

Member of  UniCredit Group

Bank  Austria
Creditanstalt



Interim Report at 30 September 2007



Markus Prachensky, "Without Title", 1984, BA-CA collection

Interim Report at 30 September 2007

BA-CA at a Glance

Income statement figures (in € m)

	1–9/2007	1–9/2006	+ / –
Net interest income	2,857	2,006	42.4 %
Net fee and commission income	1,574	1,286	22.4 %
Net trading income	180	314	–42.9 %
Total revenues	4,783	3,651	31.0 %
Operating expenses	–2,405	–2,104	14.3 %
Operating profit	2,377	1,547	53.6 %
Profit before tax	2,180	1,854 ¹⁾	17.6 %
Consolidated profit	1,751	1,533 ¹⁾	14.2 %

1) The income statement for the first nine months of 2006 includes one-off effects totalling € 605 m (capital gain of € 684 m on sale of HVB Splitska banka, provisioning charge adjustment – € 79 m)

Volume figures (in € m)

	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006	+ / –
Total assets	195,580	154,255	26.8 %
Loans and receivables with customers	106,748	80,104	33.3 %
Primary funds	111,879	80,317	39.3 %
Shareholders' equity (excluding minority interests)	14,173	9,927	42.8 %
Risk-weighted assets (banking book)	101,147	73,136	38.3 %

Key performance indicators (in %)

	1–9/2007	2006 ²⁾	1–9/2006 ²⁾
Return on equity after tax (ROE)	17.9 %	15.8 %	17.5 %
Return on assets (ROA)	1.26 %	0.70 %	1.02 %
CEE contribution to profit before tax	47.1 %	44.9 %	46.4 %
Cost/income ratio	50.3 %	57.9 %	57.6 %
Net interest income/avg. risk-weighted assets (banking book)	4.10 %	3.50 %	3.45 %
Risk/earnings ratio	12.4 %	14.9 %	15.6 %
Provisioning charge/avg. risk-weighted assets (banking book)	0.51 %	0.52 %	0.54 %
Total capital ratio (end of period)	13.0 %	14.7 %	10.8 %
Tier 1 capital ratio (end of period)	9.9 %	11.6 %	7.7 %

2) 2006 and first nine months of 2006 adjusted for one-off effects

Staff

	30 SEPT. 2007	30 SEPT. 2006	+ / –
Bank Austria Creditanstalt (full-time equivalent)	48,678	31,722	53.5 %
Central and Eastern Europe	37,789	19,032	108.3 %
Austria and other subsidiaries	10,889	12,690	–14.2 %

Offices

	30 SEPT. 2007	30 SEPT. 2006	+ / –
Bank Austria Creditanstalt	2,176	1,570	38.6 %
Central and Eastern Europe	1,794	1,179	52.2 %
Austria and other subsidiaries	382	391	–2.3 %

Preface by Erich Hampel

Good third-quarter performance in a difficult environment.

Bank Austria Creditanstalt on track to achieve excellent results for 2007.



Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to inform you that in difficult financial market conditions, Bank Austria Creditanstalt **again performed strongly**, with a consolidated profit of € 543 m for the third quarter of 2007, which is only slightly lower than the adjusted figure for the preceding quarter. Over the preceding quarterly periods, and even more so in a comparison with the previous year, the bank's "sustainable" income components of customer business – i.e. net interest income and net fee and commission income – have further improved. Business is expanding, mainly driven by the dynamic upswing in CEE countries. It is only net trading income that did not fit into this positive trend as market fluctuations – which, as everybody knows, had dramatic consequences during the summer – had a, hardly surprising, impact on performance.

However, our market professionals coped well with the market turbulence: although results generated by Markets & Investment Banking (MIB) in the third quarter declined, MIB nevertheless achieved an operating profit of € 196 m for the first nine months, falling short of the figure for the same period of the previous year by just one million euros. This means that MIB's results are fully in line with our internal planning figures for 2007 as a whole. The strategy which we have pursued over the past few years has proved to be right in a very difficult environment: our strategy is based on being **close to customers** – the major part of business is customer-driven – and on a wide **diversification** of trading activities.

This means that we are on track to achieve **excellent results for the year as a whole**, though a further adverse impact from financial market developments cannot be ruled out. Results for the full year may turn out to be by far the best in our corporate history. Consolidated profit for the first nine months was € 1,751 m, an increase of 73 % compared

with the pro-forma figure for the previous year based on the current group of consolidated companies.

A particularly gratifying development is the fact that our two core markets – Austria and CEE – made almost equal contributions to these good results. In **Austria** (including MIB), as revenue growth was moderate, the improvement was mainly based on progress in cost efficiency. The turnaround in the Retail Division is assured. In **CEE**, business volume rose strongly across the new perimeter of our operations, productivity increased, and cost efficiency as well as the current risk situation improved. Overall, the cost/income ratio for BA-CA was 50.3 %, the risk/earnings ratio was 12.4 % and return on equity after tax reached 17.9 %.

The main pillars of our business policy are unchanged: based on our leading market position, we are pursuing organic growth and seek to further expand our market share by enlarging our branch network in CEE. In each of our business areas, we operate with a sharp focus on customer needs. We will use the expertise of one of Europe's largest banks through our cross-regional product lines – from leasing services and Pioneer to Global Financial Services – as well as benefiting from advantages in terms of production locations. Overall, we are well placed with our unrivalled network and the diversification of our business portfolio, in regional terms and as a universal bank.

Based on these principles, we are looking to the future with confidence.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Hampel".

Yours sincerely,
Erich Hampel
Chairman of the Management Board
of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

Bank Austria Creditanstalt in the Third Quarter of 2007

Difficult conditions in credit markets in the third quarter ...

Banking environment in the third quarter of 2007

● The operating environment for banks in the third quarter of 2007 was characterised by a turbulent interplay of three factors:

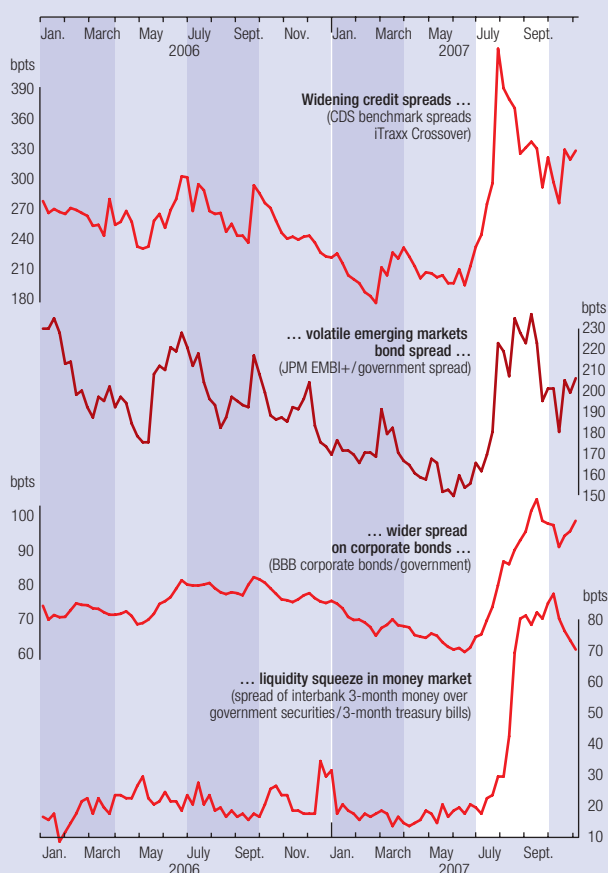
► First, the credit crisis in the US real estate market – which will go down in economic history as the “sub-prime crisis” – gradually spread to other market segments and ultimately led to considerable uncertainty in the banking sector. Credit losses which hit the first aggressive real estate financiers caused difficulties for the related structured products (ABCP, CDOs, CLOs) and subsequently for the special investment vehicles (SIVs) which had issued these products; ultimately, the situation also had a strong impact on banks, either through their direct lending activities or through utilisation of the back-up credit lines made available by them. Investors, who had supported the market for a long time, turned increasingly risk-averse and spreads widened considerably across the board. The markets saw a decoupling of the relevant derivatives benchmarks from the underlying instruments. Unlike in earlier crises, emerging markets proved resilient. Business in highly leveraged primary market segments (LBOs) dried up. A lack of transparency over the involvement of big players finally undermined confidence in interbank business; central banks responded to the liquidity squeeze with large-volume open-market operations.

► Second, the business cycle – and probably also the interest rate cycle – in the United States and Europe moved past its peak. Although the Fed reduced its key interest rate in two steps, by a total of three-quarters of a percentage point, and the ECB suspended its policy of raising interest rates, the previous year's interest rate increase had a strong impact on the third quarter, and an even stronger effect on the first nine months, of 2007 compared with the previous year.

► Third, the upswing experienced by young Asian economies, especially China, continued unabated – in some cases with double-digit growth rates in real terms – paving the way for further expansion of the global economy and world trade while also significantly contributing to the scarcity of important industrial and agricultural commodities. At the editorial close of this report, the price of crude oil was near 93 US\$/bl (Brent). Prices for industrial raw materials and agricultural commodities as well as precious metals rose sharply – largely driven by worldwide shifts in demand, with speculative activities in futures markets also playing a role.

● While events in the secondary market for loans were a focus of banks' attention, commercial business once more proved to be a stabilising factor in this environment. In the euro area, the effects of interest rate increases continued into the third quarter, when sentiment indicators were already signalling a slowdown in the growth of exports and industrial activity. Based on ample corporate liquidity and an improvement in household incomes, investment behaviour was sensitive to interest rates: while short-term loans declined, there was a strong expansion of sight, time and savings deposits. The catching-up process in Central and Eastern Europe was supported by fundamentals and continued without losing much of its momentum. Economic growth in the CEE region (including Turkey and Russia) was about 6.5%.

Consequences of sub-prime crisis: reassessment of risk in third quarter



... but strong overall performance in the first nine months.

Strong rise in profits over previous year

Although turmoil in financial markets had an impact especially on net trading income, Bank Austria Creditanstalt again performed strongly in the **third quarter of 2007**: consolidated profit reached € 543 m, a level that is just 3 % short of the record figure achieved in the preceding quarter (if a special effect in the preceding quarter is not taken into account) and 40 % higher than in the third quarter of 2006.

Consolidated profit by quarter in the new perimeter:

€ M	Q1/06	Q2/06	Q3/06	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07
Quarterly data	350	336	388 ¹⁾	535	562 ²⁾	543
First nine months	1,074			1,640		

1) adjusted for one-off effects after tax

2) adjusted for ASVG effect (€ 150 m)

Consolidated profit for the first nine months of 2007 was **€ 1,751 m**, or an annualised **€ 11.55** per share, based on the average number of shares after the capital increase. Return on equity after tax was **17.9%**.

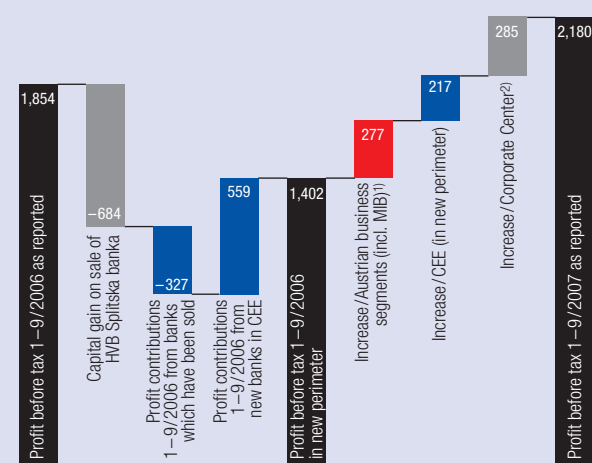
Compared with the figure reported for the period from January to September 2006, consolidated profit rose by 14 %. In this context it is important to note the changes in the group of consolidated companies as BA-CA assumed the holding company function for CEE. The reported figure for the previous year is to be adjusted for the one-off capital gain of € 684 m on the sale of HVB Splitska banka. Moreover, for a meaningful comparison with the same period of the previous year, the profit contribution in the first nine months of 2006 from those banks which have been sold in the meantime (HVB Splitska banka and Bank BPH) is to be deducted and profits generated in the first nine months of 2006 by banks newly included in the group of consolidated companies are to be added (see chart). On the basis of this adjustment of the comparative figure, **profit growth** over the pro-forma figure for the previous year was **73 %**.

Profit before tax was € 2,180 m, up by **56 %** on the pro-forma figure for the same period of the previous year. Equal contributions to the increase of € 778 m came from both core markets of BA-CA: profit before tax generated by business segments operating in Austria (including Markets & Investment Banking) rose by a combined € 277 m or 49 %. Even if the one-off increase of € 79 m in the provisioning charge in the third quarter of the previous year – a one-off effect

which resulted from the application of more refined credit risk standards and had an impact on the comparative figure for profits – is eliminated, profits in Austria improved by 24 %. Within the total figure, the Markets & Investment Banking (MIB) business segment generated a profit before tax that was only 4 % or € 8 m lower than a year earlier.

The Central Eastern Europe (CEE) business segment in the new perimeter improved its profit before tax by € 232 m or 29 %. The Corporate Center contributed € 269 m to the improvement in profits, with two special effects having a strong impact: the release of € 150 m from pension provisions in Austria following an adjustment, already described in the Interim Report at 30 June 2007, to the legal framework under the Austrian General Social Insurance Act (ASVG) as amended; and the share in current profits of the Polish banking subsidiaries, which is defined in the agreement on the sale of BPH and amounted to € 165 m in the first nine months of 2007.

Profit before tax for January to September 2007 compared with the same period of the previous year (€ m)



1) Retail, PB&AM, Corporates and MIB

2) Reflecting significant special effects: € 150 m from revaluation of pension provisions (ASVG effect) and € 165 m share in profit before tax/Poland

Steady revenue growth. Costs and risk under control.

Quarter-on-quarter developments

The development of **total revenues** in the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of the current year reflected the further growth of net interest income and net fee and commission income, the “sustainable” income components. This favourable trend was however more than offset by results from trading activities, which fell from a net income of € 63 m in the second quarter to a net loss of € 44 m in the third quarter of 2007 as a consequence of the difficult situation in specific product segments of the global financial market. This reversal is largely attributable to temporary losses in the trading book in August (marking to market). This is for the most part explained by a general, sharp rise in credit spreads in various markets, which above all affected the segment of structured credit products. Moreover, greater volatility and difficult funding conditions as the result of a liquidity squeeze in the European banking sector had a negative impact on trading in interest rate instruments. Conditions returned to normal in September.

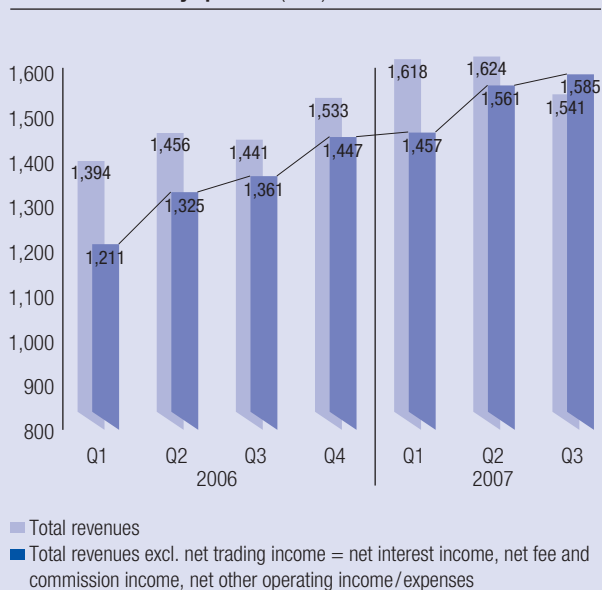
Other revenues continued to increase, and they have risen quarter on quarter since the beginning of 2006 (i.e. in the new perimeter of the bank's operations; see chart). Net interest income rose by 8 % over the preceding quarter, and by 17 % compared with the same quarter of the previous year, surpassing the € 1 bn mark for the first time. This development was supported by the expansion of operations in CEE and by deposit business in Austria, as well as by the performance of the Markets & Investment Banking business segment. While net fee and commission income was a little below the level of the preceding quarter (–3 %), it rose by as much as 20 % over the previous year. BA-CA Leasing has been sold in return for a participation in the profits of the newly created UniCredit Global Leasing, which is managed out of Vienna. As from the third quarter of 2007, the results from leasing business are therefore no longer recognised on the lines of a full income statement. Instead, BA-CA's income statement reflects the share of profit from an investment accounted for under the equity method.

Total revenues were € 1,541 m, 5 % below the level of the preceding quarter, but 7 % above that of the third quarter of 2006. The quarter-on-quarter decline was largely offset by a favourable development of costs: **operating expenses** declined by 7 % in the third quarter, even after adjustment for the € 150 m one-off (ASVG-related) effect reducing costs in the second quarter of 2007. Operating expenses were therefore only 1 % above the previous year's level despite an expansion of business and an extension of the branch network in CEE. The cost/income ratio consequently improved by more than three percentage points to 53.3 % over the corresponding period of 2006.

Operating profit amounted to € 720 m, which is 2.5 % down on the preceding quarter (adjusted for the € 150 m ASVG-related effect), and 15 % up on the previous year.

Other factors which contributed to the profit before tax included the net release of provisions for litigation risks, based on a decision by the Austrian Supreme Court on rights of current employees to future pension benefits in connection with predecessor institutions of BA-CA. This resulted in a quarter-on-quarter € 34 m reversal in provisions for risks and charges, with a net release of provisions. Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments were up by € 57 m; the higher allocations to loan loss provisions reflect the strong expansion in CEE, where the risk/earnings ratio remained below the average for the bank as a whole. Overall, this raised the risk/earnings ratio from its low in the preceding quarter (9.5 %) to 14.5 %, a figure that is still almost two percentage points lower than a year earlier. The **profit before tax** for the third quarter of 2007 was € 652 m, 5.5 % below the figure for the preceding quarter and 35 % up on the adjusted Q3 2006 level.

Total revenues by quarter (€ m)



Strong improvement in results in both core markets compared with previous year, even after taking consolidation effects into account.

Income statement for the first nine months of 2007

The interim financial statements for the first nine months of 2007 reflect the considerably enhanced role of Bank Austria Creditanstalt as CEE holding company within UniCredit Group. They also show a **sustained improvement in the bank's operating performance in both core markets**. In the Central Eastern Europe (CEE) business segment – presented in the new perimeter of operations – the main success factor was the dynamic expansion of business combined with strict cost control and risk control. The bank's performance in Austria also improved, despite the strain in financial markets in the third quarter; in the final analysis, the better results in Austria were due to higher cost efficiency, which led to a strong turnaround in the Retail Division. Overall, operating profit improved by € 545 m or 29 % to € 2,377 m.

The comparative figures for the previous year used in the following comments are pro-forma figures reflecting the new perimeter of the bank's operations. This makes it possible to assess the bank's operating performance.

● **Total revenues** in the first nine months of 2007 were € 4,783 m, up by € 491 m or more than 11 % on the previous year. Net trading income, at € 180 m, was down by € 215 m from the excellent performance in the same period of the previous year. The other revenue components rose by a combined € 706 m or 18 %. Three-quarters of the increase in total revenues came from the CEE business segment, where the decline in net trading income was less pronounced.

► **Net interest income** reached € 2,857 m, an increase of € 407 m or 17 %. Growth was driven by the CEE business segment (especially Russia), where interest-earning business volume continued to grow strongly at satisfactory margins. BA-CA's broad deposit base in Austrian customer business proved to be a distinct advantage, especially in a phase characterised by difficult funding conditions; volume rose significantly in the course of the first nine months, with margins slightly improving on the deposit side as a result of higher reference rates. The Markets & Investment Banking (MIB) Division made a substantial contribution to net interest income, accounting for almost 30 % of the increase; Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities units can look back on an exceptionally good first nine months as current net interest income developed independently of valuation processes reflected in net trading income.

► **Net fee and commission income** reached € 1,574 m, accounting for 33 % of total revenues, partly as a result of the decline in net trading income. The increase of over 18 % was above average, a long-term comparison shows that the proportion of net fee and commission income is rising in both Austria and CEE. Within the Austrian retail banking segment, securities business again made a strong contribution, ranging from custody services to the launch and distribution of new issues; a technical effect which also had an impact was the refined method of allocation of commitment fees to net fee and commission income. The most important factors in commission-based business with corporates were commercial services including trade finance and international cash management, as well as companies' increased use of derivatives for managing interest-rate/currency/liquidity risk. The deconsolidation of leasing business in the third quarter makes the underlying trend appear less pronounced. Net fee and commission income accounted for about two-fifths of total revenue growth at our CEE banking subsidiaries; the above-average growth rate (+26 %) is to be seen in connection with increasing market penetration with modern services and the emerging trend of asset building via securities investments.

► Having reached € 224 m in the first half of 2007, a level far exceeding the long-term annual average, **net trading income** declined to € 180 m for the first nine months of 2007. This reflects the worldwide market reversal, a reassessment of risk and the drying up of various market segments – an unprecedented development which has so far been used as an assumption in extreme stress tests but not experienced in day-to-day practice. The figure is € 215 m lower than the exceptionally strong performance in the same period of the previous year, with two-thirds of the decline recorded by the MIB Division and a smaller proportion by the relevant units in CEE.

It should be noted (further details are given in the report on the MIB business segment) that overall results achieved by Markets & Investment Banking in the third quarter of 2007 were positive, despite the strict separation of trading book and banking book, and although structured credit portfolios were marked to market. In this environment, MIB benefited from the wide diversification of proprietary trading activities and, above all, from customer business which has been a focus of the Division's activities over the past years. Customer-driven business accounts for some 80 % of the business volume of UniCredit Markets & Investment Banking.

● As costs remained stable, revenue growth is fully reflected in the operating profit. **Operating expenses**, at € 2,405 m, were down (by € 54 m or 2%) on the same period of the previous year. The decline includes a one-off effect: in May, the internal service agreement on the ASVG pension equivalent was adjusted to changes in the legal framework, enabling the bank to release an amount of € 150 m from the pension provision. This reduced the staff expenses in the Corporate Center. But costs are fully under control even without this effect: on an adjusted basis, operating expenses rose by only € 96 m or not quite 4 % over the previous year (pro forma in the new perimeter), which is remarkable given the bank's expansion in CEE. Operating expenses in the bank's Austria-related business segments (including MIB and the Corporate Center, but without the ASVG effect) declined by € 31 m. This applied in particular to the Retail Division, where cost reductions of € 108 m or 13 % constituted the most important contribution to the business segment's results. In the CEE business segment, costs rose at a rate of 12 %, well behind the 18 % increase in revenues. In light of the integration of business units in countries where the bank had a multiple presence, the rebranding process and the expansion of the branch network, this is a noteworthy development. The bank had a cost/income ratio of 50.3 % in the first nine months of 2007; on an adjusted basis, the ratio declined by almost 4 percentage points to 53 %. In the CEE business segment, the cost/income ratio was below the 50 % mark (49.8 %). In the other business segments it amounted to a combined 57 %, although in the Retail business segment it was still over 70 % despite the significant progress already made in that segment.

► **Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments** totalled € 355 m in the first nine months of 2007. This is 17 % below the level of the same period of the previous year. The € 71 m decline largely reflects the base effect of the third quarter of 2006, when € 79 m was allocated to loan loss provisions for the Retail Division as part of the methodological refinement process and for the purpose of improving the relevant standards applied to low-volume loans to retail customers. Adjusted for this effect, the provisioning charge changed only insignificantly (+ € 8 m / + 2.4 %). The Austrian customer business accounted for about 58 % (€ 206 m) of allocations to loan loss provisions. In the Retail business segment (€ 166 m), the situation stabilised at the previous year's level (on an adjusted basis). The main challenge for this business segment is the unfavourable trend in insolvencies of private individuals. It was largely this factor which caused the risk/earnings ratio to remain at a disproportionately high level (29.1 %). In the Corporates Division, net write-

downs of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments were below the level of 2006 (down by 21 %) and even fell to their lowest level in many years, with a risk/earnings ratio of 8.3 %. These favourable developments reflect the bank's active credit portfolio management, an improvement in the quality of corporate balance sheets in the last few years, and strong economic growth. In the CEE business segment, organic growth was accompanied by a 14 % increase in the provisioning charge, a rate which is well below the rise in net interest income, so that the risk/earnings ratio declined from 10.4 % to 9.8 %. Overall, net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments absorbed 12.4 % of BA-CA's net interest income, 1.7 percentage points less than in the equivalent period of the previous year.

► Among the other items between operating profit and profit before tax, **net income from investments** rose from € 32 m in the first nine months of 2006 to € 219 m in the first nine months of 2007. This reflects the € 165 m share in the current profits of Bank BPH, included in this item for the first time.

● After deduction of direct taxes and minority interests, **consolidated profit** for the first nine months of 2007 was € 1,751 m; based on the average number of shares (202 million shares after the capital increase), annualised earnings per share were € 11.55.

Given the extensive changes in the group of consolidated companies which resulted from BA-CA assuming the holding company function for CEE within UniCredit Group, and in view of the numerous one-off effects recorded in the previous year (HVB Splitska banka and introduction of higher credit risk standards in the Retail Division) and the special effects in the current year (ASVG effect: € 150 m; share in profits/Poland: € 165 m), various adjustments need to be made for a meaningful comparison of key performance indicators with the previous year's figures. As the balance sheets were not consolidated retrospectively, there are no volume-related comparative figures for the same period of 2006 in the new perimeter.

► The changes in the group of consolidated companies which took place in the course of BA-CA's integration in UniCredit Group have substantially enhanced the performance capabilities of Bank Austria Creditanstalt and also improved the outlook for its future performance. This becomes evident from a comparison with unadjusted key figures (column A in the table below) which shows the jump in size, the performance achieved, and the one-off effects. Average risk-

weighted assets (RWA) increased by 26 %. As revenues rose more strongly (by 31 %) than costs (14 %), operating profit increased by 54 %. At the levels of profit before tax and consolidated profit (after tax), the growth rates were 18 % and 14 %, respectively. This means that profits increased although the comparative figure for the previous year includes the large capital gain on the sale of HVB Splitska banka (€ 684 m). Return on equity after tax for the first nine months of 2007 was 17.9 % after 28.0 % (including the above-mentioned capital gain); when compared with the previous year's figure of 15.5 % adjusted for the capital gain, return on equity after tax improved significantly.

► An analysis of the figures after all of the above adjustments (see column B in the table below) shows that total revenues grew more than twice as fast as costs, with operating profit improving by 22 %. Consolidated profit exceeded the adjusted pro-forma figure for the previous year by one-third. Adjusted earnings per share were slightly higher than in the previous year, though based on an average number of shares that was 29 % larger. On this basis, ROE after tax amounted to 15.0 %.

Key figures for BA-CA's performance in first nine months of 2007 compared with first nine months of 2006

€ M AND CHANGE IN % ON PREVIOUS YEAR	A CHANGE AS REPORTED ¹⁾				B CHANGE ON A PRO-FORMA AND ADJUSTED BASIS ²⁾		
	1-9/07	1-9/06	+/- %		1-9/07	1-9/06	+/- %
Total revenues	4,783	3,651	+ 31 %		4,783	4,292	+ 11 %
Operating expenses	2,405	2,104	+ 14 %		2,555	2,460	+ 4 %
Operating profit	2,377	1,547	+ 54 %		2,227	1,832	+ 22 %
Profit before tax	2,180	1,854	+ 18 %		1,865	1,481	+ 26 %
... ROE before tax	21.2 %	31.1 %			18.1 %	...	
Consolidated profit	1,751	1,533	+ 14 %		1,473	1,110	+ 33 %
... ROE after tax	17.9 %	28.0 %			15.0 %	...	
Earnings per share, € p.a.	12.30	13.90			10.35	10.06	
Cost/income ratio	50.3 %	57.6 %			53.4 %	57.3 %	
Risk/earnings ratio	12.4 %	19.5 %			12.4 %	14.1 %	
Average risk-weighted assets	101,549	80,115	+ 27 %				
Employees (end of Sept.)	48,678	31,722	+ 53 %				
Branches (end of Sept.)	2,176	1,570	+ 39 %				

1) As reported. 2) Pro-forma figures for the new group of consolidated companies. Additionally adjusted for special effects in 2007: ASVG effect (+ € 150 m), share in profits / Poland (+ € 165 m); one-off effects in 2006: capital gain on sale of HVB Splitska banka (+ € 684 m), credit risk standards (– € 79 m).

Balance sheet

As at 30 September 2007, Bank Austria Creditanstalt's consolidated total assets were **€ 195.6 bn**, down by € 7.5 bn or 4 % from the level at the **end of June 2007**. On both sides of the balance sheet, the decline was due to interbank business, reflecting money market strains in the third quarter. Balance sheet items related to customer business continued to increase significantly from quarter to quarter, on account of expansion mainly in CEE and partly also in Austria.

Total assets were € 41.3 bn or 27 % higher than the **year-end 2006** level of € 154.3 bn. The balance sheet at 31 December 2006 covered the "old BA-CA" for the last time; more specifically, it related to the group of consolidated companies after the sale of HVB Splitska banka and Bank BPH, but before the inclusion of UniCredit's and HVB's CEE banking subsidiaries; on a pro-forma basis, the addition of these subsidiaries boosted total assets by about € 37 bn (see chart).

● On the **assets** side, loans and receivables with banks declined by 20 % **from the second to the third quarter of 2007** (down by € 9.2 bn to € 37.4 bn). Loans and receivables with customers increased by 2 % (up by € 2.1 bn to € 106.7 bn). This movement does not fully reflect the underlying development as leasing business is no longer accounted for via the consolidated company BA-CA Leasing GmbH; since the end of July 2007, leasing business has been included in the consolidated financial statements via a 32.59 % shareholding interest in UniCredit Global Leasing S.p.A., Milan, which is accounted for at BA-CA under the equity method. As BA-CA Leasing is no longer consolidated, finance leases, which are included in loans and receivables with customers, declined by € 4.1 bn (other balance sheet items are affected by this change to a lesser extent). The other components of loans and receivables with customers continued to grow strongly, by € 8.2 bn or over 8 % compared with the preceding quarter. On the **liabilities** side, the most pronounced movement was the decline in interbank deposits, which were down by € 10.0 bn or 17 % to € 50.5 bn. As in previous quarters, customer deposits rose significantly, reaching a level of € 87.0 bn, which was 3 % higher than at the end of June; in an environment characterised by rising interest rates, short-term and medium-term bank deposits proved attractive for customers in both CEE and Austria. This trend had a slight impact on debt certificates including bonds, with redemptions leading to a decline of 4 % compared with the end-of-June figure. Overall, primary funds (deposits from customers and debt certificates including bonds) amounted to € 111.9 bn, exceeding total lendings to customers (€ 106.7 bn) and accounting for 57 % of the balance sheet total.

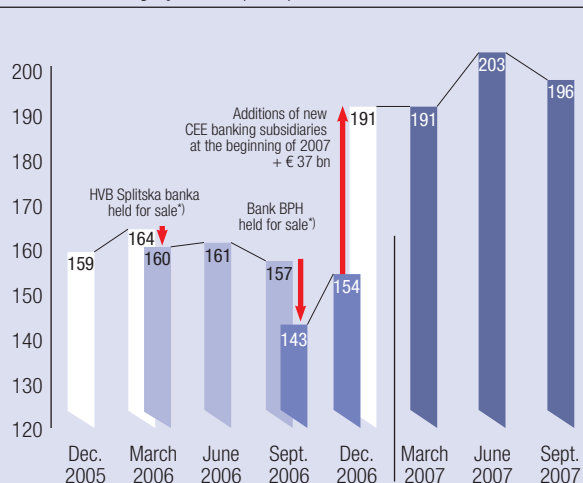
● As interbank business declined in the third quarter, customer business accounted for most of the balance sheet growth of € 41.3 bn or 27 % **over year-end 2006**. Loans and receivables with customers rose by € 26.6 bn or 33 %, and customer deposits increased by € 32.0 bn or 58 %, compared with the end of 2006. While this also reflects the statistical effect of including new banking subsidiaries, it should be noted that customer business volume rose not only in CEE but also in Austria, by 8 % on the lending side and by 13 % on the deposit side (measured by the balance sheet of the BA-CA parent company). Despite the decline in the third quarter, loans and receivables with banks were still higher, by € 4.9 bn or 15 %, than at the end of 2006, and deposits from banks rose by € 2.2 bn or 5 %. A comparison at the level of BA-CA AG (parent company) shows a decline on both sides, of € 2.0 bn and € 3.5 bn, respectively.

At the end of September 2007, **equity** amounted to **€ 14.8 bn** (8 % of the balance sheet total). The increase of € 4.7 bn or 46 % since the end of 2006 is due to the capital increase (+€ 400 m in subscribed capital and +€ 2,463 m in capital reserves) and the inclusion of current profits of € 1,751 m; the dividend payment was € 588 m.

Capital resources pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act

In the first nine months of 2007, the assessment basis pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act (banking book) increased by € 28.0 bn (+38.3 %) to € 101.1 bn compared with the year-end 2006 level. The increase largely resulted from the transfer of UniCredit banking subsidiaries to the BA-CA Group and the acquisition of HVB subsidiaries

Total assets by quarter (€ bn)



*) Stated in the balance sheet items "Non-current assets classified as held for sale" and "Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale" for the last time

Turnaround in retail banking thanks to improved cost efficiency.

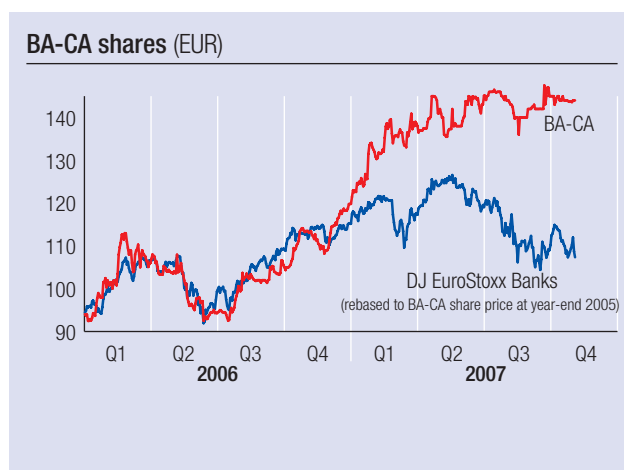
in the first quarter of 2007 as well as the acquisitions in the third quarter of 2007. It is complemented by a positive expansion of business in Austria and CEE. In the third quarter of 2007, the transfer of BA-CA Leasing to UniCredit Global Leasing and the securitisation transaction of BA-CA AG reduced the assessment basis. In the reporting period, the capital requirement for the banking book rose by € 2.2 bn.

Net capital resources increased by € 2.3 bn (+21.7%) to € 13.1 bn compared with year-end 2006. Three factors were mainly responsible for this rise: the capital increase at BA-CA AG in the first quarter of 2007, an increase in supplementary elements, and the above-mentioned acquisition by BA-CA of new subsidiaries which partly offset the effects of the first two factors.

This resulted in a Tier 1 capital ratio of 9.90 % as at 30 September 2007 (year-end 2006: 11.62 %) and a total capital ratio of 12.96 % (year-end 2006: 14.73 %).

Information on the BA-CA share

Over the past six months, the price of Bank Austria Creditanstalt shares has moved independently of the temporary market turmoil in the banking sector as reflected in the DJ EuroStoxx/Banks, the benchmark index for bank shares in the euro area. Since the Annual General Meeting on 3 May 2007, the BA-CA share price has averaged € 142.50, with a low standard deviation of +/-2.0 %. Given the very low turnover on the basis of which prices are determined daily in the Standard Market Auction segment (about 9,000 shares per day) and in view of the squeeze-out procedure on which a resolution was adopted at the AGM, this performance does not provide meaningful information in economic terms.



Development of business segments

Retail Division

€ M	1-9/07	SHARE	1-9/06	SHARE	CHANGE	
Net interest income	572	20 %	584	29 %	-12	-2 %
Net non-interest income	393	20 %	373	23 %	20	5 %
Total revenues	965	20 %	957	26 %	8	1 %
Operating expenses	-698	29 %	-806	38 %	108	-13 %
Operating profit	267	11 %	151	10 %	116	77 %
Net writedowns of loans	-166	47 %	-245	63 %	79	-32 %
Net income from investments	14	6 %	4	1 %	10	>100 %
Profit before tax	117	5 %	-95	-5 %	212	n. m.
Risk-weighted assets (avg.)	16,294	16 %	16,401	20 %	-107	-1 %
Allocated equity	1,024	7 %	1,182	15 %	-158	-13 %
Cost/income ratio	72.3 %		84.2 %			
Risk/earnings ratio	29.1 %		42.0 %			
ROE before tax	15.3 %		-10.7 %			

n. m. = not meaningful

In the Retail Division, revenues rose by 3 % from the second to the third quarter, while costs declined by 4 %, lifting operating profit by 19 % to € 97 m. Profit before tax reached € 45 m, after amounting to € 24 m in the preceding quarter and € 48 m in the first quarter of 2007. Aside from the usual quarter-on-quarter fluctuations, this performance confirms the general trend: the Division has succeeded in achieving the **turnaround** and is making good progress toward further improving cost efficiency and profitability.

This is evident from a comparison with the same period of the previous year: **profit before tax** in the first nine months of 2007 amounted to € 117 m, after a loss of € 95 m in the equivalent period of 2006. Adjusted for the one-off effect in the third quarter of 2006 (the increase in credit risk standards, prompting a one-off effect of € 79 m), the reversal amounted to € 133 m. The **operating profit**, which is not affected by the one-off effect of the previous year, rose by 77 % or € 116 m to € 267 m. The improvement is largely attributable to cost reductions of € 108 m or 13 %, especially as total revenues were only slightly above the level of 2006 (+ € 8 m or 1 %).

An evaluation of the performance data should take into account that while BANKPRIVAT had already been allocated to the new PB&AM business segment as a business unit in the equivalent period of 2006, it was not yet fully reflected as a profit centre in the figures for that year. The transfer of customers from the Retail business segment was carried out in the current year, which diminishes the significance

of business volume and revenues in a year-on-year comparison. VISA was consolidated in the Retail business segment and Wüstenrot was included as an investment accounted for under the equity method.

In the first nine months of 2007, each of the Retail Division's three **customer segments** Mass Market, Affluent Customers and Small Businesses generated higher revenues, resulting in a total increase of over 3%; the Affluent Customers segment was the strongest performer (+9%) due to the lower proportion of financing activities. All sub-segments revealed the same features: weak lending business, a marked improvement in deposits, in both cases in terms of business volume and revenues, and a further robust expansion of fee-based business. The revenues generated by the Retail Division generally reflected the cyclical interest rate developments, which made customers sensitive to interest rate levels.

At business segment level, **net interest income** (€ 572 m) for the first nine months of 2007 was 2% lower than in the same period of 2006. This reflects the net effect of contrary trends in lending activities and deposit business, which moved in opposite directions, with a double-digit percentage change over the previous year. Lending volume increased slightly. This was attributable to higher business volume in housing loans, which were a focus of marketing activities in the current year. The increase was however partly offset by a decline in overdraft facilities and loans to small businesses. Tighter margins, especially in the areas of short-term loans and medium to long term consumer loans were therefore responsible for the decline in revenues from lending business. In the lending business, given the currently favourable CHF/EUR exchange rate, the Division provided customers who hold foreign-currency loans with specific information on the various options available to them – from hedging to switching. Driven by time deposits, primary funds (deposits and own issues) rose by about 5%. Demand was particularly strong for "ErfolgsKapital fix" and "ErfolgsKapital dynamisch", two virtual savings products with tiered interest rates linked to the deposit period. New savings deposits made through BA-CA's KapitalSparbuch savings products, for which BA-CA has been offering the best interest rates of all universal banks in Austria since spring 2007, totalled € 2.1 billion in the third quarter. Besides the increase in savings deposits, sales activities for the bank's own issues were successful. The focus was on new issues of additional guarantee products. The Weltaktienindex-GarantieAnleihe and Öko-Garantie products alone attracted investments totalling almost € 300 million. Together with the currently improved margins in deposit business, revenues from liabilities-side business rose by about 15%. With an average € 51 bn in primary funds, and savings

deposits accounting for over € 17 bn of this figure, the Retail Division is an indispensable and stable funding source for the entire bank in times of a tight money market.

Net fee and commission income in the first nine months of 2007 rose by 7% to € 416 m. Fee income from account-related services and domestic payments made a significant contribution to gross revenues. We made further progress in promoting the use of derivatives by business customers. In securities business, growth was driven by safe-custody business and sales commissions from structured investment products. In particular, CA Immo shares were successfully placed. The launching of FokusInvest, an asset management product (complemented by AnlageCheck), reflects our efforts to standardise our products while giving customers easier access to discretionary asset management. These efforts are complemented by FokusLife, an asset management product for a fund-linked life insurance savings scheme which is currently the focus of a campaign.

Operating expenses, which totalled € 698 m, were down by € 108 m or 13% in the first nine months of 2007 compared with the same period of the previous year. The most significant contribution to improving cost efficiency came from the spin-off of back-office activities and cost management at process level in successful cooperation with Administration Services GmbH, the subsidiary responsible for back-office activities. The bank in this way benefited from specialisation gains. In our sales activities, we refined the segmentation according to customers' needs and potential for an optimum allocation of resources in meeting the needs of the relevant customer cluster. We are thus addressing both the cost side and revenues. While the cost/income ratio improved by almost 12 percentage points, at 72.3% it is still disproportionately high within the bank and in a comparison with the retail banking sector in general.

If the comparative figures for the equivalent period of 2006 are adjusted for the one-off effect in the third quarter of 2006 (€ 79 m in connection with the refinement of credit risk standards), **net write-downs of loans** (€ 166 m) in the first nine months of 2007 matched the level of the previous year. The risk/earnings ratio was 29.1% after 28.5% (adjusted). **Net income from investments** (€ 14 m compared with € 4 m) included a capital gain of € 13 m on the sale of shares in CA Immobilien AG.

The income statement shows a **profit before tax** of € 117 m, corresponding to a return on equity (ROE before tax) of 15.3%.

Private Banking further expanded; strong demand for guarantee products.

Private Banking & Asset Management

€ M	1-9/07	SHARE	1-9/06	SHARE	CHANGE
Net interest income	13	0%	10	1%	3 30%
Net non-interest income	124	6%	116	7%	8 7%
Total revenues	137	3%	126	3%	11 9%
Operating expenses	-74	3%	-73	3%	-1 2%
Operating profit	63	3%	53	3%	10 19%
Net writedowns of loans	1	0%	0	0%	0 66%
Net income from investments	2	1%	-1	0%	2 n.m.
Profit before tax	64	3%	52	3%	12 23%
Risk-weighted assets (avg.)	454	0%	436	1%	18 4%
Allocated equity	194	1%	160	2%	34 21%
Cost/income ratio	54.3%		58.1%		
Risk/earnings ratio	6.1%		4.8%		
ROE before tax	43.7%		42.9%		

● The Private Banking & Asset Management (PB&AM) Division was created in the divisionalisation process in 2006. PB&AM swiftly continued to pursue the **build-up** of activities in Private Banking in the **third quarter of 2007**. The transfer to *BANKPRIVAT* of top customers recommended by BA-CA is almost complete; this was made with a view to providing comprehensive services. In Asset Management, the second pillar of the PB&AM Division, the third quarter of 2007 was characterised by a difficult market environment and uncertainty among investors. The wide product range, which concentrates on maintaining investment opportunities while limiting risk and thus meets investors' current preferences in the best possible way, helped this business area to **cope well** with the widespread uncertainty prompted by events in various market segments (structured credit).

Overall, the Division generated a profit before tax of € 20 m in the third quarter of 2007; while this figure was lower than in the preceding quarter (€ 22 m), it was **well above the previous year's level** (+ 15 %).

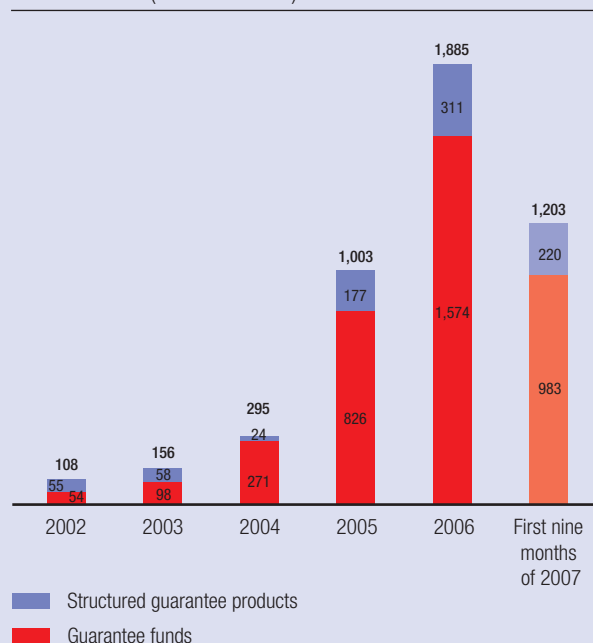
● In the **first nine months** of 2007, the PB&AM business segment's **profit before tax** increased by about **one-quarter** (+ 23 %) to € 64 m compared with the previous year. Return on equity before tax rose by 0.8 percentage points to **43.7 %**, although considerably more equity was allocated to the Division (+ 21 %). The 9 % increase in revenues fully fed through to profits as costs remained stable. Operating expenses were € 74 m, only about € 1 m higher

than in the same period of the previous year. Given the structural changes in the PB&AM Division and the related sharper focus on personnel-intensive advisory services, this low increase can be seen as a very favourable development. The cost/income ratio, at 54.3 %, was almost four percentage points lower than a year earlier.

● The two sub-segments of the Division made different contributions to **volume and revenue trends**.

Total financial assets in the **Private Banking** sector rose by 15 % to **€ 16.0 bn** from the beginning of the year to the end of September 2007. The increase took place especially in the course of the first six months. From mid-year onwards, net inflows and valuation changes offset one another, with volume being maintained despite the unfavourable market environment. The Asset Gathering sector now accounts for about 70 % of total revenues generated by the PB&AM business segment. Asset Management GmbH (AMG), which is BA-CA's centre of competence for asset management and new issues of structured products and is also active in direct investments

Guarantee products:
Volume trends (net new issues) in BA-CA since 2002



Rising revenues from corporate banking, favourable trends in costs and risks.

for private investors, recorded a lively development of business in the third quarter, both in the area of new issues and in brokerage. AMG was instrumental in the development of the FokusInvest investment product and of AnlageCheck, an advisory tool. This approach is new in Austria: it gives investors access to standardised asset management services starting from low levels of investment.

In the **Asset Management** sector, assets under management at "Pioneer Investments Austria (PIA)" totalled € 25.0 bn at the end of September. From July / August, frequent media reports on the sub-prime crisis caused uncertainty among investors, leading to net outflows in the third quarter. Moreover, widening credit spreads had an impact on the valuation of structured products, as had higher money market rates; thus there was a decoupling of fund performance from fundamental valuation factors.

It should be noted that guarantee products proved attractive especially in the above-mentioned market environment. Demand for such products, most of which offer an 80 % peak value guarantee and a 100 % capital guarantee, has remained strong, despite the current attraction of bank deposits at the peak of the interest rate cycle. In the first nine months of 2007, net sales of guarantee products amounted to € 1.2 bn, including almost € 1 bn worth of guarantee funds.

Corporates Division

€ M	1-9/07	SHARE	1-9/06	SHARE	CHANGE	
Net interest income	483	17%	467	23%	16	3 %
Net non-interest income	311	16%	304	18%	7	2 %
Total revenues	794	17%	771	21%	23	3 %
Operating expenses	-276	11%	-323	15%	48	-15 %
Operating profit	519	22%	448	29%	71	16 %
Net writedowns of loans	-40	11%	-51	13%	11	-21 %
Net income from investments	-12	-5%	8	1%	-19	n.m.
Profit before tax	466	21%	406	22%	61	15 %
Risk-weighted assets (avg.)	30,816	30%	31,490	39%	-674	-2 %
Allocated equity	2,267	17%	2,455	31%	-188	-8 %
Cost/income ratio	34.7 %		41.9 %			
Risk/earnings ratio	8.3 %		10.9 %			
ROE before tax	27.4 %		22.0 %			

In the third quarter of 2007, sentiment in the customer business of the Corporates Division partly reflected the repercussions of the financial markets crisis. This became evident in the strong restraint exercised by companies, and particularly by the public sector, in August and September in their derivatives-based risk management operations, which is one of the bank's strengths. The Division nevertheless turned in a very good operating profit of € 165 m, a figure which is only 5 % below that of the preceding quarter.

Overall, the performance figures reflect a trend of improved costs and revenues, despite fluctuations in quarterly results. The data, in absolute terms, also point to a high profitability of this business segment characterised by intense competition in Austria, but an area where BA-CA is the undisputed market leader. Operating profit for the **first nine months of 2007** (€ 519 m) was 16 % up on the same period of the previous year, and profit before tax (€ 466 m) rose by 15 %. On a like-for-like perimeter basis, the increase would have been stronger, at +19 % and +18 %, respectively, as the comparative figure for 2006 included CA IB Corporate Finance, which was transferred to the Markets & Investment Banking Division at the beginning of 2007 together with various product competencies in large-volume investment banking. Total revenues (based on the same group of consolidated companies) rose by 8 % in the first nine months of 2007, while operating expenses were down 8 %.

The income statement items below the level of operating profit reflect a structural effect: BA-CA Leasing GmbH is no longer included in the group of consolidated companies since the third quarter of 2007. This means that results from leasing business are no longer

recognised on the lines of a full income statement. Instead, the item net interest income reflects a share of about 33 % in the profits of UniCredit Global Leasing S.p.A. under income from investments in companies valued at equity. This is because all leasing activities of UniCredit and BA-CA were bundled in Milan-based UniCredit Global Leasing S.p.A., a leasing sub-holding company. The **UniCredit Leasing** group is being created in combination with HVB Leasing in Germany, Locat Leasing in Italy, BA-CA Leasing in Austria and the leasing subsidiary companies in 13 CEE countries. With a new business volume exceeding € 10 bn and about 2,500 employees in 16 countries, it is the European market leader and will operate under the name "UniCredit Leasing". UniCredit Global Leasing is headed by BA-CA Management Board member Regina Prehofer; the entity's Vienna Branch is responsible for managing leasing activities in Central and Eastern Europe, a region which has accounted for most of BA-CA Leasing's new business volume. In summer 2007, BA-CA took over 100 % of **FactorBank**, which will continue to pursue growth and build on UniCredit Group's Europe-wide expertise in the factoring business.

On account of these structural changes, the informative value of the contributions from the individual income components, especially from net interest income and net fee and commission income, is limited and the figures do not fully reflect the underlying trend.

Net interest income rose by 3 % to € 483 m, as reported; the Austrian profit centres recorded an increase of 7 %. As in other areas, the rise came from deposits business. Interest income from lending business was maintained at previous levels, which is no mean achievement given the trend in margins. In average terms of the first nine months of 2007, customer funds exceeded the previous year's volume by 10 %. The increase came largely from time deposits, which rose by almost one quarter. Unlike business with retail customers, margins were in this area only slightly higher. Average lending volume expanded by some 2 %, which resulted from an increase of over 5 % in medium and long-term loans, and from weaker demand for short-term loans and trade finance. Both sides of the balance sheet reflected customers' higher sensitivity to interest rates.

In line with our strategy, the underlying trend in **net fee and commission income** (€ 277 m) was stronger than the figures at business segment level (+ 2 %) might suggest (effects from the consolidation of CA IB Corporate Finance and BA-CA Leasing GmbH). The net fee and commission income of the Austrian profit centres (€ 225 m) rose by 16 %. Despite the restraint exercised by corporate customers in the third quarter, this was supported by net

commission income from interest rate/currency/liquidity risk management operations by companies, or, in short, from business in derivatives. With the exception of international payments, fee-based business continued to develop positively, which is linked to our efforts to rationalise standard business procedures through the use of electronic banking.

Operating expenses in the Corporates business segment in the first nine months of 2007 were 15 % lower than in the previous year, when CA IB Corporate Finance was still part of the Corporates Division. The Austrian profit centres reduced costs by almost 10 % compared with the same period of the previous year. The cost/income ratio declined to 34.7 % at business segment level (first nine months of 2006: 41.9 %), partly due to the deconsolidation of BA-CA Leasing GmbH in the third quarter of 2007. The main factors responsible for the improvement in cost efficiency were process costs and, quite generally, efficiency enhancement in cooperation with BA-CA Administration Services (AS). Moreover, in Austrian corporate banking business, new service models with a fine segmentation make it possible to align service intensity with customers' specific needs and make increased use of electronic sales channels, putting sales activities on a more cost-effective basis.

Net writedowns of loans remained at a very low level of € 40 m (previous year: € 51 m). The risk/earnings ratio for the first nine months of 2007 fell to a low of 8.3 %, the cost of risk (provisioning charge/risk-weighted assets) was 17 basis points. While this historically low level may be partly explained by the favourable economic trends, it also shows the improvement in corporate balance sheets in past years, a process in which banks worked with their customers ahead of the introduction of Basel II. This development was supported by our active portfolio management via the secondary market: in August 2007 we placed risk-weighted assets with a volume of about € 2 bn (Basel II-effective) under the EuroConnect LC 2007 programme.

● Equity allocated to the Corporates Division was 17 % of the total figure for BA-CA. The Division accounted for 11 % of BA-CA's total costs and contributed about **21 % to BA-CA's profit before tax**. The improvement in profits was achieved by continuing to concentrate on corporate lending business with a lower level of risk-weighted assets and of allocated equity, supported by a focus on RWA productivity and the deconsolidation of BA-CA Leasing GmbH. **Return on equity** (ROE before tax) thus rose from 22 % to 27.4 % in the first nine months of 2007.

MIB close to matching the previous year's good operating performance despite market turbulence in the third quarter.

Markets & Investment Banking (MIB)

€ M	1-9/07	SHARE	1-9/06	SHARE	CHANGE
Net interest income	195	7%	78	4%	117 >100%
Net non-interest income	155	8%	232	14%	-77 -33%
Total revenues	350	7%	310	8%	40 13%
Operating expenses	-154	6%	-113	5%	-41 37%
Operating profit	196	8%	197	13%	-1 -1%
Net writedowns of loans	-1	0%	1	0%	-2 n.m.
Net income from investments	3	2%	8	1%	-4 -56%
Profit before tax	198	9%	206	11%	-8 -4%
Risk-weighted assets (avg.)	4,853	5%	3,258	4%	1,594 49%
Allocated equity	914	7%	309	4%	604 >100%
Cost/income ratio	44.0%		36.4%		
Risk/earnings ratio	0.5%		1.0%		
ROE before tax	28.9%		88.9%		

● The Markets & Investment Banking business segment coped well with the market turmoil caused by the US sub-prime crisis. Thanks to its broadly diversified business portfolio MIB achieved a **positive result** also in the third quarter of 2007. Overall, together with the excellent performance of the two preceding quarters, operating profit for the first nine months of 2007 was € 196 m, more or less **matching the previous year's level** (-1 %), which in itself represented an outstanding performance and set a high standard. Despite the turbulent environment – a situation which is generally thought to occur only once in decades – MIB thus met the budget figures for the first nine months.

Based on the positive third-quarter contribution of € 51 m, **total revenues** reflected in the income statement rose to € 350 m in the first nine months of 2007, **exceeding the previous year's level by € 40 m or 13%**. Within the total figure, net interest income (€ 195 m) and net fee and commission income (€ 115 m) more than doubled compared with their levels in the same period of the previous year, while net trading income declined significantly (January to September 2007: € 31 m) as a result of the market slump in August. As the various market situations and the chosen trading strategies are reflected in different income items, and partly in more than one income item, the distribution of revenues between net interest income, net fee and commission income and net trading income is of limited informative value for assessing operating performance. A presentation based on trading units provides more meaningful information.

● The good overall performance in a difficult environment was due to the diversification of trading activities – by market segment and region – and to the large proportion of customer-driven business. Valuation losses in Structured Credit were offset by successful activities in other areas, especially FICC, Equities and Investment Banking.

► **Structured Credit** was affected by the worldwide consequences of the US sub-prime crisis via several channels: after two US hedge funds active in this segment encountered difficulties, credit spreads in the secondary market (see charts in the “Banking environment” section of this report) widened abruptly as investors became risk-averse; this led to valuation prices of structured products (asset-backed securities: ABCP, CDOs, CLOs) which did not in any way correlate with the credit quality of the underlyings (the ABS portfolio consists mostly of AAA-rated securities). Moreover, the market experienced an unprecedented degree of illiquidity, which nearly brought interbank trading in these products to a standstill. The markets also saw a decoupling of the prices of credit derivatives from their underlying instruments; normally there is a close correlation between the underlying (loan, security) and the derivative instrument. As available market parameters were taken into account in the valuation of our trading positions (on the assets side and on the liabilities side), this had an impact on results. It should be noted that ABS positions maintained within BA-CA are mainly included in the trading book and were not affected by losses.

► **Other business lines** of MIB maintained their robust performance in the third quarter or even achieved strong improvements. Fixed Income (FICC) took advantage of partly high volatility to generate exceptionally good results. Equities significantly increased its contribution to profits; in this area MIB again benefited from its market position and competence in EEMEA markets. In Investment Banking, MIB further expanded its good position in both M&A and financing business.

● The increase of € 40 m in total revenues over the same period of the previous year is offset by an increase in operating expenses (up by € 41 m); most of this increase resulted from integration-related consolidation effects (CA IB subsidiaries were not consolidated in the previous year, and the Russian broker ATON was included in the third quarter of 2007) and changes in internal cost allocation. The cost/income ratio for the first nine months of 2007 was 44.0 %, a low level for investment banks in Europe. The rise over the previous year (36.4 %) reflects the increasing importance of advisory serv-

ices. Operating profit, at € 196 m, matched the previous year's level. As there was little change in the remaining items of the income statement, **profit before tax** was **€ 198 m**, 4 % down from the figure for the same period of the previous year. ROE before tax for the first nine months of 2007 amounted to 28.9 % despite the difficult third quarter; in this context it should be noted that equity allocation at BA-CA rose strongly.

● In addition to its current business agenda, MIB made **further progress toward integration**, a process which is on track for creating “**UniCredit Markets & Investment Banking**”, a division operating within UniCredit Group on a group-wide basis. The objective is to combine, on the basis of global product responsibilities, the prominent market position in national markets like Italy, Germany and Austria with an unrivalled reach and position in the growing capital markets in Central and Eastern Europe (including the Polish market). As an initial step, within BA-CA, we bundled trading and sales as well as investment banking competencies on a divisional basis at the beginning of 2007. Capital market-related business areas of large-volume investment banking were transferred from the Corporates Division to MIB, in particular structured finance, syndication business and the entire CA IB Corporate Finance with equity capital markets business, M&A advisory services and merchant banking.

As announced in the Interim Report at 30 June 2007, the next few weeks will see the implementation of the second stage of the integration process, the bundling of BA-CA's investment banking activities within our wholly-owned subsidiary CA IB. The business activities of CA IB Corporate Finance Beratungs GmbH are being transferred to CA IB International Markets AG in the fourth quarter, and the CA IB subsidiaries in London and Emerging Europe become direct subsidiaries of CA IB International Markets AG. UniCredit CAIB Polska and ATON, the broker house in Russia acquired at the end of July 2007, were allocated as subsidiaries to CA IB International Markets AG. Following completion of all the transfers, CA IB International Markets AG will be responsible for Institutional Equity Business, Research, M&A Advisory, Equity Capital Markets and Merchant Banking, as well as acting as management company for our direct CEE MIB units. In this connection it should be noted that CA IB International Markets AG will soon be renamed “UniCredit CAIB AG” to clearly underline the divisional approach of this business segment.

All Markets business (predominantly trading-related activities such as Structured Derivatives, Structured Credit, Distribution and FICC) currently run out of BA-CA will be transferred to CA IB later, in 2008. The integration process should be completed by the end of 2008.

→ Integration in UniCredit Group's investment banking strategy is enhancing the importance and the prospects of business conducted out of Vienna. The bank is competing with global players in a number of business areas, and this benefits the range of services and the quality provided in customer business. We are giving visibility to this standing by benefiting from the global investment banking brand “**UniCredit Markets & Investment Banking**”.

Central Eastern Europe (CEE)

€ M	1–9/07	SHARE	1–9/06	SHARE	CHANGE	
Net interest income	1,518	53 %	810	40 %	709	88 %
Net non-interest income	899	47 %	591	36 %	308	52 %
Total revenues	2,417	51 %	1,401	38 %	1,017	73 %
Operating expenses	–1,204	50 %	–722	34 %	–482	67 %
Operating profit	1,213	51 %	679	44 %	535	79 %
Net writedowns of loans	–149	42 %	–97	25 %	–52	53 %
Net income from investments	25	18 %	1	0 %	39	>100 %
Profit before tax	1,027	48 %	579	31 %	448	77 %
Risk-weighted assets (avg.)	45,123	44 %	25,942	32 %	19,182	74 %
Allocated equity	6,960	51 %	3,690	46 %	3,270	89 %
Cost/income ratio	49.8 %		51.6 %			
Risk/earnings ratio	9.8 %		12.0 %			
ROE before tax	19.7 %		20.9 %			

In a comparison of the figures for the Central Eastern Europe (CEE) business segment for the first nine months of 2007 with those for the same period of the previous year, the following two factors should be noted:

► First, a **size effect** resulting from the assumption of the holding company function for CEE (excluding Poland's Markets): BA-CA's CEE business segment was substantially enlarged with the inclusion of the CEE banking subsidiaries of UniCredit and HVB in the Baltic countries, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Turkey (and their consolidation as from the beginning of 2007) following the sale of HVB Splitska banka (included in the income statement until June 2006) and of Bank BPH in Poland (included in the income statement until October 2006).

CEE: strong growth with high level of productivity, low cost/income ratio and below-average risks.

► Second, the strong improvement in performance of the CEE subsidiaries in the current perimeter.

In the first nine months of 2007, the CEE business segment's **profit before tax** amounted to **€ 1,027 m**, accounting for 47 % of BA-CA's overall profit before tax. Compared with the reported figure for the same period of the previous year, the increase was € 448 m or 77 %. The increase was supported by **volume** growth: risk-weighted assets (RWA) in the first nine months of 2007 averaged € 45.1 bn, up by 74 % on the same period of the previous year. Business volume rose strongly, and the new CEE Division also recorded an above-average level of productivity: based on total revenues of € 2,417 m (up by 73 % on 2006), **RWA productivity** (total revenues/risk-weighted assets) was 7.14 percentage points; this compares with 5.72 percentage points for the business segments operating in Austria.

Operating expenses of the CEE business segment (€ 1,204 m) were 67 % above the previous year's figure. The increase of € 482 m was less than half the growth of revenues (€ 1,017 m). The cost/income ratio was below the 50 % mark (49.8 %), an improvement of 1.7 percentage points over the previous year in the old perimeter.

Operating profit thus improved by € 535 m or 79 %. **Net write-downs** of loans increased at a disproportionately low rate of 53 % to € 149 m, reflecting consolidation effects. With the risk/earnings ratio at 9.8 % and the cost of risk at 46 basis points (measured by the average banking book), the CEE business segment's risk profile is more favourable than for the bank as a whole and compared with the reported figure for the previous year (2006: 12.0 % and 50 bpts, respectively.)

→ The assumption of the holding company function, which also involved the sale of large banks, has enlarged BA-CA's regional perimeter, expanded the local market position in the merger countries and substantially increased overall business volume while also enhancing productivity and improving cost efficiency as well as the current risk situation. Above all, the outlook for sustained growth and value creation has further improved. We intend to use this environment primarily through organic growth. The income statement for the first nine months of 2007 shows that our banking subsidiaries in CEE have made good progress on this path.

In the following comments, the comparative figures for the previous year are adjusted on a pro-forma basis to reflect the current group of consolidated companies. As the 2006 balance sheets were not consolidated retrospectively in the new perimeter, there are no meaningful comparative figures for the CEE business segment showing the trend in volume.

CEE: comparison with previous year based on new perimeter

€ M	1-9/07	SHARE	1-9/06	SHARE	CHANGE	
Net interest income	1,518	53%	1,254	63%	264	21 %
Net non-interest income	899	47%	787	48%	112	14 %
Total revenues	2,417	51%	2,041	56%	376	18 %
Operating expenses	-1,204	50%	-1,078	51%	-126	12 %
Operating profit	1,213	51%	963	62%	250	26 %
Net writedowns of loans	-149	42%	-131	33%	-18	14 %
Net income from investments	25	11%	4	1%	21	>100%
Profit before tax	1,027	47%	810	44%	217	27 %

The operating profit generated by the CEE business segment continued to improve quarter on quarter. The growth rate of 4 % was lower than in the preceding quarter (+ 12 %), mainly because net trading income declined (€ 31 m after € 42 m); the CEE region, especially those countries where the capital market is of great significance, was not left unscathed by the strain in financial markets. Net interest income and net fee and commission income continued to grow substantially.

Contributions to the increase of **€ 217 m or 27 %** in profit before tax over the previous year came from all countries in the region (see chart). Turkey, Russia and Croatia accounted for about 55 % of the increase, which reflects the size of these markets and the leading market position (Croatia), EU member states contributed 40 %, the Baltic states and the Balkan countries 5 %.

Revenue growth compared with the previous year was mainly driven by **net interest income**, which grew by € 264 m (+ 21 %). This was due to volume expansion in classic customer business at satisfactory margins. Based on local financial statements, lending volume increased by about 17 %, and deposits by about 8 %, compared with year-end 2006. Particularly strong volume growth was seen in Russia and Turkey, in both corporate and retail banking, followed by Croatia and Bulgaria.

Net fee and commission income increased by € 141 m or 26 % compared with the previous year, improving across the board, though the overall increase in the region was driven by different business areas in different countries: payment services, fees and commissions for guarantees and other commercial services mainly in SEE, sales of insurance contracts in Turkey, as well as custody and brokerage in the growing securities business. **Net trading income** was lower than in the previous year (€ 125 m after € 191 m on a pro-forma basis) and showed a differentiated pattern in the

various markets. The Russian capital market, which is in the focus of volatile portfolio investments, felt the liquidity squeeze and the resulting increase in credit spreads and money market rates in the third quarter of 2007 although, fundamentally, the market in Russia itself was in good shape.

In the first nine months of 2007, **operating expenses** rose by € 126 m or 12 % compared to the pro-forma figure for the same period of the previous year. The cost /income ratio continued to improve during the preceding quarters and declined to 49.2 % in the third quarter of 2007; in the first nine months of 2007 it averaged 49.8 %. This improvement reflects synergies from local mergers and general cost discipline. Given the speed of expansion of current business, the level of cost efficiency is remarkable: we opened 86 branches in the first nine months, and closed 81 branches in countries where business units were integrated because the bank had a multiple presence there. The **quality of loans** improved despite the growth process: the risk /earnings ratio also fell from 10.5 % to 9.8 % in a like-for-like perimeter.

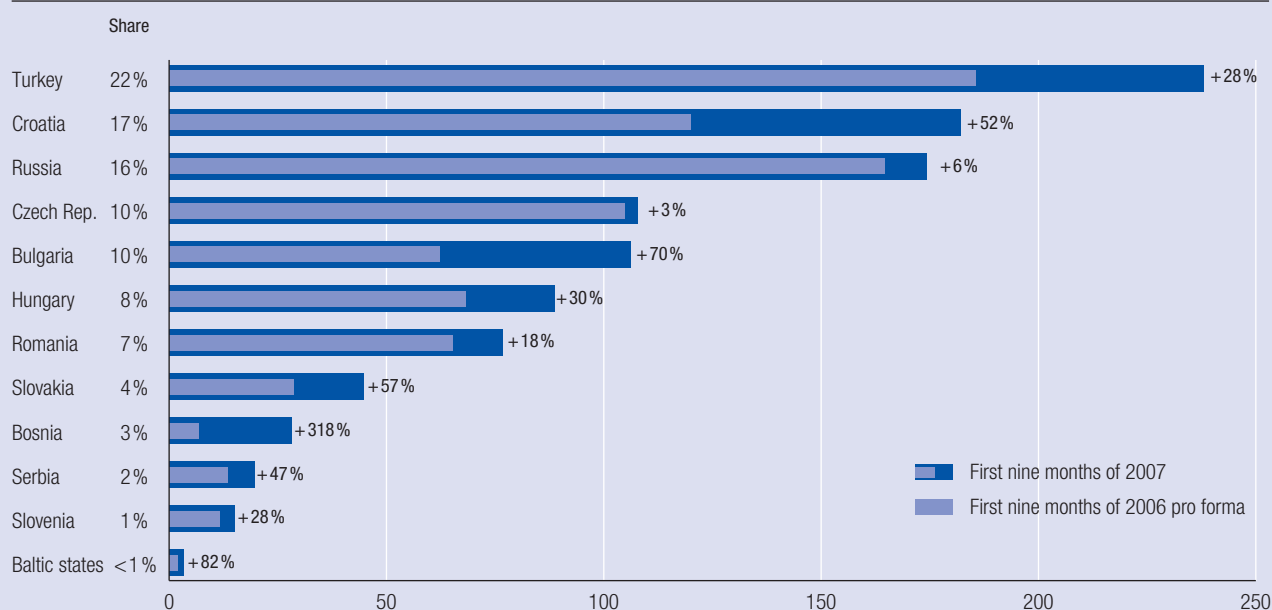
The currencies of most CEE countries are under revaluation pressure resulting from strong interest in direct investment and temporarily also from short-term investments (carry trades) in CEE currencies bearing higher interest rates which are funded in low-in-

terest-rate currencies. The Slovak currency appreciated significantly (+ 11 %) compared with the previous year, while the Turkish lira and the Russian rouble, which have a stronger impact, depreciated by 2 % each. On balance, currency translation of local interim financial statements into euro results in a slight depreciation: translated at constant exchange rates, profit before tax would have been € 1.7 m higher.

Having created a uniform structure in our network through the integration projects, we are now focusing our attention on implementing our **strategy of organic growth**, which is outlined in our Interim Report at 30 June 2007. In large, high-growth markets such as Russia, Turkey and Romania, we are developing our business, which is partly still dominated by the corporate customer segment, into universal banking operations. We are planning to open up to 700 new branches in our key markets within the next three years. In other countries we take a more selective approach, focusing on specific segments and products, and bringing UniCredit Group's strengths to bear in our entire network via our **cross-regional product lines**.

The acquisition of a majority shareholding in **ATF Bank**, a bank in Kazakhstan, and in the Ukrainian bank **Ukrsotsbank** is to be completed in 2007. This will give us a foothold in central Asia. Both transactions will be financed entirely from BA-CA's existing cash resources.

Profit before tax of CEE banking subsidiaries (€ m)



Business cycle and interest rate cycle past their peaks.
Expansion of global economy continues.
Repercussions of credit market crisis will continue to be tangible.

Outlook: opportunities and risks in autumn 2007

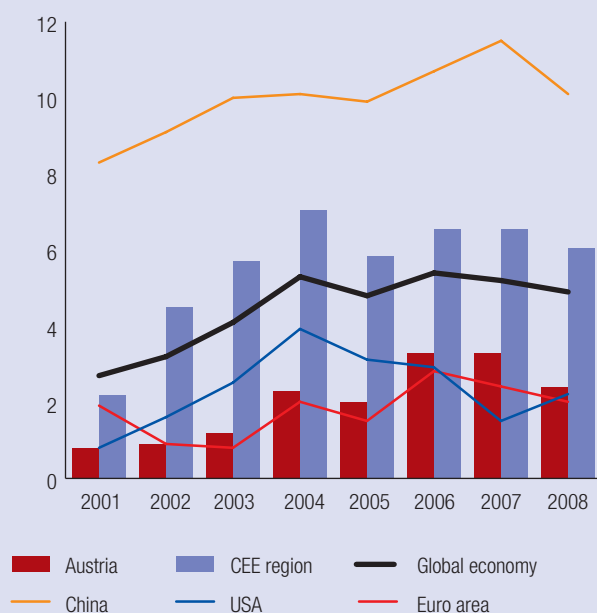
● The growth of the strongly performing Asian economies is driving world trade and the **world economy**. The expansion is so self-supporting, dynamic and financially sound that the anticipated slow-down in the US will no longer have the same impact as in previous economic cycles. The boom in the Asian countries, especially China, with growth rates of between 9% and 10%, is also the structural explanation for the recent rise in commodity prices, even if they are currently exaggerated by speculation. For the euro area this means that economic growth in the region, and probably also interest rates, have already peaked; a slowing to a level corresponding to potential growth is however more likely than a recession.

● The **Austrian economy** weakened in the third quarter of 2007 following the dynamic growth of the first six months of the year, a trend which is likely to continue in the fourth quarter. Austria's economic growth will nevertheless amount to **3.3%** in 2007, which is above the 2.7% expected for the euro area. The industrial sector, though growing more slowly, is still robust. The number of employed persons continues to rise at a rate of almost 2%. Industrial output and exports will lose some of their momentum in the course of the next few months, while private consumption may pick up slightly in light of the favourable income and employment situation. Inflation will be well above 2% until the spring of 2008 before falling again; the inflation rate will be barely over 2% in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The higher interest rates have led to a significant increase in bank deposits from companies and private customers (most recently about 7% and 15%, respectively, over the previous year). Retail loans have been expanding by between 3% and 4% in the last few months, and corporate loans a little faster. This trend is expected to continue in the coming months.

● The **CEE economy** continues to grow in a robust manner, and the growth rate for the whole of 2007 is likely to be in the region of **6.5%**. While some countries in Central and Eastern Europe have become more susceptible to risk, the economies of this large region are of different size, they have different growth profiles and some are more developed than others, which stabilises the region's overall development. The current investment cycle, driven by new building activity and the construction of new production facilities, will probably have peaked in most CEE countries in 2007. Consumption will remain buoyant as a result of strong growth in incomes, falling unemployment and the ready access of households to the credit market.

The times of high surplus liquidity in international **financial markets** have come to an end. The widening of credit spreads and a lower risk tolerance are likely to raise funding costs in the region. It is especially countries with high **external imbalances** (such as the Baltic states and the countries in South-East Europe) and those where banks substantially finance credit growth through **external funding** (again the Baltic states and South-East European countries) which could in future find it more difficult to meet their financing requirements. In Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan some companies and banks will be adversely affected by the international liquidity squeeze. Systemic crises are however unlikely in light of the countries' adequate financial strength. Moreover, the subsidiaries of large international banks, based on the financial strength of their group, will make their contributions to the expansion of financing activities and perform a stabilising function at all times.

Global economic growth
Real GDP over previous year



The economic growth momentum in Central and Eastern Europe remains strong, with **Poland** and the **Czech Republic** beginning to see bottlenecks in production capacity. In **Slovakia**, exports – especially automotive components and electrical equipment – continue to drive growth. The dynamic economic trend in **Slovenia** is determined by strong exports and lively investment activity. **Hungary** is stabilising its public finances; while these efforts support the financial markets, they are having an adverse impact on economic growth in the short term. The overheating of the economy in the **Baltic countries** is cause for concern: the liquidity squeeze in international markets means that there is a higher risk of a hard landing for them. Our growth forecast for **Bulgaria** and **Romania** for this year and 2008 is 5 % and 6 %, respectively, with both countries continuing to benefit from the impetus provided by EU accession (especially to infrastructure projects) despite rather restrictive monetary policies. Economic growth in **Croatia** will remain strong both this year and in 2008. Given the credit growth limit imposed for the second half of the year, we expect economic growth to decline from 6.5 % in the first half of 2007 to 5.5 % in 2007 as a whole and 4.7 % in 2008. In **Serbia**, growth (2007: 6.5 %, 2008: 6.2 %) is supported by strong domestic demand. The same applies to **Bosnia** (6 % – 7 % growth). In both countries, unresolved regional conflicts have an adverse impact.

Good news comes from the **Turkish** economy: the stock and foreign exchange markets are currently more or less at the levels recorded before the political crisis. As the central bank is pursuing a more moderate monetary policy, we expect consumption and investment activity to pick up, giving further impetus to growth in 2008 in addition to the strong export performance (forecast for 2007: 5.0 %, 2008: 6.1 %). In **Russia**, growth will remain robust (2007: 7.5 %, 2008: 6.6 %) thanks to record levels of consumption and investment in equipment; in view of the bullish trend in commodities, this will act as a counterbalance to oil-dependent countries. While Russia also felt the impact of the turbulence in international financial markets, its economic outlook remains favourable. In the country's banking system, which is growing at annual rates of about 30 %, even a widening of credit spreads, which might increase the cost of corporate finance and bank finance, is not likely to result in a credit squeeze, though this situation might have an impact on several small and medium-sized banks. In view of high world market prices for steel, **Ukraine's** economy will continue to grow strongly despite political uncertainties unless gas prices are raised beyond a reasonable level. Real GDP growth (2007: 7.2 %) should decline gradually in the coming years, to a level of 5 % – 6 %.

● For **BA-CA's future performance**, the economic environment presented in detail above suggests that the **CEE** business segment will see a sustained upward trend in business volume and revenues. This development will be supported by the expanding market and by a number of initiatives taken by the bank itself to open up markets and gain market share. These initiatives include the expansion of retail banking, primarily in those fast-growing economies where our banking subsidiaries initially focused on serving corporate customers. The level of cost efficiency that has been reached will be maintained despite the required investment, for example, in the branch network expansion programme; local synergies from the mergers that have recently been completed will support these efforts. Overall, the region's diversity means that the economic risks mentioned above will be limited.

We assume that in **Austria**, we will not see any major changes in the fourth quarter and the next few months, either in respect of interest rates and the general economic environment or with regard to demand and investor behaviour. Opposite trends on the assets and liabilities sides will continue to more or less offset one another, keeping revenues at a stable level. Progress in terms of cost efficiency is sustainable and irreversible. Therefore the improvement in results achieved so far in the current year may be expected to be sustained. In any case, the turnaround in the Retail Division is assured.

For the financial market environment, it cannot be ruled out that the repercussions of the credit crisis will continue to be felt. It is feared that, although supporting measures are under way, the local US sub-prime crisis has not yet been overcome. This means that in the foreseeable future, current business in capital market-near segments is hardly likely to return to the levels attained in pre-crisis quarters. In the investment banking sector, however, there is a large number of projects in the pipeline – new issues, capital measures and M&A. Diversified trading activities and the customer focus as well as continued strong demand in CEE should remain an important source of revenue strongly supporting fourth-quarter performance. However, matching the excellent results generated in the first half of 2007 appears doubtful from a current perspective.

Overall, we expect to achieve excellent results for the year as a whole. Compared with the pro-forma figure for the previous year – as presented for the first nine months, i.e. on the basis of the current group of consolidated companies, and without the capital gains on the sale of banks in the previous year – profits will rise strongly.

Income statement of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group

for the first nine months of 2007

	(Notes)	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007 € M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006 € M	CHANGE	
				€ M	IN %
Net interest		2,638	1,829	809	44.2
Dividend income		107	124	–17	–13.6
Income from investments in companies valued at equity		113	54	59	> 100
Net interest income	(4)	2,857	2,006	851	42.4
Net fee and commission income	(5)	1,574	1,286	288	22.4
Net trading income	(6)	180	314	–135	–42.9
Net other operating income/expenses	(7)	171	45	127	> 100
TOTAL REVENUES		4,783	3,651	1,131	31.0
Staff expenses		–1,331	–1,205	–126	10.4
Other administrative expenses		–873	–714	–159	22.3
Recovery of expenses		2	–	2	–
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets		–204	–185	–19	10.0
OPERATING EXPENSES	(8)	–2,405	–2,104	–301	14.3
OPERATING PROFIT		2,377	1,547	830	53.6
Provisions for risks and charges		–41	–6	–35	> 100
Goodwill impairment		–	–8	8	–
Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	(9)	–355	–392	37	–9.4
Net income from investments		219	713	–494	–69.3
Integration costs		–20	–	–20	–
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2,180	1,854	325	17.6
Income tax		–348	–215	–132	61.5
NET PROFIT		1,832	1,639	193	11.8
Minority interests		–82	–107	25	–23.6
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT		1,751	1,533	218	14.2

Key figures

	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Earnings per share (in €)	9.22 8.67 ^{*)}	10.43 –
ROE before tax	21.2 %	31.1 %
ROE after tax	17.9 %	28.0 %
Cost/income ratio	50.3 %	57.6 %
Risk/earnings ratio	12.4 %	19.5 %

^{*)} based on the number of shares after the capital increase

Income statement of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group

by quarter

€ M	Q3 / 2007	Q2 / 2007	Q1 / 2007	Q4 / 2006	Q3 / 2006
Net interest	903	883	852	627	627
Dividend income	64	33	9	6	62
Income from investments in companies valued at equity	52	32	29	42	18
Net interest income	1,019	948	890	675	707
Net fee and commission income	520	537	517	381	413
Net trading income	-44	63	161	34	55
Net other operating income/expenses	47	75	49	22	25
TOTAL REVENUES	1,541	1,624	1,618	1,111	1,199
Staff expenses	-479	-350	-502	-401	-400
Other administrative expenses	-284	-314	-275	-190	-249
Recovery of expenses	1	1	-	-	-
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	-60	-72	-72	-63	-50
OPERATING EXPENSES	-821	-735	-849	-653	-699
OPERATING PROFIT	720	889	769	458	500
Provisions for risks and charges	5	-29	-18	-105	-4
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	-148	-90	-117	-287	-197
Net income from investments	87	74	58	1,600	6
Integration costs	-12	-5	-3	-248	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	652	840	688	1,418	305
Income tax	-88	-134	-125	75	-51
NET PROFIT	564	705	563	1,493	254
Minority interests	-21	-32	-29	-4	-37
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT	543	674	535	1,489	217

Key figures

	Q3 / 2007	Q2 / 2007	Q1 / 2007	Q4 / 2006	Q3 / 2006
Earnings per share (in €)	2.69	3.33	3.23	10.13	1.48
	-	-	2.65 ^{*)}	-	-
ROE before tax	18.6 %	24.4 %	20.7 %	61.9 %	14.6 %
ROE after tax	16.2 %	20.6 %	16.9 %	68.4 %	11.2 %
Cost/income ratio	53.3 %	45.3 %	52.5 %	58.8 %	58.3 %
Risk/earnings ratio	14.5 %	9.5 %	13.2 %	42.5 %	27.9 %

^{*)} based on the number of shares after the capital increase

Balance sheet of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group

at 30 September 2007

Assets

	(Notes)	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006	CHANGE	
		€ M	€ M	€ M	IN %
Cash and cash balances		3,185	1,584	1,601	> 100
Financial assets held for trading	(10)	17,137	16,676	462	2.8
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(11)	645	487	159	32.6
Available-for-sale financial assets	(12)	11,444	9,697	1,748	18.0
Held-to-maturity investments	(13)	8,419	5,772	2,647	45.9
Loans and receivables with banks	(14)	37,433	32,486	4,947	15.2
Loans and receivables with customers	(15)	106,748	80,104	26,644	33.3
Investments in associates and joint ventures		2,362	1,890	473	25.0
Property, plant and equipment	(16)	1,666	1,373	293	21.3
Intangible assets	(17)	3,037	1,052	1,984	> 100
Tax assets		1,168	998	170	17.0
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		176	15	161	> 100
Other assets	(18)	2,160	2,123	37	1.7
TOTAL ASSETS		195,580	154,255	41,326	26.8

Liabilities and equity

	(Notes)	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006	CHANGE	
		€ M	€ M	€ M	IN %
Deposits from banks	(19)	50,522	48,309	2,213	4.6
Deposits from customers	(20)	86,967	54,969	31,998	58.2
Debt certificates including bonds	(21)	24,912	25,347	-435	-1.7
Financial liabilities held for trading	(22)	5,662	5,264	398	7.6
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(23)	2,522	1,731	791	45.7
Tax liabilities		862	587	276	47.0
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale		74	-	74	> 100
Other liabilities	(24)	4,632	3,394	1,238	36.5
Provisions	(25)	4,470	4,513	-44	-1.0
Insurance reserves		166	-	166	> 100
Equity		14,791	10,140	4,651	45.9
of which: minority interests		618	213	405	> 100
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		195,580	154,255	41,326	26.8

Cash flow statement

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006 ^{*)}
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PREVIOUS PERIOD	1,584	1,859
Cash flows from operating activities	1,989	1,143
Cash flows from investing activities	553	-17
Cash flows from financing activities	-944	-598
Effects of exchange rate changes	3	-4
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	3,185	2,383

^{*)} The minimum reserve of BA-CA was reclassified from cash and cash balances to loans and receivables, resulting in changes in the comparative figures for the previous year.
The amount of cash and cash equivalents stated in the cash flow statement includes the cash holdings of non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale.

Statement of changes in equity of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group

€ M	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	CAPITAL RESERVES	RETAINED EARNINGS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION	RESERVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 39 ^{*)}	ACTUARIAL LOSSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 19	SHARE- HOLDERS' EQUITY	MINORITY INTERESTS	EQUITY
As at 1 January 2006	1,069	2,751	3,954	-293	125	-734	6,871	650	7,521
Capital increase							-		-
Shares in controlling companies		-3					-3	-3	-5
Business combinations									-
Recognised income and expenses			1,533	-60	-45		1,428	99	1,527
Dividend paid			-368				-368	-62	-429
Other changes			6				6		6
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2006	1,069	2,748	5,124	-352	79	-734	7,935	684	8,619
*) Reserves in accordance with IAS 39									
	1 Jan. 2006	30 Sept. 2006							
Cash flow hedge reserve	-111	-169							
Available-for-sale reserve	236	248							
Total	125	79							

€ M	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	CAPITAL RESERVES	RETAINED EARNINGS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION	RESERVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 39 ^{*)}	ACTUARIAL LOSSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 19	SHARE- HOLDERS' EQUITY	MINORITY INTERESTS	EQUITY
As at 1 January 2007	1,069	2,859	6,482	-73	347	-757	9,927	213	10,140
Capital increase	400	2,463					2,863	320	3,183
Shares in controlling companies			1				1		1
Recognised income and expenses			1,751	53	175		1,979	84	2,064
Dividend paid			-588				-588		-588
Other changes		3	-12				-9		-9
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2007	1,469	5,324	7,635	-20	523	-757	14,173	618	14,791
*) Reserves in accordance with IAS 39									
	1 Jan. 2007	30 Sept. 2007							
Cash flow hedge reserve	-175	-134							
Available-for-sale reserve	522	657							
Total	347	523							

Statement of recognised income and expenses

€ M	2007	2006
Gains on assets held for sale (available-for-sale reserve)	196	35
Gains on cash flow hedges (cash flow hedge reserve)	54	-87
Foreign currency translation – exchange differences	61	-15
Foreign currency translation relating to assets held for sale	-	-54
Actuarial losses on defined-benefit plans	-	-
Taxes on items directly recognised in equity	-81	8
Recognised directly in equity	231	-113
Net profit	1,833	1,639
TOTAL OF INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD	2,064	1,527
Shareholders' equity	1,979	1,428
Minority interests	84	99

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

The interim report of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). IAS 34 was applied to the interim report. The interim report covers the first nine months of 2007 (1 January 2007 to 30 September 2007) and compares this period with the same period of the previous year.

As a result of the change in Bank Austria Creditanstalt's consolidation system to meet the reporting requirements of UniCredit, some of the comparative figures for the previous year had to be determined by approximation. This does not affect the overall conformity of the interim consolidated financial statements with IFRSs.

During the reporting period, no financial instruments with a dilutive effect on the bearer shares were outstanding. Therefore basic earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33 equal diluted earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33. Based on the average number of shares outstanding, earnings per share for the first nine months of 2007 were € 9.22 (comparative figure for the same period of the previous year: € 10.43). As the earnings of the new companies added to the group of consolidated companies are included as from 1 January 2007 (control), the calculation of the relevant figure in economic terms for earnings per share is based on the number of shares after the capital increase. Calculated on the basis of 202,031,740 shares, earnings per share for the first nine months of 2007 were € 8.67. The annualised figures are € 11.55 for the reporting period and € 13.90 for the same period of the previous year before the capital increase. (Figure for the whole of 2006 based on the average number of shares in 2006: € 20.56).

The following UniCredit subsidiaries were included in the group of consolidated companies of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group as from 1 January 2007:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| – Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş., Turkey | – Zagrebačka banka d.d., Croatia |
| – Bulbank AD, Bulgaria | – Živnostenská banka a.s., Czech Republic |
| – UniBanka a.s., Slovakia | – UniCredit Romania S.A., Romania |

The transfer was made in the form of a contribution in kind; in exchange, UniCredit S.p.A. received 55,000,000 new no-par value shares which do not carry dividend rights for 2006 at an issue price of € 105.33. In the IFRS financial statements, the transfer of the companies transferred was based on Group book values, the acquired goodwill amounts to € 345.9 m.

In accordance with IFRS 3, paragraph 3 (b), IFRS 3 does not apply to business combinations involving entities under common control.

In 2007, BA-CA increased its shareholding interest in International Moscow Bank step by step and now holds 100 %. In addition to the 90.03 % (95.19 % of shares with voting rights) shareholding in IMB already held by it, BA-CA in July 2007 acquired the remaining 9.93 % interest from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In August 2007, a capital increase of US\$ 300 m was carried out at IMB. The current book value totals € 1,783.8 m, and preliminary goodwill amounts to € 912.4 m.

Furthermore, Bank Austria Creditanstalt acquired HVB Latvia AS, Latvia, for a purchase price of € 76.2 m. The preliminary goodwill resulting from the transaction is € 11.5 m.

(1) Significant accounting policies

(2) Earnings per share

(3) Changes in the group of consolidated companies in 2007

In the first quarter of 2007, a capital increase of € 484.6 m was carried out at Zagrebačka banka d.d. As a result, Bank Austria Creditanstalt's shareholding interest in Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb, rose from 81.91 % to 84.21 %.

In the course of the new corporate branding process, HVB Bank Hungary, HVB Serbia and HVB Bank Latvia were renamed in the first quarter of 2007; the banks are now operating under the name of UniCredit Bank.

On 1 April 2007, the 25.5 % shareholding interest in Adria Bank AG was sold to Nova Kreditna Banka Maribor (NKBM) at a price of € 9.6 m.

In Slovakia, HVB Bank Slovakia a.s. and UniBanka a.s. merged as at 1 April 2007. The name of the merged bank is UniCredit Bank Slovakia a.s.

On 25 April 2007, CA Immobilien Anlagen AG carried out a capital increase of € 676.3 m. Under this capital increase, Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG acquired 8,112,910 shares at a price of € 23.25, thus increasing its shareholding interest in CA Immobilien Anlagen AG to 10 %. This transaction results in preliminary goodwill of € 9.8 m in the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group. The shareholding interest in CA Immobilien Anlagen AG has been accounted for by BA-CA in its consolidated financial statements using the equity method as from 1 May 2007.

The Bulgarian banking subsidiaries – Bulbank AD, HVB Bank Biochim AD and Hebros Bank AD – merged to form the new UniCredit Bulbank as at 27 April 2007 after official confirmation by the competent authorities.

On 1 June 2007, the Romanian banking subsidiaries HVB Tiriak Bank S.A. and UniCredit Romania S.A. completed their merger. The bank's official name is UniCredit Tiriak Bank SA.

On 27 July 2007, Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG transferred its 99.98 % interest in Bank Austria Creditanstalt Leasing GmbH to UniCredit Global Leasing S.p.A., Milan, effective 1 January 2007. In exchange, BA-CA receives a shareholding interest of 32.59 % in that company. The preliminary goodwill resulting from this transaction is € 138 m. The shareholding interest in UniCredit Global Leasing S.p.A. has been accounted for in the BA-CA Group's consolidated financial statements under the equity method as from 1 July 2007.

On 31 July 2007, BA-CA acquired 100 % in both Aton International Limited, Nikosia, and Aton Broker, Moscow, for a total purchase price of € 315.8 m. Of the preliminary goodwill, Aton International accounts for € 186 m and Aton Broker for about € 44 m. Both companies have been consolidated in BA-CA's consolidated financial statements as from 31 July 2007.

Notes

Notes to the income statement

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Interest income from	7,475	4,551
Loans and receivables and money market transactions	5,947	3,576
Financial instruments	827	493
Financial instruments held for trading	409	237
Other	292	246
Interest expenses for	-4,837	-2,722
Deposits	-3,934	-1,544
Debt certificates including bonds and other	-903	-1,179
NET INTEREST	2,638	1,829
Dividend income	107	124
Income from investments in companies valued at equity	113	54
NET INTEREST INCOME	2,857	2,006

(4) Net interest income

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Lending business	116	142
Other services and advisory business	1,065	766
Other	393	378
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	1,574	1,286

(5) Net fee and commission income

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Equity-related transactions	-56	150
Interest-rate and currency-related transactions	236	164
NET TRADING INCOME	180	314

(6) Net trading income

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Other operating income	238	94
Other operating expenses	-67	-49
NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES	171	45

(7) Net other operating income / expenses

(8) Operating expenses

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Staff expenses	1,331	1,205
Wages and salaries	1,022	864
Social security contributions	252	182
Expenses for retirement benefits and other benefits	57	159
Other administrative expenses	873	714
Recovery of expenses	– 2	–
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on intangible and tangible assets	204	185
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,405	2,104

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, in its decision dated 26 April 2007 (effective for BA-CA AG from 1 May 2007), has stated that the rights to future pension benefits under the “BA-CA ASVG” are equivalent to the benefits under the Austrian statutory pension insurance system (ASVG). As a result of the adjustment of the relevant internal service agreement to the legal framework, the amount of € 150 m was released from the pension provision as at 1 May 2007 and recognised in income.

(9) Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments

€ M	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2007	1 JAN. – 30 SEPT. 2006
Allocations to provisions	651	667
Releases from provisions	– 291	– 271
Recoveries of loans and receivables previously written off	– 28	– 35
Direct write-offs	23	31
NET WRITEDOWNS OF LOANS AND PROVISIONS FOR GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS	355	392

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007			31 DEC. 2006
	LISTED	UNLISTED	TOTAL	
Financial assets (non-derivatives)	8,403	2,300	10,703	11,085
Debt securities	7,996	1,484	9,480	9,603
Equity instruments and other securities	407	816	1,223	1,483
Positive market values of derivative financial instruments	34	6,400	6,434	5,590
TOTAL	8,438	8,700	17,137	16,676

(10) Financial assets held for trading

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007			31 DEC. 2006
	LISTED	UNLISTED	TOTAL	
Debt securities	261	57	318	204
Equity instruments and other securities	10	318	328	283
TOTAL	271	375	645	487

(11) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

In the first nine months of 2007, the positive effect in the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group's income statement from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss was € 14.7 m.

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007			31 DEC. 2006
	LISTED	UNLISTED	TOTAL	
Debt securities	5,061	2,421	7,483	5,739
Equity instruments and other securities	184	3,778	3,962	3,958
TOTAL	5,245	6,199	11,444	9,697

(12) Available-for-sale financial assets

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Debt securities	8,419	5,772

(13) Held-to-maturity investments

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Loans to central banks	4,935	1,409
Loans to banks	32,498	31,077
Current accounts and demand deposits	5,330	4,368
Money market placements	27,169	26,710
TOTAL	37,433	32,486
Loan loss provisions deducted from loans and receivables	35	6

(14) Loans and receivables with banks – breakdown by product

(15) Loans and receivables with customers – breakdown by product

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Loans	82,612	54,984
Current accounts	15,280	14,042
Credit cards and personal loans	8,082	5,464
Finance leases	774	5,613
TOTAL	106,748	80,104
Loan loss provisions deducted from loans and receivables	3,875	2,655

(16) Property, plant and equipment

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Assets for operational use	1,429	839
Owned	1,376	785
Land and buildings	1,012	570
Other	364	215
Leased	54	54
Investment property	237	535
TOTAL	1,666	1,373

(17) Intangible assets

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Goodwill	2,692	836
Other intangible assets	345	217
TOTAL	3,037	1,052

(18) Other assets

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	1,076	1,207
Other	1,084	916
TOTAL	2,160	2,123

(19) Deposits from banks

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Deposits from central banks	5,888	7,554
Deposits from banks	44,633	40,754
Current accounts and demand deposits	9,159	8,714
Money market deposits by banks	35,474	32,040
TOTAL	50,522	48,309

(20) Deposits from customers

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Current accounts and demand deposits	36,958	27,172
Other liabilities	50,010	27,797
TOTAL	86,967	54,969

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet continued

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Listed securities	11,832	12,005
Bonds	11,424	11,600
Other securities	408	405
Unlisted securities	13,080	13,342
Bonds	11,089	10,859
Other securities	1,991	2,484
<i>of which: certificates of deposit</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>2,339</i>
TOTAL	24,912	25,347
<i>of which: subordinated liabilities</i>	<i>5,263</i>	<i>5,385</i>

(21) Debt certificates including bonds

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007			31 DEC. 2006
	LISTED	UNLISTED	TOTAL	
Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments	108	5,179	5,287	5,194
Other	366	9	375	70
TOTAL	474	5,188	5,662	5,264

(22) Financial liabilities held for trading

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007			31 DEC. 2006
	LISTED	UNLISTED	TOTAL	
Debt securities	189	2,333	2,522	1,731

(23) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

On balance, a negative change of € 6 m in the fair values of other debt securities totalling € 2,522 m was recognised in the income statement.

In the first nine months of 2007, changes in fair values resulting from changes in BA-CA's own credit rating (debt certificates including bonds, and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) were € 18.5 m.

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments	1,659	1,440
Other	2,973	1,954
TOTAL	4,632	3,394

(24) Other liabilities

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Provisions for retirement benefits and similar obligations	3,664	3,714
Other provisions	806	799
TOTAL	4,470	4,513

(25) Provisions

The parameters defined for the 2006 financial statements were used for calculating the provisions for retirement benefits and similar obligations.

Additional IFRS disclosures

(26) Related party relationships and transactions as at 30 September 2007

€ M	PARENT COMPANY AND UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	ASSOCIATES	KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	OTHER RELATED PARTIES
Financial assets held for trading	1,883	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	194	2	–	–
Held-to-maturity investments	53	5	–	2
Loans and receivables with banks	7,927	864	–	–
Loans and receivables with customers	6,263	142	1	–
Investments in companies	342	148	–	–
Other assets	471	–	–	–
ASSETS	17,131	1,161	1	2

€ M	PARENT COMPANY AND UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	ASSOCIATES	KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	OTHER RELATED PARTIES
Deposits from banks	8,350	10,908	–	–
Deposits from customers	179	121	2	9
Debt certificates including bonds	1,237	–	–	–
Other liabilities	1,566	–	–	–
LIABILITIES	11,332	11,029	2	9

(27) Employees

Share-based payments

The Management Board and selected key management personnel of Bank Austria Creditanstalt participate in UniCredit Group's incentive scheme for share-based payments. The share-based payment arrangements relate to Stock Options, Performance Shares and Restricted Shares based on shares in the parent company UniCredito Italiano S.p.A. (UCI).

UniCredit calculates the economic value of the share-based payment arrangements on a uniform basis for the entire Group and provides the Group companies with relevant information. In the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group, the total amount recognised in the income statement for the first nine months of 2007 is € 1.5 m.

The BA-CA Group employed the following average numbers of staff (full-time equivalents*):

Employees

	FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 2007	H1 / 2007	Q1 / 2007	2006
Salaried staff	42,080	39,881	34,187	30,884
Other employees	99	101	101	109
TOTAL	42,179	39,982	34,288	30,993
<i>of which: in Austria</i>	<i>10,686</i>	<i>10,842</i>	<i>10,952</i>	<i>11,118</i>
<i>of which: abroad</i>	<i>31,493</i>	<i>29,140</i>	<i>23,336</i>	<i>19,875</i>

*) Average full-time equivalents of staff employed in the BA-CA Group (consolidated companies), excluding apprentices and employees on unpaid sabbatical or maternity/paternity leave

Notes

Additional IFRS disclosures continued

In addition to the purchase agreement, concluded at the end of June, to acquire at least 85 % of the shares in ATF Bank, a bank in Kazakhstan, Bank Austria Creditanstalt signed an agreement at the beginning of July to acquire a shareholding interest of about 95 % in Ukrspotsbank (USB), a bank in Ukraine. The closing of the transactions is expected to take place in 2007.

The merger of HVB Bank Czech Republic and Živnostenská banka a.s. was completed on 5 November 2007. The bank is now operating under the name of UniCredit Bank Czech Republic a.s.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, key Markets & Investment Banking activities will be bundled and integrated in CA IB International Markets AG. This includes CA IB Corporate Finance Beratungs GmbH, the CA IB subsidiaries in London and Emerging Europe, which become direct subsidiaries of CA IB International Markets AG. CA IB will be renamed "UniCredit CAIB AG" with effect from November 2007.

Segment reporting – first nine months of 2007 / first nine months of 2006

The primary segment reporting format is based on the internal reporting structure of business segments, which reflects management responsibilities in the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group in 2007. The business segments are presented as independent units with their own capital resources and responsibility for their own results.

The definition of business segments is primarily based on organisational responsibility for customers.

Retail

Responsibility for the Retail Division covers Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG's business with private customers and small businesses and the credit card business.

Private Banking & Asset Management

The Private Banking & Asset Management Division comprises the subsidiaries BANKPRIVAT, Schoellerbank AG, Asset Management Gesellschaft AMG and Pioneer Investments Austria.

Corporates

The Corporates Division covers the sub-segment Large Corporates (multinational corporates, financial institutions, public sector) and Real Estate, business with medium-sized companies and customers using specific products (e.g. derivatives) as well as the activities of BA-CA Wohnbaubank AG, BA-CA Real Invest GmbH. The subsidiary CA IB Corporate Finance has been allocated to the Markets & Investment Banking Division with effect from 2007. The leasing business of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Leasing Group was transferred to UniCredit Global Leasing with effect from July 2007. In exchange, BA-CA received a 32.59 % shareholding interest in that company.

CEE

The CEE business segment includes the commercial banking units of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. From 2007, the CEE segment also includes the CEE units transferred from UniCredit and HVB to the Bank Austria Creditanstalt Group. Corporate finance business for CEE customers was transferred to the Markets & Investment Banking Division.

(28) Events after the date of the interim financial statements

(29) Segment reporting

Markets & Investment Banking

The Markets & Investment Banking Division essentially comprises the treasury activities of Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG. With effect from the beginning of 2007, this Division also includes the business of CA IB Corporate Finance (previously included in the Corporates Division) and the corporate finance business for CEE customers. The equity interests in Aton International Limited and Aton Broker were included in the group of consolidated companies and allocated to the MIB Division with effect from August 2007.

Corporate Center

"Corporate Center" covers all equity interests that are not assigned to other segments. Also included are inter-segment eliminations and other items which cannot be assigned to other business segments.

Methods

Net interest income is split up according to the market interest rate method. Costs are allocated to the individual business segments from which they arise. Goodwill arising on acquisitions is also assigned to the individual business segments.

The result of each business segment is measured by the profit before tax and the net profit after tax earned by the respective segment. In addition to the cost/income ratio, the return on equity is one of the key ratios used for controlling the business segments. The segment reporting data also show the net profit after tax.

The interest rate applied to investment of equity allocated to the business segments corresponds to the 3-month EURIBOR plus a margin of the average 5-year UniCredit credit spread. The rate applied to the business segments for investment of equity is determined for one year as part of the budgeting process.

Overhead costs are allocated to the respective business segments proportionately to direct and indirect costs.

Until the end of 2006, capital allocated to the business segments in BA-CA AG amounted to 7 % of risk-weighted assets. This uniform percentage rate was changed with effect from the beginning of 2007; the bank uses differentiated percentage rates according to the individual business segments:

Retail	6.00 %
Private Banking & Asset Management	5.90 %
Corporates	6.45 %
CEE	6.45 %
Markets & Investment Banking	6.80 %

Capital allocation to subsidiaries reflects the equity capital actually available.

Notes

Additional IFRS disclosures continued

Segment reporting – first nine months of 2007 / first nine months of 2006

€ M		RETAIL DIVISION	PRIVATE BANKING & ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION	CORPORATES DIVISION	CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE DIVISION	MARKETS & INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION	CORPORATE CENTER	BA-CA GROUP
Net interest income	1–9/2007	572	13	483	1,518	195	76	2,857
	1–9/2006	584	10	467	810	78	57	2,006
Net fee and commission income	1–9/2007	416	96	277	681	115	–11	1,574
	1–9/2006	389	97	272	496	53	–22	1,286
Net trading income	1–9/2007	3	1	–	125	31	21	180
	1–9/2006	–1	–	2	111	174	29	314
Net other operating income/expenses	1–9/2007	–26	27	34	93	10	33	171
	1–9/2006	–16	19	30	–16	5	22	45
Net non-interest income	1–9/2007	393	124	311	899	155	43	1,925
	1–9/2006	373	116	304	591	232	29	1,645
TOTAL REVENUES	1–9/2007	965	137	794	2,417	350	119	4,783
	1–9/2006	957	126	771	1,401	310	87	3,651
OPERATING EXPENSES	1–9/2007	–698	–74	–276	–1,204	–154	–	–2,405
	1–9/2006	–806	–73	–323	–722	–113	–67	–2,104
OPERATING PROFIT	1–9/2007	267	63	519	1,213	196	120	2,377
	1–9/2006	151	53	448	679	197	20	1,547
Provisions for risks and charges	1–9/2007	3	–1	–1	–45	–	2	–41
	1–9/2006	4	–1	1	–4	–	–6	–6
Goodwill impairment	1–9/2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1–9/2006	–8	–	–	–	–	–	–8
Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	1–9/2007	–166	1	–40	–149	–1	–	–355
	1–9/2006	–245	–	–51	–97	1	–	–392
Net income from investments	1–9/2007	14	2	–12	25	3	187	219
	1–9/2006	4	–1	8	1	8	694	713
Integration costs	1–9/2007	–	–1	–	–18	–	–1	–20
	1–9/2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

€ M		RETAIL DIVISION	PRIVATE BANKING & ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION	CORPORATES DIVISION	CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE DIVISION	MARKETS & INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION	CORPORATE CENTER	BA-CA GROUP
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	1-9/2007	117	64	466	1,027	198	308	2,180
	1-9/2006	-95	52	406	579	206	707	1,854
Income tax	1-9/2007	-26	-15	-94	-189	-41	18	-348
	1-9/2006	24	-12	-91	-118	-36	18	-215
NET PROFIT	1-9/2007	92	48	372	837	158	325	1,832
	1-9/2006	-71	39	315	460	170	725	1,639
Risk-weighted assets (average, Austrian Banking Act)	1-9/2007	16,294	454	30,816	45,123	4,853	4,009	101,549
	1-9/2006	16,401	436	31,490	25,942	3,258	2,588	80,115
Equity allocated (average)	1-9/2007	1,024	194	2,267	6,960	914	2,351	13,709
	1-9/2006	1,182	160	2,455	3,690	309	157	7,953
<i>Return on equity before tax in %</i>	<i>1-9/2007</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>n. m.^{*)}</i>	<i>21.2</i>
	<i>1-9/2006</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>31.1</i>
<i>Return on equity after tax before deduction of minority interests in %</i>	<i>1-9/2007</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>17.8</i>
	<i>1-9/2006</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>27.5</i>
<i>Cost/income ratio in %</i>	<i>1-9/2007</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>50.3</i>
	<i>1-9/2006</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>57.6</i>
<i>Risk/earnings ratio in %</i>	<i>1-9/2007</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>12.4</i>
	<i>1-9/2006</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>19.5</i>

*) not meaningful

Notes

Segment reporting Q3/2007 / Q2/2007 / Q1/2007

€ M		RETAIL DIVISION	PRIVATE BANKING & ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION	CORPORATES DIVISION	CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE DIVISION	MARKETS & INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION	CORPORATE CENTER	BA-CA GROUP
Net interest income	Q3/2007	200	5	167	536	83	29	1,019
	Q2/2007	187	4	156	510	69	22	948
	Q1/2007	185	4	161	472	43	25	890
Net fee and commission income	Q3/2007	133	29	72	248	37	–	520
	Q2/2007	139	34	101	226	43	–5	537
	Q1/2007	144	33	104	207	35	–6	517
Net trading income	Q3/2007	3	–	–	31	–72	–6	–44
	Q2/2007	–	–	–	42	18	3	63
	Q1/2007	–	–	–	52	85	24	161
Net other operating income/expenses	Q3/2007	–10	9	–6	34	3	16	47
	Q2/2007	–8	11	25	43	3	2	75
	Q1/2007	–7	7	15	16	4	15	49
Net non-interest income	Q3/2007	125	38	66	314	–32	10	522
	Q2/2007	130	45	126	310	64	–	675
	Q1/2007	137	40	119	275	123	32	728
TOTAL REVENUES	Q3/2007	325	44	233	849	51	39	1,541
	Q2/2007	317	49	282	821	133	22	1,624
	Q1/2007	322	45	280	747	166	58	1,618
OPERATING EXPENSES	Q3/2007	–228	–25	–68	–417	–42	–40	–821
	Q2/2007	–235	–26	–107	–407	–52	93	–735
	Q1/2007	–235	–23	–101	–380	–60	–52	–849
OPERATING PROFIT	Q3/2007	97	18	165	432	9	–1	720
	Q2/2007	82	23	175	414	81	115	889
	Q1/2007	88	22	179	368	106	6	768
Provisions for risks and charges	Q3/2007	5	–	–	–16	2	14	5
	Q2/2007	–1	–	–	–15	–	–12	–29
	Q1/2007	–2	–	–	–14	–2	–	–18
Goodwill impairment	Q3/2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Q2/2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Q1/2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net writedowns of loans and provisions for guarantees and commitments	Q3/2007	–58	1	–10	–80	–1	–	–148
	Q2/2007	–58	–	–13	–19	–	–	–90
	Q1/2007	–51	–	–17	–50	–	–	–117
Net income from investments	Q3/2007	–	1	–12	22	1	74	87
	Q2/2007	1	–	–2	–	2	74	75
	Q1/2007	12	–	2	3	1	39	58
Integration costs	Q3/2007	–	–	–	–11	–	–1	–12
	Q2/2007	–	–	–	–5	–	–	–5
	Q1/2007	–	–	–	–2	–	–	–3

€ M		RETAIL DIVISION	PRIVATE BANKING & ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION	CORPORATES DIVISION	CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE DIVISION	MARKETS & INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION	CORPORATE CENTER	BA-CA GROUP
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	Q3 / 2007	45	20	143	347	11	86	652
	Q2 / 2007	24	22	159	374	82	177	840
	Q1 / 2007	48	22	164	305	105	45	688
Income tax	Q3 / 2007	-10	-4	-27	-82	1	13	-88
	Q2 / 2007	-5	-6	-29	-69	-17	-9	-134
	Q1 / 2007	-12	-6	-38	-59	-24	14	-125
NET PROFIT	Q3 / 2007	36	16	116	285	12	99	564
	Q2 / 2007	20	17	130	306	65	168	705
	Q1 / 2007	36	16	126	246	80	59	563
Risk-weighted assets (average, Austrian Banking Act)	Q3 / 2007	16,128	464	29,387	47,342	5,424	3,771	102,516
	Q2 / 2007	16,190	457	31,508	44,355	4,703	3,643	100,857
	Q1 / 2007	16,563	441	31,554	43,673	4,431	4,613	101,275
Equity allocated (average)	Q3 / 2007	1,011	181	2,137	7,377	1,884	1,472	14,064
	Q2 / 2007	1,005	168	2,362	6,891	427	2,910	13,764
	Q1 / 2007	1,056	233	2,301	6,611	429	2,669	13,300
<i>Return on equity before tax in %</i>	<i>Q3 / 2007</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>n. m. *)</i>	<i>18.6</i>
	<i>Q2 / 2007</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>24.4</i>
	<i>Q1 / 2007</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>20.7</i>
<i>Return on equity after tax before deduction of minority interests in %</i>	<i>Q3 / 2007</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>16.0</i>
	<i>Q2 / 2007</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>20.5</i>
	<i>Q1 / 2007</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>16.9</i>
<i>Cost/income ratio in %</i>	<i>Q3 / 2007</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>53.3</i>
	<i>Q2 / 2007</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>45.3</i>
	<i>Q1 / 2007</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>52.5</i>
<i>Risk/earnings ratio in %</i>	<i>Q3 / 2007</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>14.5</i>
	<i>Q2 / 2007</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>9.5</i>
	<i>Q1 / 2007</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>n. m.</i>	<i>13.2</i>

*) not meaningful

Notes

Information required under Austrian law

Capital resources and capital requirements of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt group of credit institutions

€ M	30 SEPT. 2007	31 DEC. 2006
Core capital (Tier 1)	10,017	8,501
<i>Paid-in capital</i>	1,469	1,069
<i>Capital reserve</i>	7,547	2,154
<i>Revenue reserve</i>	1,056	1,054
<i>Reserve pursuant to Section 23 (6) of the Austrian Banking Act</i>	2,072	2,072
<i>Untaxed reserves</i>	83	83
<i>Differences on consolidation pursuant to Section 24 (2) of the Austrian Banking Act</i>	-3,699	225
<i>Fund for general banking risks</i>	2,150	2,150
<i>– Intangible assets</i>	-660	-306
Supplementary elements (Tier 2)	4,196	3,158
<i>Undisclosed reserves</i>	126	9
<i>Supplementary capital</i>	474	912
<i>Participation capital</i>	–	–
<i>Revaluation reserve</i>	9	57
<i>Subordinated capital</i>	3,588	2,180
Deductions	-1,106	-886
NET CAPITAL RESOURCES (TIER 1 PLUS TIER 2 MINUS DEDUCTIONS)	13,108	10,773
REQUIREMENT FOR THE BANKING BOOK	8,092	5,851
Assessment basis (banking book)	101,147	73,136
<i>Tier 1 capital ratio</i>	9.90 %	11.62 %
<i>Total capital ratio</i>	12.96 %	14.73 %
AVAILABLE TIER 3	784	496
Requirement for the trading book and for open foreign exchange positions	562	245
REQUIREMENT COVERED BY TIER 3	562	245

(30) Consolidated capital resources and regulatory capital requirements

Capital requirements of the Bank Austria Creditanstalt group of credit institutions pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act as at 30 September 2007

€ M RISK WEIGHTINGS	ASSETS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET POSITIONS	WEIGHTED AMOUNTS	CAPITAL REQUIREMENT
0 %	41,970	–	
10 %	1,035	103	8
20 %	17,166	3,433	275
50 %	22,447	11,224	898
100 %	72,854	72,854	5,828
Investment certificates	1,424	568	46
ASSETS	156,896	88,182	7,055
Off-balance sheet positions	56,681	12,938	1,035
Special off-balance sheet positions	11,665	27	2
BANKING BOOK	225,242	101,147	8,092

Concluding Remarks of the Management Board

of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

(31) Statement by management on the Interim Report

This Interim Report for the first nine months of 2007 and the management report have been prepared to the best of our knowledge in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, IAS 34 (Interim Reporting) in particular, and they provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance.

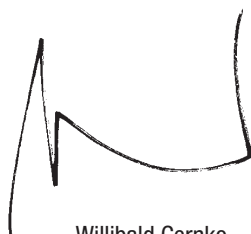
In respect of this Interim Report for the first nine months of 2007, the conduct of an audit and a review by an independent auditor have been waived.

Vienna, 8 November 2007

The Management Board



Erich Hampel
(Chairman)



Willibald Cernko



Federico Ghizzoni



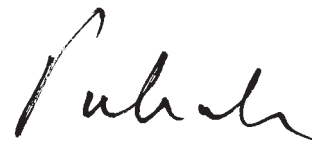
Thomas Gross



Wilhelm Hemetsberger



Werner Kretschmer



Regina Prehofer



Carlo Vivaldi



Robert Zadrazil

Income Statement

of consolidated banking subsidiaries in CEE¹⁾

€ M	TURKEY ²⁾			RUSSIA			CROATIA		
	1–9/07	1–9/06	%	1–9/07	1–9/06	%	1–9/07	1–9/06	%
Net interest income	373.6	328.8	+ 14 %	255.7	175.7	+ 46 %	208.8	193.2	+ 8 %
Net fee and commission income	182.6	155.0	+ 18 %	80.5	34.9	> 100 %	86.4	71.4	+ 21 %
Net trading income	20.6	12.0	+ 72 %	–9.1	73.1	n. m.	15.6	11.9	+ 31 %
Net other operating income / expenses	31.0	23.0	+ 35 %	4.1	1.9	> 100 %	54.6	33.3	+ 64 %
Net non-interest income	234.3	190.0	+ 23 %	75.5	109.9	– 31 %	156.6	116.7	+ 34 %
TOTAL REVENUES	607.9	518.7	+ 17 %	331.3	285.5	+ 16 %	365.5	309.8	+ 18 %
OPERATING EXPENSES	–302.8	–276.3	+ 10 %	–124.6	–97.7	+ 28 %	–187.3	–183.5	+ 2 %
OPERATING PROFIT	305.1	242.4	+ 26 %	206.7	187.8	+ 10 %	178.2	126.3	+ 41 %
Provisions for risks and charges	–43.6	–13.8	> 100 %	–0.7	–0.3	> 100 %	–0.4	–0.9	–60 %
Net writedowns on loans	–33.4	–38.9	–14 %	–31.7	–22.9	+ 38 %	3.7	–11.2	n. m.
Net income from investments	10.0	0.3	> 100 %	0.0	0.0	n. m.	–0.3	5.8	n. m.
Integration costs	0.0	–4.5	–100 %	0.0	0.0	n. m.	0.9	0.0	n. m.
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	238.1	185.5	+ 28 %	174.3	164.6	+ 6 %	182.1	120.0	+ 52 %
Cost / income ratio	49.8 %	53.3 %		37.6 %	34.2 %		51.3 %	59.2 %	
Exchange rate	1.807	1.774		34.792	34.053		7.341	7.315	
Appreciation / depreciation against the euro	– 2 %			– 2 %			– 0 %		

€ M	CZECH REPUBLIC			SLOVAKIA			SLOVENIA		
	1–9/07	1–9/06	%	1–9/07	1–9/06	%	1–9/07	1–9/06	%
Net interest income	147.9	122.1	+ 21 %	60.9	59.6	+ 2 %	25.5	23.6	+ 8 %
Net fee and commission income	83.1	71.7	+ 16 %	17.9	19.6	– 9 %	13.2	11.0	+ 20 %
Net trading income	3.4	16.4	– 80 %	18.7	– 1.4	n. m.	2.3	0.4	> 100 %
Net other operating income / expenses	0.0	0.0	– 51 %	2.2	– 0.6	n. m.	0.3	0.7	– 58 %
Net non-interest income	86.5	88.1	– 2 %	38.8	17.6	> 100 %	15.8	12.1	+ 31 %
TOTAL REVENUES	234.3	210.1	+ 12 %	99.7	77.2	+ 29 %	41.3	35.7	+ 16 %
OPERATING EXPENSES	–107.8	–96.1	+ 12 %	–48.3	–47.0	+ 3 %	–21.4	–20.9	+ 3 %
OPERATING PROFIT	126.5	114.0	+ 11 %	51.3	30.2	+ 70 %	19.9	14.8	+ 34 %
Provisions for risks and charges	0.2	0.1	+ 54 %	– 0.4	1.4	n. m.	– 0.1	– 0.3	– 80 %
Net writedowns on loans	– 13.5	– 5.3	> 100 %	– 4.3	– 4.4	– 2 %	– 3.4	– 3.1	+ 9 %
Net income from investments	0.1	– 4.1	n. m.	– 1.6	1.6	n. m.	– 0.6	0.3	n. m.
Integration costs	– 5.7	0.0	n. m.	– 0.3	– 0.3	+ 13 %	– 0.9	0.0	n. m.
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	107.7	104.7	+ 3 %	44.8	28.6	+ 57 %	15.0	11.7	+ 28 %
Cost / income ratio	46.0 %	45.7 %		48.5 %	60.9 %		51.8 %	58.5 %	
Exchange rate	28.080	28.451		33.892	37.665		1.000	1.000	
Appreciation / depreciation against the euro	+ 1 %			+ 11 %					

1) 1–9/06 pro forma

2) pro quota

n. m. = not meaningful

BULGARIA			ROMANIA			HUNGARY					
1-9/07	1-9/06	%	1-9/07	1-9/06	%	1-9/07	1-9/06	%			
144.2	120.7	+ 19 %	69.9	46.8	+ 49 %	113.4	90.5	+ 25 %			
55.1	44.1	+ 25 %	64.6	52.1	+ 24 %	59.1	48.1	+ 23 %			
-0.7	3.3	n.m.	59.5	63.1	-6 %	11.1	14.1	-21 %			
1.8	2.5	-31 %	-2.6	-2.4	+ 11 %	-0.3	0.0	n.m.			
56.1	49.9	+ 12 %	121.5	112.8	+ 8 %	69.9	62.1	+ 13 %			
200.4	170.7	+ 17 %	191.3	159.6	+ 20 %	183.3	152.6	+ 20 %			
-79.3	-78.4	+ 1 %	-97.3	-81.0	+ 20 %	-89.9	-71.7	+ 25 %			
121.1	92.3	+ 31 %	94.0	78.5	+ 20 %	93.4	80.9	+ 15 %			
0.6	0.5	+ 28 %	-0.6	0.0	n.m.	0.0	-2.4	n.m.			
-19.5	-14.1	+ 38 %	-12.8	-13.1	-2 %	-14.2	-7.7	+ 85 %			
7.0	9.4	-26 %	-0.5	-0.4	+ 28 %	12.6	-2.7	n.m.			
-3.0	-25.8	-88 %	-3.4	0.0	n.m.	-3.2	0.0	n.m.			
160.1	62.3	+ 70 %	76.7	65.1	+ 18 %	88.6	68.2	+ 30 %			
39.6 %	45.6 %		50.9 %	49.7 %		49.1 %	47.0 %				
1.956	1.956		3.297	3.549		250.847	265.395				
+ 0 %			+ 8 %			+ 6 %					
BOSNIA			SERBIA			BALTICS			CEE BANKS TOTAL		
1-9/07	1-9/06	%	1-9/07	1-9/06	%	1-9/07	1-9/06	%	1-9/07	1-9/06	%
56.7	23.3	> 100 %	25.9	21.5	+ 21 %	10.7	10.3	+ 3 %	1,493.3	1,215.9	+ 23 %
23.7	13.5	+ 76 %	12.9	7.4	+ 74 %	0.3	1.6	-79 %	679.5	530.3	+ 28 %
2.7	0.4	> 100 %	4.1	5.0	-17 %	-2.1	-0.1	-> 100 %	126.2	198.1	-36 %
-0.2	-0.4	-59 %	-0.1	-0.1	-16 %	-0.1	-0.4	-83 %	90.7	57.6	57 %
26.3	13.5	+ 95 %	16.9	12.2	+ 38 %	-1.8	1.1	n.m.	896.4	785.9	+ 14 %
83.0	36.8	> 100 %	42.8	33.7	+ 27 %	8.9	11.4	-22 %	2,389.7	2,001.8	+ 19 %
-53.5	-27.0	+ 98 %	-21.1	-18.9	+ 12 %	-6.3	-7.3	-13 %	-1,139.8	-1,005.9	+ 13 %
29.4	9.7	> 100 %	21.7	14.8	+ 47 %	2.5	4.1	-38 %	1,249.8	995.9	+ 25 %
-0.2	0.0	n.m.	-0.2	0.0	n.m.	0.0	0.0	n.m.	-45.3	-15.7	> 100 %
0.8	-3.0	n.m.	-2.0	-1.3	+ 63 %	0.6	-2.3	n.m.	-129.7	-127.2	2 %
0.7	0.0	n.m.	0.2	-0.1	n.m.	0.2	0.0	n.m.	27.8	10.2	> 100 %
-2.6	0.0	n.m.	0.0	0.0	n.m.	0.0	0.0	n.m.	-18.0	-30.6	-41 %
28.1	6.7	> 100 %	19.6	13.4	+ 47 %	3.4	1.9	+ 82 %	1,084.6	832.7	+ 30 %
64.5 %	73.6 %		49.4 %	56.2 %		69.3 %	63.9 %		47.7 %	50.2 %	
1.956	1.956		80.389	85.720		0.700	0.696				
-0 %			+ 7 %			-1 %					

Contact

Investor Relations of Bank Austria Creditanstalt

Renngasse 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Tel: (+ 43) (0)5 05 05-588 53

e-mail: IR@ba-ca.com

Internet: <http://ir.ba-ca.com>

Harald Vertneg

Tel: (+ 43) (0)5 05 05-596 01

e-mail: harald.vertneg@ba-ca.com

Ratings

	LONG-TERM	SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES	SHORT-TERM
Moody's ¹⁾	Aa2	Aa3	P-1
Standard & Poor's ²⁾	A+	A	A-1

1) Grandfathered debt remains rated Aa2, subordinated debt rating remains Aa3.

2) Grandfathered debt and subordinated debt rating remain rated AA+.

Financial calendar (preliminary)

13 March 2008	Full-year results for 2007
8 May 2008	Results for the first three months of 2008
5 August 2008	Results for the first six months of 2008
12 November 2008	Results for the first nine months of 2008
All information is available electronically at http://ir.ba-ca.com	

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Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG
 A-1010 Vienna, Schottengasse 6-8
 A-1030 Vienna, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 13
 Telephone within Austria: 05 05 05-0; from abroad: (+ 43) 5 05 05-0
 Fax within Austria: 05 05 05-56155; from abroad: (+ 43) 5 05 05-56155
 Internet: www.ba-ca.com
 e-mail: info@ba-ca.com
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 Public Relations
 P. O. Box 22.000
 A-1011 Vienna, Austria
 Telephone within Austria: 05 05 05-56148;
 from abroad: + 43 5 05 05-56148 (telephone answering machine)
 Fax within Austria: 05 05 05-56945; from abroad: + 43 5 05 05-56945
 e-mail: pub@ba-ca.com
 24h ServiceLine: within Austria: 05 05 05-25; from abroad: + 43 5 05 05-25
 Switchboard: within Austria: 05 05 05-0; from abroad + 43 5 05 05-0

Notes

This report contains forward-looking statements relating to the future performance of Bank Austria Creditanstalt. These statements reflect estimates which we have made on the basis of all information available to us at present. Should the assumptions underlying forward-looking statements prove to be incorrect, or should risks mentioned in the Interim Report materialise to an extent not anticipated, actual results may vary from those expected at present. Market share data are based on the most recent information available at the editorial close of the Interim Report.

"Bank Austria Creditanstalt" (BA-CA) as used in this report refers to the group of consolidated companies. "Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG" as used in this report refers to the parent company. 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 off.

Disclaimer

This edition of our Interim Report is prepared for the convenience of our English-speaking readers. It is based on the German original, which is the authentic version and takes precedence in all legal aspects.

Editorial close of this Interim Report

8 November 2007