hard times, making structural adjustments and reducing costs. While this process has not yet been completed, companies are increasingly looking ahead again. Inventories and capital expenditure have been reduced to below the minimum levels required for current business operations. Now it is important not to miss the upswing and to make timely investments in future business.

This general environment is also reflected in Bank Austria Creditanstalt's earnings trend. The third quarter saw an improvement in net interest income and net fee and commission income, the "sustainable" income components. In a regional analysis, a significant increase in earnings was achieved in Poland, our second-largest market, though it had only a low impact on results in euro terms because of exchange rate effects. The net charge for losses on loans and advances as well as general administrative expenses continued to be kept under tight control. All these factors combined to produce a 7 % increase in consolidated net income for the third quarter of 2003 compared with the preceding quarter. The figure for the first nine months was 57 % higher than in the previous year.

In the medium term, over the next three years, we aim to achieve an increase in the return on equity (ROE after taxes) from currently 8.5 % to at least 13 %. We will work to achieve this objective through further productivity gains in Austria, swift expansion in Central and Eastern Europe and through cross-border synergies. With our decentralised sales structure, we are now closer to customers than ever before. We will further enhance the efficiency of processes and workflows by using locational advantages in our entire network. In doing so, we are following industrial models. In the CEE countries our objective is to exceed the critical market share level of at least 10 %. However, in the interest of our shareholders, we make acquisitions only if these are expected to increase the ROE within two years.

Since the middle of October, the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share has been listed not only on the Vienna Stock Exchange but also on the Warsaw Stock Exchange, where the bank became the first foreign company whose shares have been admitted to public trading. From the very first day of trading, Polish investors have displayed great interest in the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share, with the share price on one occasion reaching a level of 20 % above the issue price. The dual listing underlines the nature of our institution as a multipolar international bank. We see our banking subsidiaries in CEE neither as mere equity interests nor as foreign banks: we are firmly established and at home in all CEE countries. The current focus of our attention is on further strengthening the links within our network of banks and locations – with each other and with the units of the entire Group. We are thereby bringing our major competitive advantage into play: our extensive multipolar network for business in the future enlarged Europe.

Karl Samstag
Chairman of the Managing Board of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

Performance of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Share

The way to the stock markets

27 March	Announcement, pre-marketing phase, preparation of prospectus
20 June	Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting
23 June	Start of bookbuilding within the € 27 to € 31 range, marketing phase
8 July	Offering price fixed at € 29, allotment
9 July	First day of trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange
8 Aug.	Decision not to exercise the greenshoe
20 Aug.	End of research blackout; first analyses
9 Sept.	Prospectus filed with the Warsaw Stock Exchange
14 Oct.	Listing of Bank Austria Creditanstalt as the first foreign company on the Warsaw Stock Exchange

The listing of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share on the Vienna Stock Exchange (and later also on the Warsaw Stock Exchange) has strengthened Bank Austria Creditanstalt's presence on the capital markets. After extensive preparations (see adjacent table) the offering price was fixed at € 29 on 8 July 2003. Trading in the share started in the Prime Market segment of the Vienna Stock Exchange on 9 July 2003 at 11 a.m.

The proceeds from the issue amounted to € 958 m. After deduction of issuing costs (fees, expenses for lawyers and investment banks) the net proceeds were fully credited to the equity capital account of Bank Austria Creditanstalt. They will be used primarily for financing the expansion in countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), be it through organic growth or through targeted acquisitions. Bank Austria Creditanstalt is increasing its stake in the Polish subsidiary BPH PBK by acquiring the 18.95 % interest still held by HVB for € 439 m; after the completion of this transaction, Bank Austria Creditanstalt will hold an interest of 71.03 %. Some € 60 m of the proceeds from the IPO were used for the acquisition of Central Profit Banka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and of the leasing companies CAC Leasing a.s. in the Czech Republic and CAC Leasing Slovakia a.s.

Use of proceeds from the issue for further expansion in CEE

The first few days and weeks of trading in the share were characterised by special factors typical of a new issue. Subsequently the IPO, which was launched during a period of optimism, encountered a market situation again reflecting scepticism, especially with regard to bank shares. This downturn in sentiment was the reason why the over-allotment option (greenshoe) was not exercised.

Upon expiry of the "research blackout" period – during which, as a rule, no analysts' reports are published – equity research departments started to cover the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share, including it in the group of shares which are monitored and analysed regularly and for which recommendations are issued. At present the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share is regularly analysed by 8 research departments of different banks.

Since the beginning of September, the share price has been well above € 29. On 16 October it reached a high of € 35.50. There is no doubt that the share price increase was triggered by the announcement to seek a secondary listing in Warsaw. As the investment policy of Polish institutional investors is subject to tight regulatory limits on investments outside the country and local banks have high valuations, capital market participants bought ahead of possible brisk additional demand. Following approval of the prospectus by the Polish Securities and Exchange Commission, and after completion of the admission procedures, the Bank Austria Creditanstalt share has been listed not only in Vienna but, since 14 October, also on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The share was well received in Warsaw, inclusion in the WIG 20 index is being sought.

Bank Austria Creditanstalt is proud of being the first foreign company to be listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The bank thus demonstrates its commitment to the idea of the united Europe on the eve of the accession of new members to the European Union.

Economic Environment and Market Situation in Autumn 2003

In the summer months, financial market expectations regarding global economic trends swung from one extreme to the other. In the past such – almost manic – fluctuations in sentiment have occurred only rarely. There were three distinct phases:

- Pessimism turned into deflation hysteria by the middle of June. The ECB and the Fed reduced their key interest rates, and on 13 June 2003 the long-term benchmark yields fell to new lows (euro benchmark bond: 3.45 %). In a parallel development, the euro appreciated strongly against the US dollar and the yen.
- When it became apparent that US economic policy – without regard to indebtedness – was fully directed towards expansion (tax cuts, military and arms spending), the result was a sell-out on bond markets, especially of euro bonds, and even renewed expectations of interest rate increases. The US dollar firmed again, reflecting the transatlantic growth differential.

Expectations in financial markets move between extremes

- In the third phase – from around mid-September onwards, when the G7 and IMF meetings were held in Dubai – attention again focused on risks, i. e. the global economic imbalances (global balance of payments, insufficient exchange rate flexibility) in connection with the US economy's function as the engine of growth. Bond markets continued to be characterised by uncertainty, interest rates fluctuated but remained high until recently (about 4 1/4 % at the long end). However, US economic diplomacy brought about an appreciation of Asian currencies, the yen in particular.

Unperturbed by these changes in the economic climate, world stock markets surprisingly continued their steady climb, which started in the middle of March. The global equity index recently exceeded the level seen at the beginning of the year by one-quarter. Stock markets thus evidently acknowledged the tough measures taken by companies to adjust their strategies and costs and to put their financing structure on a sound basis. The significant decline in interest rate spreads on corporate bonds points in the same direction.

Economic trends in Europe in the third quarter were again characterised by the inability to respond to the growth momentum of the US economy. While expectations (but not the situation) in the industrial sector improved, consumer sentiment remained subdued. The general climate was adversely affected by reforms of the welfare state with its expensive pension and health insurance systems.

Economic data

Real GDP, %	2002	2003	2004
USA	2.4	2.5	3.5
Japan	0.2	2.6	1.7
Euro area	0.8	0.5	1.4
CEE 8 (EU 2004)	2.5	3.4	3.9
South-East Europe	5.0	4.4	4.4
Austria	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP growth	1.4	1.0	2.1
Private consumption	0.8	1.4	1.7
Investment in equipment	–4.7	2.6	4.8
Investment in construction	–0.6	1.2	1.6
Exports in a broader sense	3.8	0.2	5.8
Imports in a broader sense	1.3	0.8	6.0
CEE countries	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Poland	1.4	3.5	4.2
Czech Republic	2.0	2.8	3.1
Hungary	3.3	3.0	3.0
Slovakia	4.4	3.7	3.9
Slovenia	3.2	2.4	3.5
Bulgaria	4.8	4.3	4.7
Croatia	5.2	4.5	3.5
Romania	4.9	4.4	4.8

Bank Austria Creditanstalt Economics Department

In **Austria** – according to leading indicators – growth in the third quarter accelerated at a low level, reaching an estimated 1 % compared with the previous year. Surveys show that industrial output increased significantly towards the end of the quarter. This means that the upswing could start earlier than expected, even if there are doubts as to its sustainability. The favourable trend is supported by comparatively large budgetary room for manoeuvre of public households (automatic stabilisers), so that there is no need for pro-cyclical cuts. Building activity is somewhat stronger than in Germany, and investment activity is also picking up again, supported by various factors including fiscal incentives (investment premium).

In **Central and Eastern Europe** (CEE) average economic growth (CEE 8) rose from the second to the third quarter, to a rate of about 3 1/2 %. A significant contribution to this overall performance came from Poland, where economic growth accelerated considerably (from 2 % to most recently just under 4 % – see chart). Economic growth is thus again moving close to the medium-term growth path, which is about double the rate achieved in the euro area. Robust domestic demand was the mainstay of the economy, even if growth was again and again restrained by necessary measures to put the budget on a healthy footing in the medium term. Stronger growth was mainly driven by exports (both to the EU and within CEE), demonstrating that economic links – particularly between industrial centres – are rapidly intensifying. The countries in South-East Europe (SEE) achieved above-average growth as the reconstruction process continues. In the third quarter, the remaining referendums on EU accession produced positive outcomes: the approval rates were between 67 % (Estonia, Latvia) and over 90 % (Slovenia, Slovakia).

Economic trends in our core markets move in parallel, but are somewhat more robust than in the euro area

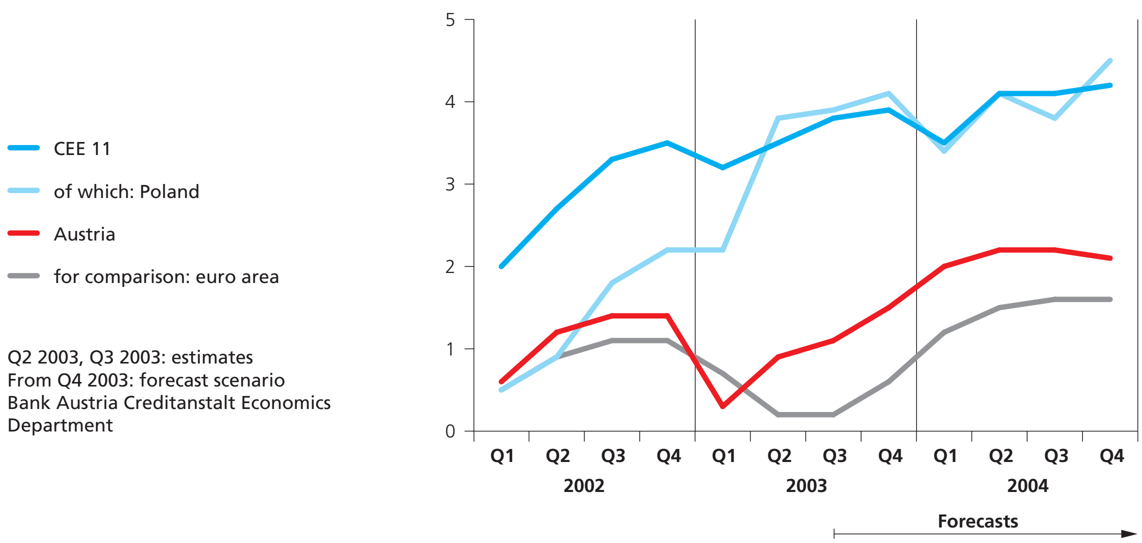
▷ **Effects on our business:** The volatile financial market environment with its trend reversals presented challenges not only to Treasury operations. In business with customers, the large volumes of foreign-currency financings were increasingly switched into the local currency. As the yield curve became steeper in recent weeks and months, this had an adverse impact on long-term assets-side business with corporate customers, but did not yet work in favour of retail banking, where business on the liabilities side predominates. The decline in short-term interest rates compared with the previous year – at the end of the reporting period and especially on an annual average – resulted in a narrowing of margins particularly on the deposit side.

▷ In our **Austrian** business in particular, the economic environment led to a weak development of volume. The only impetus came from corporate restructuring activities. Transaction volumes – both in the commercial sector and in securities business with retail customers – remained at a moderate level.

▷ The monetary convergence process in the **CEE countries** continued. Interest margins moved closer to the levels prevailing in the EU. The depreciation of currencies aligned to the US dollar, above all of the Polish zloty (–11.5 % compared with the previous year), had a distorting effect on results.

Economic growth in our core markets

Real GDP compared with the same quarter in the previous year



Q2 2003, Q3 2003: estimates
From Q4 2003: forecast scenario
Bank Austria Creditanstalt Economics Department

Bank Austria Creditanstalt in the First Nine Months of 2003

Financial review

Consolidated net income: 8 % increase from Q2 to Q3, up by 57 % on previous year

Bank Austria Creditanstalt improved its results for the third quarter as compared with the two preceding quarters. Thus profits for the first nine months of 2003 exceeded the figure for the same period in the previous year by more than one-half. Consolidated net income for the third quarter reached € 110 m (up by 8 % on the preceding quarter); for the first nine months it was € 312 m, an increase of 57 % over a year ago. The return on equity after taxes (ROE) declined from 8.8 % in the second quarter to 8.5 % in the third quarter, reflecting the dilution effect of the capital increase. In the third quarter, average equity rose by 12 % to € 5,156 m. Therefore the ROE after taxes was clearly above the previous year's level (5.5 %), but also far below the medium-term target of 13 % for 2006.

Developments over the first three quarters

Compared with the situation in the first half of 2003, the third quarter did not see any significant changes in the economic environment, including demand for banking products. On the contrary, changes in economic expectations, extreme exchange rate fluctuations and the pronounced movements in long-term interest rates caused additional volatility (see the chapter "Economic Environment").

Nevertheless, Bank Austria Creditanstalt's results further stabilised from quarter to quarter: net interest income and net fee and commission income – those components of operating revenues which are "sustainable" in the sense of not being subject to erratic fluctuations – continued to rise in the third quarter and finally exceeded the low figure for the first quarter by 7 %. On a cumulative basis, however, they were still 5 % lower than in the previous year. Against the background of the market environment described above, the net trading result fell short of the excellent performance in preceding quarters. Nevertheless, at € 217 m for the first nine months, the net trading result was more than double the figure for the same period in the previous year. The net charge for losses on loans and advances as well as general administrative expenses were roughly in line with the preceding quarters and therefore remained under control. Operating profit, net income before taxes and consolidated net income continued the moderate upward movement despite different developments in their components (see income statement by quarter on page 23).

Upward trend in "sustainable" income components

The items of the income statement were distorted downwards – both from quarter to quarter and on a cumulative basis over the first nine months – by the translation of local-currency financial statements of CEE operations into euro. Given the weight of our largest banking subsidiary, the strongest adverse impact came from the depreciation of the Polish zloty (PLN), which moved in line with the US dollar in accordance with the Polish exchange rate policy (see chart on page 14). At the end of September, the PLN exchange rate against the EUR was 3.1 % below the level at the end of June 2003, and 11.5 % lower than at the end of September 2002. While hedging of results by and large offsets exchange rate fluctuations, the favourable trend in profits of the bank as a whole would have become more clearly visible if exchange rates had been stable. As a percentage of Bank Austria Creditanstalt's operating revenues for the first nine months, the effect of depreciation of the PLN alone was about 2 %, or € 50 m in absolute terms.

Details of items in the income statement

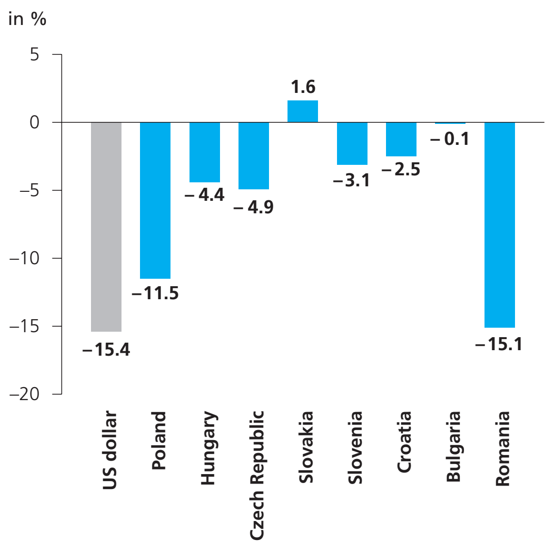
An analysis of results for the first nine months of 2003 (to which the following comments relate) shows that Bank Austria Creditanstalt offset a decline in net interest income (– € 152 m) with an increase in net fee and commission income (+ € 21 m), a strong net trading result (+ € 115 m) and a positive balance of other operating income and expenses (+ € 24 m). Thus operating revenues increased by € 8 m. In combination with declining general administrative expenses (cost savings reached € 55 m) and a considerably lower net charge for losses on loans and advances (which fell by € 106 m), this led to an increase of € 170 m or 55 % in operating profit to € 482 m.

Decline in net interest income more than offset by other income items, lower provisioning charge and cost reductions

At € 1,610 m, **net interest income** was € 152 m or 9 % lower than the figure for the first nine months of 2002, despite an initial improvement in recent months. This decline was caused by various monetary and technical factors: the strongest impact came from the decrease (– € 85 m) in net interest income generated by the CEE banking subsidiaries, especially in Poland (– € 106 m). This decline reflects the narrowing of margins in the wake of the convergence process; an estimated 30 % of the total effect resulted from a technical factor (foreign currency translation) in connection with the depreciation of the Polish zloty. In Austria, although assets-side business with private customers made an increasing contribution, net interest income declined exlusively as a result of terms and conditions on the deposit-taking side. However, the decrease compared with the previous year was largely offset by an improvement in corporate customer business (despite an equally weak development on the liabilities side). Another technical factor reducing net interest income is the growing extent to which fixed income trading is conducted via derivatives, which results in a shift from net interest income to the net trading result (amount of the change: some € 20 m).

Appreciation/depreciation of CEE currencies against the euro

End of September 2003 as against the previous year



The **net charge for losses on loans and advances** of € 356 m for the first nine months of 2003 was € 106 m or 23 % lower than a year ago. Austria accounted for just under two-thirds of this favourable effect, although the provisioning charge for business lending risks in the third quarter was increased. In Poland, the net charge for losses on loans and advances was reduced by about € 45 m. The risk/earnings ratio (net charge of losses on loans and advances expressed as a percentage of net interest income) declined from 26.3 % in the previous year to 22.1 % in the first nine months of 2003. The medium-term target for the risk/earnings ratio is a maximum of 20 %. Despite the lower net charge for losses on loans and advances, net interest income after losses on loans and advances, at € 1,254 m, was down by € 45 m or 3.5 % from the previous year's level.

Net charge for losses on loans and advances about one-quarter lower than in 2002

Net fee and commission income in the third quarter rose significantly, by 8 % compared with the preceding quarter, reaching € 839 m for the first nine months, an increase of € 21 m or 2.5 % over the comparative period in the previous year. A major contribution to the slight improvement in 2003 (which fell short of expectations) came from foreign trade-related business, which more than offset the income shortfall in the payments sector (which was due, among other things, to the implementation of EU rules for price harmonisation in cross-border payments within the European Union). Loan commissions were slightly higher than a year ago, one of the reasons being the shift from foreign-currency lendings to the euro. Fees and commissions from the securities and safe-custody business also rose slightly compared with the previous year, mainly thanks to growth in securities business with corporate customers. Fees and commissions from securities business with private investors, however, were far from reaching normal levels. Net fee and commission income from other, including advisory, services fell short of the previous year's figure. The main reason was the deconsolidation of CA IB investment banking units.

Fluctuations in financial markets dampened the **trading performance** especially in June and September, the months which saw the highest levels of uncertainty. Nevertheless, for the first nine months, the net trading result reached € 217 m, more than doubling (+113 % or + € 115 m) compared with the previous year. The CEE subsidiaries also more than doubled their net trading results, with the largest contributions coming from Poland and Hungary as well as Croatia.

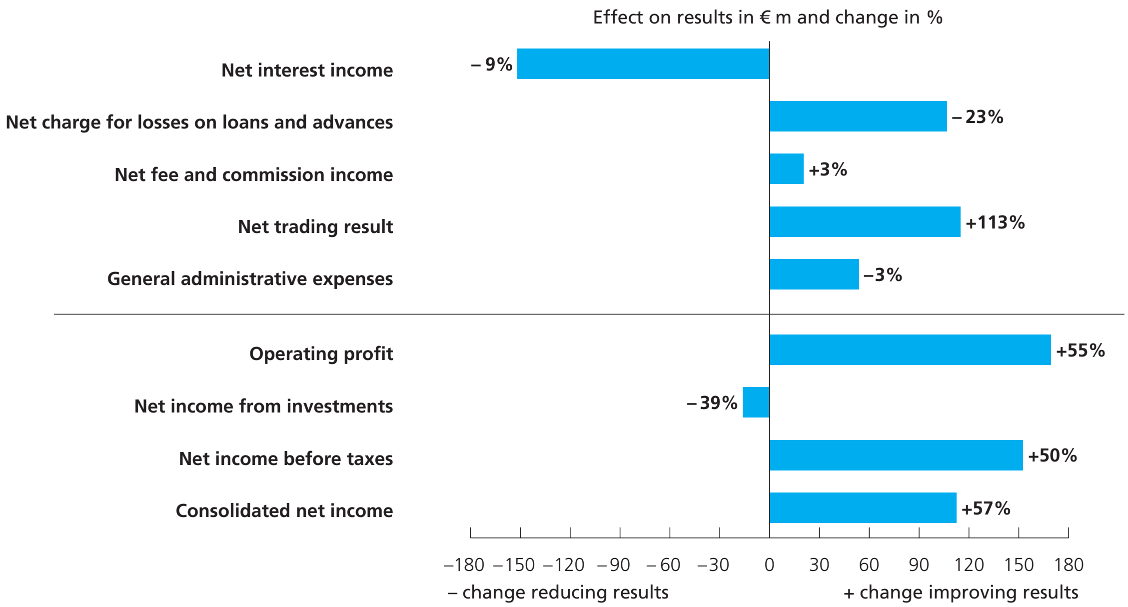
Overall, **operating revenues** – operating income after the net charge for losses on loans and advances (€ 2,310 m) – in the first nine months of 2003 exceeded the comparative figure for the previous year by € 91 m or 4 %.

Sustained synergies in Austria and in Poland reduce general administrative expenses

General administrative expenses (€ 1,838 m) were lower (by € 55 m or 2.9 %) than in the previous year, even if the change is adjusted for the – in this case favourable – exchange rate effect from the translation of Polish zloty amounts (€ 35 m). The strongest reduction was achieved in staff costs (down by € 37 m or 3.4 %). Most of this reduction results from cost savings at Austrian subsidiaries which support the bank's core business, following completion of major data system conversions implemented in the previous year and merger-related synergies in Poland. In the third quarter the cost/income ratio declined to 67.1 %, from 70.0 % in the preceding quarter; the average for the

Results of Bank Austria Creditanstalt for the nine months ended 30 September 2003 as compared with the same period in the previous year

Changes in absolute terms: January-September 2003 compared with January-September 2002



first nine months was 68.7 % compared with 71.0 % in the previous year. The **balance of other operating income and expenses** swung from a net expense of € 15 m in the previous year to net income of € 9 m in the first nine months of 2003. One of the factors contributing to this improvement was the sale of BA-CA Asset Finance Ltd., Glasgow, a leasing subsidiary which did not operate in Bank Austria Creditanstalt's core markets.

After deduction of general administrative expenses from operating revenues in a wider sense, **operating profit** for the first nine months of 2003 was € 482 m, an increase of € 170 m or 55 % compared with the previous year.

Net income from investments was € 26 m, down by € 17 m from the previous year's figure, which included realised gains from the sale of several equity interests. The other deductible items (amortisation of goodwill, and balance of other income and expenses) matched the previous year's figures as planned. For the first nine months of 2003, **net income before taxes** was € 457 m, up by € 153 m or 50 % on a year ago. After deduction of taxes on income in the amount of € 102 m and of minority interests (€ 43 m), **consolidated net income** for the first nine months of 2003 is shown at € 312 m. This is an increase of € 113 m or 57 % compared with the previous year.

Based on 147 million shares (shares outstanding at the end of September), this results in **earnings per share** of € 2.12 (previous year: € 1.75 based on 114 million shares). The **return on equity** after taxes (ROE) for the first nine months of 2003 rose to 8.5 % (after 5.6 % in the previous year), with average equity amounting to € 4,866 m (after € 4,795 m).

Balance sheet

From the end of 2002 to 30 September 2003, Bank Austria Creditanstalt's **total assets** declined by € 4.2 bn or 2.8 % to € 143.8 bn.

This decrease reflects the economic situation and the further ground gained by financial market products for the performance of bank functions. Economic factors include, on the assets side, sluggish credit demand from companies, and on the liabilities side, the generally weak development of deposits. Balance sheet policy measures include efforts, made in the context of loan portfolio management, to reduce (risk-weighted) assets by placing them in the secondary market. Even stronger effects on the development of the balance sheet structure came from Bank Austria Creditanstalt's policy of conducting proprietary trading activities and asset/liabilities management primarily via derivatives, and to a lesser extent through money market transactions with banks and institutional investors, with a view to reducing capital required to be allocated and the liquidity costs. The effect is seen in trading assets and trading liabilities (but also in other assets and other liabilities), which rose strongly in recent quarters, at the expense of interbank business. Depending on the current positioning of trading operations and changes in market values, these items show fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

Assets side: strong decline in interbank business, stable customer loans

In line with these trends, one-half of the decline in total assets was accounted for by loans and advances to, and placements with, banks, which were reduced by € 2.6 bn or 9 %. Trading assets (€ 18.1 bn) were 5 % lower than at the end of 2002 following the reduction of positions and changes in market values. Loans and advances to customers – at € 76.2 bn representing more than one-half (53 %) of total assets – remained at a stable level (down by € 137 m or 0.2 %). Declines were recorded in placements (down by 17 %) and other loans (down by 34 %), i.e. money market transactions with institutional customers (repurchase agreements, overnight money and term money). On the other hand, increases were recorded in loans to customers (+4 %), current account credits (+1 %) and real estate finance (+8 %) as well as finance lease receivables (+27 %). Here, too, exchange rate effects resulting from the translation of CEE income statements understate the actual development.

At the end of September 2003, loan loss provisions (shown as a deductible item) were almost unchanged compared with the year-end 2002 figure (down by 1 % to € 3.6 bn). Investments (€ 17.3 bn) were 4 % lower on 30 September 2003 than on 31 December 2002, a decline which primarily reflects the closing of available-for-sale positions.

On the **liabilities side**, amounts owed to banks rose by 3 % to € 42.3 bn in the first nine months of 2003. This is a quarterly fluctuation, as can be seen from the fact that this item was € 4 bn higher a year ago. Trading liabilities – primarily including negative market values on derivative financial instruments – decreased by about 3 % to € 10.2 bn, in line with the trend on the assets side.

Amounts owed to customers (€ 54.5 bn) rose slightly from June to September 2003, but were still 4 % or € 2.1 bn lower than at the end of 2002. Within this item, savings deposits declined insignificantly (– € 0.2 bn or – 1 %). At € 17.4 bn, this important funding source accounts for almost one-third of total customer deposits. Time deposits declined by € 2.3 bn or 1 %. Together with liabilies evidenced by certificates (€ 17.8 bn), which decreased by 11 % as a result of large redemptions, and inclusive of subordinated capital (– 14 % to € 5.6 bn), "primary funds" total € 77.9 bn, representing 54 % of the balance sheet total. Provisions were almost unchanged. Other liabilities fell by € 0.8 bn or 17 % to € 3.9 bn, as negative market values on derivative hedging instruments declined. Minority interests were reduced by € 179 m or 28 % to € 471 m through the acquisition of additional shares in CEE subsidiaries from HypoVereinsbank.

Liabilities side: stable savings deposits, interest rate-induced withdrawal of time deposits, redemptions of bank's own issues

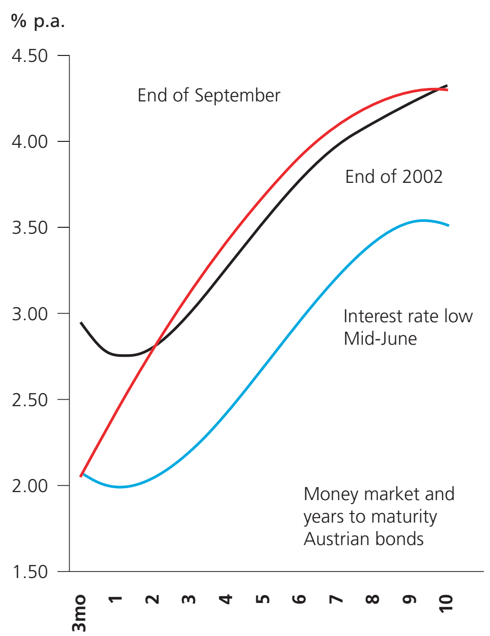
Shareholders' equity was € 5.6 bn (3.9 % of the balance sheet total), up by € 1.0 bn on the year-end 2002 figure. This was mainly due to the capital increase against issuance of new shares. After deduction of issuing costs of € 43 m, the proceeds from the capital increase totalled € 915 m. Of this amount, € 240 m was included in subscribed capital and € 675 m in capital reserves. Consolidated net income (€ 312 m) was allocated to retained earnings; on the other hand, the dividend payment was € 116 m, the foreign currency translation reserve showed a decrease of € 166 m, and a positive change in the reserves in accordance with IAS 39 amounted to € 57 m.

Capital resources

At the end of September 2003, the **assessment basis** pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act (banking book) was € 66.4 bn, slightly lower (– 1.1 %) than at year-end 2002, and capital requirements developed in line with this movement. This decline was due partly to the weak development of business volume on the assets side, and partly to exchange rate changes (of the euro primarily against the US dollar and the Polish zloty). **Net capital resources** rose by 13.7 % to € 8.5 bn. The capital increase contributed € 915 m to core capital, while effects from the consolidation of subsidiaries reduced the Tier 1 capital by € 502 m; about one-half of this amount related to exchange rate changes and the other half related to the acquisition of further shares in BPH PBK. On balance, these factors increased the **Tier 1 capital ratio** from 6.81 % to **7.65 %**, while the total capital ratio rose from 11.18 % to 12.85 % (31 December 2002 to 30 September 2003).

Capital increase, exchange rate effects and acquisition of additional shares in CEE subsidiaries

Yield curve



Development of business segments

Private Customers/Austria

The **Private Customers/Austria** business segment was most strongly affected by economic trends and interest rate movements in 2003. Counter-measures taken in the course of the year to reduce the dependence on cyclical influences from the operating environment produced initial success: from the second quarter to the third quarter, operating income increased by € 28 m or 9 %.

In the first nine months, net income before taxes was € 85 m, down by 23 % from three-quarters of the previous year's total figure.*) This was mainly due to lower net interest income (– € 29 m or – 5 %), a fall resulting exclusively from the narrowing of margins on the deposits side. The bank was unable to fully pass on to the market the decline in short-term and medium-term interest rates over the past two and a half years. Thus margins on sight, savings and time deposits deteriorated dramatically by mid-year. Even two adjustments to credit interest rates for private customers in the third quarter produced only marginal effects.

Narrowing of margins on the deposits side, successful lending business

This compares with very satisfactory developments in volumes of and income from lending business, not least because of successful marketing campaigns. A major contribution to this favourable development came from consumer loans and from the "Einkaufsreserve" product (an overdraft facililty) as well as housing loans. Net fee and commission income (€ 377 m) exceeded three-quarters of the total figure for 2002 by 5 %, although income from safe-custody accounts and securities transactions was still at a very low level. Investment propensity and transaction volume picked up in the first few months of the year, but were recently dampened by doubts as to the sustainability of the stock market recovery. This becomes apparent also from net inflows into fund products of Capital Invest and AMG. At the end of September, assets under management totalled € 22.2 bn (of which € 4.0 bn at BANK*PRIVAT*). Despite weak income from payment transactions, fee business made a contribution to the better performance. This trend was supported by the shift from foreign-currency loans to euro-denominated loans for residential housing purposes and by demand for suitable interest/exchange rate hedging products.

Private investors' scepticism continues to dampen securities business

The net charge for losses on loans and advances (€ 97 m) was increased as a precautionary measure, taking into account the trends in insolvency statistics for business customers. This also reflects the fact that loans to this customer group are no longer assessed on a general basis but individually, with specific provisions being made against such loans. In the first nine months, the net charge for losses on loans and advances was € 24 m higher than the pro-rata figure for the previous year. Further synergies in the sales sector reduced general administrative expenses (€ 766 m) by € 24 m or 3 %. Net income before taxes reached € 85 m, the ROE before taxes was 15.5 %.

In the autumn Bank Austria Creditanstalt launched a broadly based sales and advisory initiative. For this purpose the bank prepared a direct mailing, supported by data mining, to 450,000 customers. The offerings covered all aspects of customer needs, from short-term financings to investment products and pension planning, with particular attention being given to replacing maturing bond investments with suitable fund products. In a parallel move, Bank Austria Creditanstalt conducted campaigns to promote personal provision for the future, motor-vehicle leasing and building society savings contracts.

Sales initiative with modern campaign management

Corporate Customers/Austria

In the third quarter the **Corporate Customers/Austria** business segment again achieved an improvement in its earnings, as in the second quarter, with operating

*) For segment reporting purposes, results for the first nine months are compared with three-quarters of the previous year's total figures because quarterly results were not restated to reflect the changed method of allocating residual costs (see note 28, page 33).

income rising by 15 % or € 39 m compared with the second quarter. Contributions to this increase came from an improvement in margins on the financing side and from the long hoped-for recovery of securities business.

In the first nine months of 2003, net income before taxes (€ 188 m) was € 51 m or 37 % higher than three-quarters of the previous year's total figure. Net interest income (€ 563 m) rose by € 27 m or 5 %. Notwithstanding stagnating credit volumes, this increase resulted mainly from the lending business, primarily investment finance.

Improvement in profitability and risks in the lending business; income turnaround in the securities business

A substantial contribution to the improvement in results compared with the previous year came from the reduction of the net charge for losses on loans and advances, by € 59 m or 25 % to € 180 m.

Net fee and commission income for the first nine months of 2003 was € 198 m, 5 % below the previous year's level. However, in the third quarter, it improved because the recovery in the securities business offset the negative effects on fee-based services, including the loss of fee income resulting from the implementation of EU rules on cross-border payments within the European Union.

Independently of customer business, risk-weighted assets were reduced by € 2.7 bn or 8 % (with a reduction of the same magnitude in the related capital requirements) thanks to successful portfolio management.

This, and above all the improvement in results, increased the ROE before taxes to 12.4 %, from 8.3 % (based on three-quarters of the previous year).

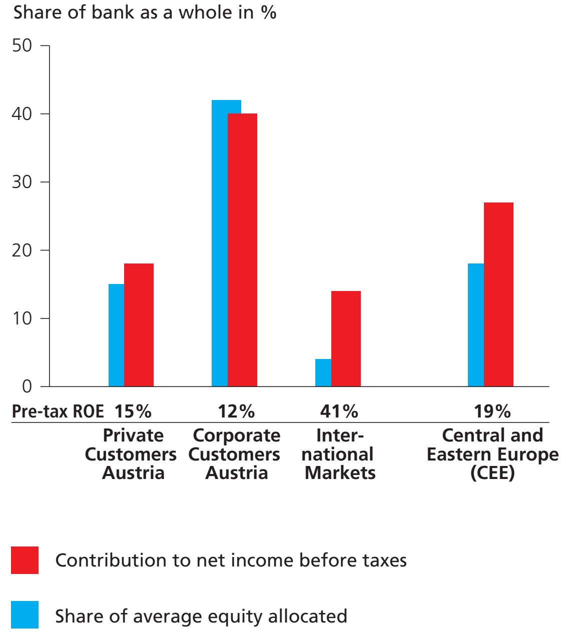
The Real Estate Finance and Real Estate Customers division within the Corporate Customers business segment handles large-volume business with professional real estate customers. It made very good progress in net interest income and in real estate consulting services. With its "Real Invest Fonds", Bank Austria Creditanstalt became one of the first providers of real estate investment funds, which have been admitted to the Austrian market since 1 September 2003.

Thanks to the combination of local customer relationships and international expertise, the bank further expanded its business with international corporates in its core markets, in particular through acquisition financing transactions in Austria and CEE. The volume of international syndications increased above all in CEE. Export financing activities also recently recorded volume growth in CEE and especially in Asia-related business, and the bank further strengthened its leading position in the core markets in this area.

International Markets

As in the previous year, the **International Markets** business segment turned in an outstanding performance in the first nine months of 2003, despite the difficult market situation in the third quarter. Towards the end of the third quarter, the US dollar weakened significantly against the yen, with an adverse impact on FX results, whereas the Money Market team and Asset/Liability Management took advantage of the

Business segments: share of equity and contribution to profits
(January to September 2003)



renewed decline in short-term interest rates. (As the business segment is managed on a total return basis, the positive development is only partly reflected in its net income figure, with the remainder being included in the positive change in market values.) Positive contributions also came from Emerging Markets Investments, Relative Value Trading and Financial Engineering. The latter unit supported the brisker development in customer business with its expertise in interest rate management products, the results of which are booked in the Corporate Customers segment.

International Markets is a major contributor to earnings despite frequent trend reversals in FX markets in 2003

Operating income in the first nine months was € 180 m, only € 20 m or 10 % lower than three-quarters of the total figure for the previous year. In this context it should be noted that the base of the comparative figure includes the fourth quarter of 2002, which saw a particularly strong performance. The excellent net trading result of the bank as a whole, which is generated on the basis of International Markets expertise, reached € 217 m. Of this total amount, € 95 m (– 4 %) is booked in this business segment. Net interest income after losses on loans and advances was € 76 m, down by € 15 m or 16 % from the previous year. This is due to the fact that results are reflected to a lesser extent in net interest income and more strongly in the net trading result as business is conducted to a growing extent via derivatives. Net fee and commission income rose by 60 % to € 10 m.

General administrative expenses were reduced by 6 % to € 116 m. Net income before taxes (€ 64 m) exceeded the previous year's figure by € 16 m or 34 %.

Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)

The Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) business segment made a significant contribution of € 123 m (up by € 11.8 m or 10.6 %) to net income before taxes for the first nine months of 2003. Network management costs associated with the banking subsidiaries, amortisation of goodwill and funding costs are already included in this figure. On this basis, the business segment accounted for 27 % of overall results. Positive contributions came primarily from increases in net fee and commission income and in the net trading result as well as declines in general administrative expenses and in the net charge for losses on loans and advances.

At the level of the consolidated banking subsidiaries, net income before taxes totalled € 230 m, a notable increase of 18.3 % compared with the same period in the previous year.

- Our largest banking subsidiary, BPH PBK in Poland, achieved net income before taxes of € 95.5 m (PLN 441 m), an increase of over 32 % (in local currency: +49 %) compared with the same period in 2002. The difference in growth rates between euro and local currency illustrates the effects of the current weakness of the Polish zloty. In September alone, the exchange rate fell by 5.7 %; compared with the end of September 2002, the Polish currency declined by as much as 11.5 %.

Earnings increase, low provisioning charge and cost synergies in Poland

On the income side, contributions to the gratifying overall results came from improved net fee and commission income (up by PLN 120 m or 21 %) and a net trading result that was almost double the previous year's figure (up by PLN 39 m or 95 %). The significantly better trend in credit risk in the first nine months also had a favourable effect on results, with the net charge for losses on loans and advances down by PLN 173 m or 45 % from the figure for the same period in the previous year. Merger-related effects and tight cost management reduced general administrative expenses by PLN 111 m or 8 %. Overall, these factors more than offset the decline in net interest income compared with the previous year.

- The Hungarian banking subsidiary strongly expanded its business volume on the assets side. Interest rates were raised, and this led to a visible improvement in interest margins. Net fee and commission income also rose strongly in September, thanks to satisfactory income from the payments sector. Thus net income before taxes in local currency grew by more than 20 % (in euro terms by 15 %) compared with the same period in the previous year.

- In the **Czech Republic**, the narrowing of margins on the liabilities side put pressure on net interest income. In local currency terms, net interest income declined by 14 % compared with a year ago. This was partly offset by a decrease in the provisioning charge and in general administrative expenses.
- The decline in net interest income at the banking subsidiary in **Slovakia** was only partly offset by growth in net fee and commission income and in the net trading result as well as by a slightly lower net charge for losses on loans and advances.
- In **Slovenia**, results were mainly supported by higher net interest income (+25 %) and net fee and commission income (+23 %). Net income before taxes in local currency terms improved slightly, by 1 %.
- An important event for Bank Austria Creditanstalt in **Croatia** was the integration of HVB Croatia in Splitska banka at the beginning of July. Despite adjustments relating to the provisioning charge, net income before taxes was 10 % higher (in euro terms) than for the same period of the previous year.
- In the third quarter the **Romanian banking subsidiary** significantly increased its earnings. While net income before taxes for the first six months of 2003 in local currency terms was 4 % lower than the figure for the first half of 2002, a comparison of the first nine months of 2003 and 2002 shows an increase of 64 %. This is mainly due to higher net fee and commission income resulting from a large volume of new loans, and to an excellent net trading result. The bank is introducing new products, in the investment sector in particular, which should contribute to continuing the favourable development of business.
- In Bulgaria, **Biochim** expanded its market share of consumer loans from 3.6 % to just under 10 %. Net income before taxes for the first nine months of 2003 was about € 9 m.
- The acquisition of **Central Profit Banka** was completed on 7 October. Bank Austria Creditanstalt is now the third-largest bank in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In its second full business year, our banking subsidiary in Serbia and Montenegro generated net income of € 1.5 m for the reporting period.

Outlook

The economic environment for banking business will improve around the turn of the year: in Austria the expected economic recovery will probably become visible in the coming months, earlier than expected. But the upswing is showing a flatter rise than any previous recoveries, and global economic risks raise doubts as to its sustainability. Sentiment indicators suggest that private consumption will continue to grow at a very modest pace.

Expectations of a moderate upswing in the winter half-year, higher risks in financial markets

In Central and Eastern Europe, growth rates are again moving closer to the medium-term growth path – not least thanks to the turnaround in Poland. However, especially in the fourth quarter of 2003, measures to put public budgets on a sound footing will dampen economic growth for the time being.

This means that there will probably be little change in the level and structure of the yield curve in the next few months. In view of uncertainties and global economic imbalances, foreign exchange markets will remain volatile.

This environment suggests that business activity will pick up in the winter half-year, but on the other hand, risks in financial markets make it advisable to act with caution. Overall, we expect moderate growth in income from customer business in Austria. In the coming months our banking subsidiaries in CEE should benefit from the forecast recovery of credit demand and from rising volumes of international transactions and direct investment. These factors, combined with further cost synergies, should enable them to more than offset the eroding margins.

For the time being, conditions in our core markets will improve only slightly

For 2003 as a whole, we still expect low double-digit growth in profits.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Income statement of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group for the first nine months of 2003

	(Notes)	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003 € m	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002 € m	Change € m	Change in %
Interest income		3,628	4,533	–905	–20.0
Interest expenses		2,018	2,771	–753	–27.2
Net interest income	(5)	1,610	1,762	–152	–8.6
Losses on loans and advances	(6)	–356	–463	106	–23.0
Net interest income after losses on loans and advances		**1,254**	**1,299**	**–45**	**–3.5**
Fee and commission income		1,046	1,025	21	2.0
Fee and commission expenses		207	207	0	0
Net fee and commission income	(7)	839	818	21	2.5
Net trading result	(8)	217	102	115	113.2
General administrative expenses	(9)	–1,838	–1,892	55	–2.9
Balance of other operating income and expenses	(10)	9	–15	24	–164.9
Operating profit		**482**	**312**	**170**	**54.5**
Net income from investments		26	42	–17	–39.2
Amortisation of goodwill		–48	–47	–1	1.5
Balance of other income and expenses		–2	–3	1	–24.0
Profit from ordinary activities/ Net income before taxes		**457**	**304**	**153**	**50.3**
Taxes on income		–102	–59	–43	73.6
Net income		**355**	**245**	**110**	**44.8**
Minority interests		43	46	–3	–6.2
Consolidated net income		**312**	**199**	**113**	**56.5**

Key figures

	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002
Earnings per share (in €)	2.12	1.75
Return on equity after taxes (%)	8.5	5.6
Cost/income ratio (%)	68.7	71.0
Risk/earnings ratio (%)	22.1	26.3

Note:

In adding up rounded figures and calculating the percentage rates of changes, slight differences may result compared with totals and rates arrived at by adding up component figures which have not been rounded.

Income statement of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group by quarter

€ m	Q3 2003	Q2 2003	Q1 2003	Q4 2002	Q3 2002
Net interest income	551	539	520	545	579
Losses on loans and advances	–127	–101	–128	–74	–142
Net interest income after losses on loans and advances	**424**	**438**	**392**	**471**	**436**
Net fee and commission income	296	273	270	258	263
Net trading result	31	78	109	129	47
General administrative expenses	–598	–622	–619	–611	–617
Balance of other operating income and expenses	14	–1	–3	13	–9
Operating profit	**166**	**166**	**149**	**260**	**119**
Net income from investments	6	0	20	–14	2
Amortisation of goodwill	–16	–16	–15	–40	–16
Balance of other income and expenses	–1	–1	–1	–6	–1
Profit from ordinary activities/ Net income before taxes	**156**	**148**	**153**	**200**	**103**
Taxes on income	–36	–33	–33	–52	–24
Net income	**120**	**115**	**120**	**148**	**79**
Minority interests	10	14	19	38	17
Consolidated net income	**110**	**101**	**101**	**110**	**62**

Balance sheet of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group at 30 September 2003 compared with the balance sheet at 31 December 2002

Assets

	(Notes)	30 Sept. 2003 € m	31 Dec. 2002 € m	Change € m	in %
Cash and balances with central banks	(11)	2,229	1,824	405	22.2
Trading assets	(12)	18,077	18,954	–877	–4.6
Loans and advances to, and placements with, banks	(13)	26,955	29,558	–2,602	–8.8
Loans and advances to customers	(14)	76,217	76,354	–137	–0.2
– Loan loss provisions	(15)	–3,578	–3,622	44	–1.2
Investments	(16)	17,271	17,976	–705	–3.9
Property and equipment	(17)	1,072	1,177	–105	–8.9
Intangible assets	(18)	1,245	1,162	83	7.2
Other assets		4,277	4,586	–309	–6.7
TOTAL ASSETS		**143,766**	**147,968**	**–4,202**	**–2.8**

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

	(Notes)	30 Sept. 2003 € m	31 Dec. 2002 € m	Change € m	in %
Amounts owed to banks	(19)	42,264	41,033	1,231	3.0
Amounts owed to customers	(20)	54,452	56,562	–2,110	–3.7
Liabilities evidenced by certificates	(21)	17,814	19,992	–2,178	–10.9
Trading liabilities	(22)	10,228	10,504	–276	–2.6
Provisions	(23)	3,455	3,490	–35	–1.0
Other liabilities	(24)	3,890	4,673	–783	–16.8
Subordinated capital	(25)	5,561	6,455	–894	–13.8
Minority interests		471	650	–179	–27.6
Shareholders' equity		5,631	4,610	1,022	22.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**143,766**	**147,968**	**– 4,202**	**–2.8**

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group

€ m	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Reserves in accordance with IAS 39	Shareholders' equity
As at 1 January 2002	**829**	**2,177**	**2,148**	**– 279**	**4,875**
Consolidated net income			199		199
Dividend paid			– 116		– 116
Foreign currency translation reserve			– 192		– 192
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity in accordance with IAS 39				18	18
Other changes			– 41		– 41
As at 30 September 2002	**829**	**2,177**	**1,998**	**– 261**	**4,743**

€ m	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Reserves in accordance with IAS 39[1)]	Shareholders' equity
As at 1 January 2003	**829**	**2,016**	**2,031**	**– 266**	**4,610**
Capital increase	240	675			915
Consolidated net income			312		312
Dividend paid			– 116		– 116
Foreign currency translation reserve			– 166		– 166
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity in accordance with IAS 39				57	57
Shares in the controlling company		8			8
Other changes			12		12
As at 30 September 2003	**1,069**	**2,699**	**2,073**	**– 209**	**5,631**

1)

Reserves in accordance with IAS 39	31 Dec. 2002	30 Sept. 2003
Cash flow hedge reserve	– 263	– 235
Available-for-sale reserve	– 3	25
Total	– 266	– 210

Cash flow statement

€ m	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2002
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**1,824**	**3,428**
Cash flows from operating activities	1,009	655
Cash flows from investing activities	– 403	– 581
Cash flows from financing activities	– 199	– 688
Effects of exchange rate changes	– 2	– 41
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**2,229**	**2,773**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

(1) Significant accounting principles

The interim report of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), requiring application of IAS 34 (Interim Financial Reporting). It covers the first nine months of 2003 (1 January 2003 to 30 September 2003) and also includes the income statement for the third quarter of 2003 (1 July 2003 to 30 September 2003).

(2) Changes in accounting principles in 2003

With the exception of changes in segment reporting (see also note 28), which are described there, and the following exceptions, the accounting principles and methods applied were the same as in the financial statements for 2002.

- ▷ From 2003, a loan loss provision of € 19 m attributable to debt securities was reclassified and is now included in the balance sheet item "Investments".
- ▷ Part of the purchase price (€ 8 m) of a non-consolidated subsidiary was reclassified to goodwill due to the allocation to a consolidated subsidiary.
- ▷ An investment in the amount of € 6 m originally shown in the item "Loans and advances to customers" was reclassified to investments.

(3) Earnings per share

No financial instruments are outstanding which could have a dilutive effect. Therefore basic earnings per share equal diluted earnings per share. For the first nine months of 2003, earnings per share – based on the number of shares after the capital increase, through which the total number increased by 33,031,740 shares to 147,031,740 shares – are € 2.12.

For the first half of 2003, earnings per share – based on the number of shares before the capital increase – was € 1.78. The comparative figure for the previous year (January to September 2002) was € 1.75 (of which first half-year: € 1.21).

(4) Changes in the group of consolidated companies in 2003

The Bulgarian Bank CB Biochim AD, which was acquired in the previous year, is included (inclusive of HVB Bulgaria, which was merged with the bank) in the consolidated financial statements as from 1 January 2003.

The effects of its inclusion on results for the first nine months of 2003 are shown in the following table:

Income statement of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group for the first nine months of 2003 (of which: contribution of Bank CB Biochim AD)

€ m	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2003	of which: Biochim
Interest income	3,628	21
Interest expenses	2,018	4
Net interest income	1,610	17
Losses on loans and advances	– 356	– 3
Net interest income after losses on loans and advances	**1,254**	**14**
Fee and commission income	1,046	9
Fee and commission expenses	207	0
Net fee and commission income	839	8
Net trading result	217	7
General administrative expenses	– 1,838	– 23
Balance of other operating income and expenses	9	1
Operating profit	**482**	**8**
Net income from investments	26	1
Amortisation of goodwill	– 48	0
Balance of other income and expenses	– 2	0
Profit from ordinary activities / Net income before taxes	**457**	**8**
Taxes on income	– 102	– 2
Net income	**355**	**6**
Minority interests	43	0
Consolidated net income	**312**	**6**

Central Profit Banka, Sarajevo, a bank in which a majority interest has been acquired, is planned to be merged with HVB Bank Bosna i Hercegovina in the course of this year. The bank's results are not yet included in this interim report because the necessary requirements did not yet exist.

Notes to the Income Statement

(5) Net interest income

€ m	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002
Interest income from		
loans and advances and money market transactions	2,921	3,738
bonds and other fixed-income securities	415	535
shares and other variable-yield securities	102	95
companies accounted for under the equity method	30	15
investment property	17	21
Interest expenses for		
deposits	1,335	1,896
liabilities evidenced by certificates	401	600
subordinated capital	203	211
Results from leasing transactions	64	65
NET INTEREST INCOME	**1,610**	**1,762**

(6) Losses on loans and advances

€ m	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002
Allocations to	695	743
provisions for loans and advances	*678*	*713*
provisions for contingent liabilities	*17*	*29*
Releases from	–300	–256
provisions for loans and advances	*–246*	*–230*
provisions for contingent liabilities	*–54*	*–25*
Recoveries of loans and advances previously written off	–39	–24
NET CHARGE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES	**356**	**463**

(7) Net fee and commission income

€ m	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002
Securities and custodian business	180	176
Foreign trade/payment transactions	512	482
Lending business	108	104
Other services and advisory business	39	56
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	**839**	**818**

(8) Net trading result

€ m	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan.– 30 Sept. 2002
Equity-related transactions	71	–17
Interest-rate and currency-related transactions	146	118
NET TRADING RESULT	**217**	**102**

(9) General administrative expenses

€ m	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2002
Staff costs	1,039	1,076
Wages and salaries	*716*	*741*
Social-security contributions	*156*	*171*
Expenses for retirement benefits and other benefits	*167*	*163*
Other administrative expenses	624	642
Depreciation and amortisation	175	175
on property and equipment	*103*	*129*
on intangible assets excluding goodwill	*72*	*46*
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**1,838**	**1,892**

(10) Balance of other operating income and expenses

€ m	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2003	1 Jan. – 30 Sept. 2002
Other operating income	75	85
Other operating expenses	66	100
BALANCE OF OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	**9**	**–15**

Notes to the Balance Sheet

(11) Cash and balances with central banks

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Cash and balances with central banks	2,115	1,630
Debt instruments issued by public borrowers and bills eligible for discounting at central banks	113	194
Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury notes as well as similar debt instruments issued by public issuers	*104*	*179*
Bills of exchange	*10*	*15*
CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS	**2,229**	**1,824**

(12) Trading assets

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**7,035**	**6,894**
Money market paper	*1,058*	*850*
Debt securities	*5,662*	*5,579*
issued by public borrowers	*2,350*	*1,505*
issued by other borrowers	*3,313*	*4,074*
Group's own debt securities	*316*	*465*
Shares and other variable-yield securities	**581**	**1,293**
Shares	*135*	*81*
Investment certificates	*29*	*763*
Other	*416*	*449*
Positive market values on derivative financial instruments	**10,445**	**10,750**
Equity derivatives	*64*	*41*
Interest-rate and currency derivatives	*10,381*	*10,709*
Other trading assets	**16**	**17**
TRADING ASSETS	**18,077**	**18,954**

(13) Loans and advances to, and placements with, banks – breakdown by product

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Loans and advances	8,420	9,615
Money market placements	18,535	19,943
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO, AND PLACEMENTS WITH, BANKS	**26,955**	**29,558**

(14) Loans and advances to customers – breakdown by product

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Loans to local authorities	4,370	4,561
Real estate finance	6,397	5,942
Mortgage loans	6,245	5,765
Other real estate finance	152	177
Current account credits	26,143	25,826
Loans	28,581	27,613
Money market placements	2,215	2,660
Other loans and advances	4,226	6,369
Finance lease receivables	4,285	3,382
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	**76,217**	**76,354**

(15) Loan loss provisions

€ m	for loans and advances to, and placements with, banks		for loans and advances to customers		Total	
	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002
At beginning of reporting period	**93**	**73**	**3,528**	**3,302**	**3,622**	**3,375**
Allocation	0	0	678	700	678	700
Release	–3	0	–243	–218	–246	–218
Use	0	0	–248	–196	–248	–196
Exchange differences and other adjustments not reflected in the income statement	–4	–11	–225	–142	–229	–153
AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD	**87**	**62**	**3,491**	**3,446**	**3,578**	**3,508**

(16) Investments

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Held-to-maturity investments – debt securities	**6,901**	**7,341**
Available-for-sale investments	**9,221**	**9,880**
Shares in unconsolidated subsidiaries	885	1,234
Shares in other companies	566	2,378
Other fixed-income securities	3,777	3,132
Shares and other variable-yield securities	3,993	3,136
Securities held as short-term investments	*2,223*	*1,445*
Securities held as long-term investments	*1,771*	*1,691*
Investments in companies accounted for under the equity method	**729**	**325**
Investment property	**419**	**431**
INVESTMENTS	**17,271**	**17,976**

(17) Property and equipment

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Land and buildings used for banking operations	717	742
Other land and buildings	17	18
Other property and equipment	338	418
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	**1,072**	**1,177**

(18) Intangible assets

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Goodwill	989	872
Other intangible assets	257	290
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**1,245**	**1,162**

(19) Amounts owed to banks – breakdown by product

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Repayable on demand	**2,356**	**3,883**
With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	**39,908**	**37,149**
Loans raised	11,138	10,603
Money market deposits by banks	27,665	21,028
Other amounts owed to banks	1,105	5,519
AMOUNTS OWED TO BANKS	**42,264**	**41,033**

(20) Amounts owed to customers – breakdown by product

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Savings deposits	**17,357**	**17,578**
Other amounts owed to customers	**37,095**	**38,983**
Repayable on demand	17,193	16,810
With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	19,902	22,174
AMOUNTS OWED TO CUSTOMERS	**54,452**	**56,562**

(21) Liabilities evidenced by certificates – breakdown by product

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Debt securities issued	**14,228**	**14,926**
Mortgage bonds and local-authority bonds	2,429	2,559
Other debt securities issued	11,799	12,367
Other liabilities evidenced by certificates	3,586	5,066
LIABILITIES EVIDENCED BY CERTIFICATES	**17,814**	**19,992**

(22) Trading liabilities

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Equity derivatives	38	34
Interest-rate and currency derivatives	10,003	10,301
Other trading liabilities	187	169
TRADING LIABILITIES	**10,228**	**10,504**

(23) Provisions

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Provisions for retirement benefits and similar obligations	2,627	2,609
Provisions for taxes	514	588
Current taxes	48	78
Deferred taxes	467	510
Provisions for restructuring costs	1	2
Provisions for contingent liabilities	152	100
Other provisions for impending losses	161	191
PROVISIONS	**3,455**	**3,490**

(24) Other liabilities

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Negative market values on derivative hedging instruments	2,294	3,082
Other amounts payable	1,466	1,478
Deferred income	130	112
OTHER LIABILITIES	**3,890**	**4,673**

(25) Subordinated capital

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Subordinated liabilities	4,298	5,207
Supplementary capital	1,263	1,247
SUBORDINATED CAPITAL	**5,561**	**6,455**

Additional IAS Disclosures

(26) Employees

(Full-time equivalent)	30 Sept. 2003	30 Sept. 2002
Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group	31,112	31,290
Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG and its Austrian subsidiaries that support its core banking business 1)	11,579	12,161
CEE and other subsidiaries 2)	19,533	19,129
of which: Poland	*11,546*	*12,953*

1) Including six non-consolidated subsidiaries which support the core banking business.
2) Including non-consolidated HVB Bank Yugoslavia a.d and the consolidated companies Schoellerbank AG, Bank Austria Creditanstalt Leasing GmbH, VISA-SERVICE Kreditkarten AG, Capital Invest KAG, Asset Management GmbH, BA/CA Asset Finance Ltd., BA Cayman Islands Ltd., Bank Austria Creditanstalt Treuhand GmbH, Bank Austria Creditanstalt Wohnbaubank AG.

(27) Events after the balance sheet date

The agreement to purchase the Bosnian bank Central Profit Banka d.d., Sarajevo (CPB) was concluded on 7 October 2003. With the closing and the subsequent offer to minority shareholders, it is planned to acquire up to 81 % of the shares. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) will hold a direct interest of 19 %.

Based on the approval given by the Polish Securities and Exchange Commission on 30 September 2003, the Warsaw Stock Exchange decided to admit the shares of Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG to trading on the Warsaw Stock Exchange, making the bank the first non-Polish company to be listed there. Since 14 October 2003, the shares of Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG have been listed on both the Vienna Stock Exchange and the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Subject to approval by the Austrian cartel authorities, Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG will reduce its equity interests in Union Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft and in CA Versicherung AG to 10 % each.

(28) Segment reporting

€ m		Private Customers Austria	Corporate Customers Austria	Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	International Markets	Corporate Center	BA-CA Group
Net interest income	1–9 2003	573	563	397	75	2	1,610
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	602	536	480	95	16	1,729
Losses on loans and advances	1–9 2003	–97	–180	–73	0	–7	–356
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	–73	–239	–75	–5	–10	–402
Net fee and commission income	1–9 2003	377	198	258	10	–5	839
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	360	209	246	6	–14	807
Net trading result	1–9 2003	2	22	58	95	40	217
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	0	2	20	99	52	173
General administrative expenses	1–9 2003	–766	–431	–502	–116	–22	–1,838
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	–790	–396	–539	–124	–29	–1,877
Balance of other operating income and expenses	1–9 2003	–2	11	–6	–4	10	9
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	14	7	–4	–2	–15	–1
Operating profit	**1–9 2003**	**88**	**183**	**133**	**60**	**18**	**482**
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	**113**	**119**	**128**	**69**	**–1**	**428**
Net income from investments	1–9 2003	0	7	22	9	–14	26
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	4	21	17	–1	–20	21
Amortisation of goodwill	1–9 2003	–3	–1	–31	–5	–7	–48
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	–6	–3	–33	–20	–4	–66
Balance of other income and expenses	1–9 2003	0	–1	–1	0	0	–2
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	0	–1	–1	0	–4	–6
Net income before taxes	**1–9 2003**	**85**	**188**	**123**	**64**	**–3**	**457**
	3/4 of 2002[1)]	**111**	**137**	**111**	**48**	**–29**	**378**
Average risk-weighted assets	1–9 2003	11,720	32,615	13,758	3,389	6,225	67,707
	2002	11,933	35,315	13,100	4,309	6,772	71,429
Equity allocated (average)	1–9 2003	727	2,022	853	210	1,043	4,855
	2002	740	2,190	812	267	733	4,742
Return on equity before taxes in %	*1–9 2003*	*15.5*	*12.4*	*19.2*	*40.8*		*12.5*
	2002	*20.0*	*8.3*	*18.3*	*23.8*		*10.6*
Cost/income ratio in %	*1–9 2003*	*80.6*	*54.3*	*70.9*	*66.1*		*68.7*
	2002	*80.9*	*52.5*	*72.6*	*62.5*		*69.3*

1) Previous year's figures are shown on a pro-rata basis (3/4 of 2002 adjusted figures, as explained below).

Changes in segment reporting with effect from 2003

1. Allocation to the "Other Items / Reclassifications" segment

In the past, the "Other Items/Reclassifications" segment showed significant amounts not allocated to other segments. In 2002 Bank Austria Creditanstalt further developed its database and introduced new processes enabling the bank to allocate almost all costs (e.g. costs of major IT projects; showing all interest effects resulting from employee benefit plans in net interest income rather than in general administrative expenses) to the relevant business segments. For database reasons, these changes can only be presented for 2002 as a whole, not for the comparative period in the previous year. Therefore business segment data are not compared with the same period in the previous year but with pro-rata figures (i.e. figures for the first nine months of 2003 are compared with 75 % of the total figure for 2002).

2. Changes in segmentation and in allocation of investments

As a result of changes in responsibilities at Managing Board level, most recently becoming effective on 1 April 2003, segment reporting has been adjusted to the new responsibilities at Managing Board level. This led to a reduction of the number of segments: the previous segment "Domestic Real Estate Finance and Real Estate Customers" has been integrated in the "Corporate Customers/Austria" segment, the equity interest in Bank Austria Cayman Islands Ltd. previously included in the "Asset Management" segment has been allocated to the "Corporate Center" segment, the remaining part of the previous segment "Asset Management" has been allocated to the "Private Customers/Austria" segment. This has also resulted in changes in the allocation of several equity interests which are shown in the following table:

	2003	2002
CABET-Holding	Corporate Customers/Austria	Corporate Center
Investkredit Bank AG	Corporate Customers/Austria	Corporate Center
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG	Corporate Customers/Austria	Corporate Center
BA-Treuhand GmbH	Corporate Customers/Austria	Corporate Center
Immobilienholding GmbH (profit and substance-sharing rights)	Corporate Center	Corporate Customers/Austria

Information pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act

(29) Capital resources and assessment basis of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt group of credit institutions

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Paid-in capital	1,069	829
Capital reserve	2,164	1,489
Revenue reserve	408	416
Reserve pursuant to Section 23 (6) of the Austrian Banking Act	2,070	2,070
Untaxed reserves	161	163
Differences on consolidation pursuant to Section 24 (2) of the Austrian Banking Act	–256	246
Less intangible assets	–532	–639
Core capital (Tier 1)	**5,084**	**4,574**
Supplementary capital	1,205	1,206
Revaluation reserve	97	56
Subordinated capital	2,542	2,287
Supplementary elements (Tier 2)	**3,844**	**3,549**
Deductions	–391	–614
Net capital resources (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	**8,538**	**7,509**
Assessment basis (banking book)	66,422	67,160
Tier 1 capital ratio (banking book) in %	7.65	6.81
Total capital ratio (banking book) in %	12.85	11.18
Available Tier 3	**542**	**1,548**
Requirement for the securities trading book and for open foreign exchange positions	336	434

Summary Financial Information on Our CEE Banking Subsidiaries

(30) Income statement

€ m	Poland 1–9 2003	Poland 1–9 2002	Hungary 1–9 2003	Hungary 1–9 2002	Czech Rep. 1–9 2003	Czech Rep. 1–9 2002
Net interest income	228.8	334.8	51.6	52.2	57.4	70.4
Losses on loans and advances	–45.7	–93.8	–5.3	–4.3	–4.4	–8.2
Net fee and commission income	149.4	139.5	28.6	26.2	39.5	41.4
Net trading result	17.1	9.9	10.8	3.6	0.9	1.2
General administrative expenses	–267.5	–329.2	–48.5	–44.7	–54.0	–59.5
Balance of other operating income and expenses	–0.2	8.3	0.5	0.2	–1.3	–2.8
Operating profit	**81.9**	**69.5**	**37.7**	**33.1**	**38.2**	**42.5**
Net income from investments	16.9	7.5	0.1	–0.2	–0.1	0
Amortisation of goodwill	–2.6	–3.9	0	0	0	0
Balance of other income and expenses	–0.7	–0.7	0	0	0	0
Profit from ordinary activities / Net income before taxes	**95.5**	**72.5**	**37.8**	**32.9**	**38.1**	**42.5**
Average risk-weighted assets	4,937	5,360	1,732	1,412	2,389	2,249
Average shareholders' equity	1,115	1,225	278	239	359	397
Cost/income ratio (in %)	**67.7**	**66.8**	**53.0**	**54.4**	**55.9**	**54.0**
Return on equity before taxes (in %) [2]	**11.4**	**7.9**	**18.2**	**18.4**	**14.2**	**14.3**
Exchange rate at end of period (units of local currency per euro)	**4.6227**	**4.0926**	**254.9600**	**243.8000**	**31.8440**	**30.2850**
Appreciation/depreciation against the euro	**–11.5 %**		**–4.4 %**		**–4.9 %**	

1) 2002: HVB Croatia + Splitska banka on a pro-rata basis
2) Based on actual average equity.
Financial information relating to subsidiaries corresponds to the interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as used for preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group.

Other Information

(31) Contingent liabilities and commitments

€ m	30 Sept. 2003	31 Dec. 2002
Guarantees	9,297	12,341
Acceptances and endorsements	27	27
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	**9,324**	**12,368**
Liabilities arising from sales with an option to repurchase	50	503
Other commitments	7,206	8,206
COMMITMENTS	**7,256**	**8,710**

Slovakia		Slovenia		Croatia[1]		Romania		Bulgaria		CEE banks	
1–9 2003	1–9 2002	1–9 2003	1–9 2002	1–9 2003	1–9 2002	1–9 2003	1–9 2002	1–9 2003	1–9 2002	1–9 2003	1–9 2002
21.2	24.0	18.7	15.4	48.5	31.3	11.1	11.7	17.7	–	455.0	539.8
–2.6	–2.6	–1.4	–0.9	–8.4	–2.2	–1.9	–1.1	–2.9	–	–72.7	–113.0
7.1	6.1	6.7	5.6	13.9	10.2	6.0	2.7	8.2	–	259.4	231.8
1.6	0.7	–1.1	1.1	8.0	2.6	2.8	0.9	7.0	–	47.1	20.1
–16.0	–14.2	–14.8	–13.0	–40.9	–21.8	–9.3	–7.7	–22.6	–	–473.5	–490.2
0	0	0	0	–3.6	–1.8	–0.6	–0.4	0.6	–	–4.7	3.6
11.4	**14.1**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**17.4**	**18.2**	**8.0**	**6.2**	**8.0**	**–**	**210.6**	**191.9**
2.1	0	0	–0.1	2.2	–0.4	0.6	0	0.7	–	22.5	6.8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–2.6	–3.9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–0.7	–0.7
13.5	**14.1**	**8.0**	**8.2**	**19.6**	**17.8**	**8.5**	**6.2**	**8.8**	**–**	**229.7**	**194.2**
684	526	709	616	1,530	1,306	254	162	380	–	12,615	11,632
147	128	69	61	182	165	27	20	66	–	2,244	2,235
53.4	**46.0**	**61.0**	**58.5**	**61.2**	**51.6**	**48.5**	**51.7**	**67.3**	**–**	**62.6**	**61.6**
12.3	**14.8**	**15.5**	**18.0**	**14.4**	**14.4**	**42.7**	**40.7**	**17.8**	**–**	**13.7**	**11.6**
41.1650	**41.8050**	**235.4950**	**228.3050**	**7.5400**	**7.3350**	**38,435**	**32,578**	**1.9489**	**1.9469**	**–**	**–**
+1.6 %		**–3.1 %**		**–2.7 %**		**–15.2 %**		**–0.1 %**		**–**	**–**

Ratings of Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG

	Long-term	Short-term	Individual Financial
Moody's	**A2***	**P-1**	**B-**
Standard & Poor's	**A-****	**A-2**	**-**

*) Outlook: stable
**) Outlook: negative

Financial calendar

Preliminary results for 2003	18 February 2004
Financial statements for 2003	18 March 2004
Results for the first three months of 2004	29 April 2004
Annual General Meeting	19 May 2004
Results for the first six months of 2004	5 August 2004
Results for the first nine months of 2004	4 November 2004

Investor Relations
Telephone within Austria: 0800-05 05 05
Telephone from abroad: +43 5 05 05-58853
e-mail: ir@ba-ca.com
Internet: http://ir.ba-ca.com
Bank Austria Creditanstalt, A-1030 Vienna, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 13

Published by:
Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG
A-1010 Vienna, Am Hof 2
A-1030 Vienna, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 13
Telephone within Austria: 05 05 05-0
Telephone from abroad: +43 5 05 05-0
Fax within Austria: 05 05 05-56149
Fax from abroad: +43 5 05 05-56149
Internet: www.ba-ca.com
e-mail: info@ba-ca.com
Telex: 115561 BACA A
BIC: BKAUATWW
Austrian bank code: 12000
Austrian Register of Companies: FN 150714p
VAT identification number: ATU 51507409

Editors:
Financial Relations and Strategic Planning

Photographs:
Kurt Keinrath, Vienna

Printed by:
ueberreuter Print und Digimedi@

Graphics:
Horvath, Leobendorf

The Interim Report is available from:
Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG
Group Public Relations
P.O.Box 22.000
A-1011 Vienna
Telephone (+43) (0)5 05 05-56148 (telephone answering machine)
Fax (+43) (0)5 05 05-56945
e-mail: pub@ba-ca.com

Service Line (24h)
Telephone within Austria: 05 05 05-25
Telephone from abroad: +43 5 05 05-25

Editorial close: 24 October 2003