

ANNUAL REPORT 2008 – AT A GLANCE



Stability and Security.

Our Mission Statement

In 2005, the national central banks of the independent Eurosystem (including the OeNB) published a joint mission statement that enshrines the following key objectives and values:

We in the Eurosystem have as our primary objective the maintenance of price stability for the common good. Acting also as a leading financial authority, we aim to safeguard financial stability and promote European financial integration.

In pursuing our objectives, we attach utmost importance to credibility, trust, transparency and accountability. We aim for effective communication with the citizens of Europe and the media. We are committed to conducting our relations with European and national authorities in full accordance with the Treaty provisions and with due regard to the principle of independence.

We jointly contribute, strategically and operationally, to attaining our common goals, with due respect to the principle of decentralisation. We are committed to good governance and to performing our tasks effectively and efficiently, in a spirit of cooperation and teamwork. Drawing on the breadth and depth of our experiences as well as on the exchange of know-how, we aim to strengthen our shared identity, speak with a single voice and exploit synergies, within a framework of clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all members of the Eurosystem.

The OeNB's mission statement complements the Eurosystem's mission statement and transposes it to Austrian requirements. The main messages are:

As the central bank of the Republic of Austria, the OeNB serves the Austrian and European public.

To build and maintain trust in the OeNB, we take pride in performing our tasks professionally, drawing on the high competence and motivation of our employees.

Our products and services are customer oriented to ensure their value to our customers and partners.

Ongoing market-oriented product and process innovation ensures the efficient and cost-effective provision of services in line with sustainability and in particular environmental protection.

We are cooperative, solution-oriented and reliable partners in our relations with customers and associates.

Our employees' commitment, motivation, creativity, willingness to learn, team spirit and mobility – the success factors of our work now and in the future – are the hallmarks of our working style.

President's Report



After experiencing a long phase of growth, the world economy slipped into a severe recession in 2008. In the second half of the year, the turmoil in financial markets became stronger and increasingly spilled over to the real economy. To counteract the pronounced financial market turbulence, sweeping measures were taken to stabilize the financial system and to support the economy. For the euro area, the stability benefits of having a single currency became clearly evident.

The Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) itself could not sidestep the impact of the worldwide interest rate and exchange rate developments on its reserve management. The OeNB's operating profit would have been higher than in the previous year, despite the difficult economic environment, if sharp losses in the value of some currencies against the euro had not resulted in marked writedowns on financial assets and positions, and transfers to provisions in respect of monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem had not been made to comply with a decision by the Governing Council of the ECB. Accordingly, the bottom line showed a decrease in the OeNB's operating profit to EUR 47 million in 2008, about one-fifth of the previous year's result. It must be noted from a longer-term perspective that the changes in the legal framework for the OeNB and high profit transfers in previous years have markedly reduced the OeNB's reserves. In the long run, the OeNB's earning power and risk-bearing capacity do have their limits.

Against the background of the financial market turmoil, the ECB and the national central banks have assumed their responsibility for stabilizing the financial system and have provided banks with ample liquidity through monetary policy operations. Accordingly, the financial and economic turmoil substantially increased the workload for many operational areas at the

OeNB beyond the areas in charge of financial market supervision and liquidity management. As cases in point, there was a higher need for financial market and monetary analysis, and there was a higher strain on banknote supply and handling capacities. Despite the high demands on performance to handle the financial turmoil, the OeNB nevertheless made progress with important projects: For example, the organizational and human resources prerequisites for implementing the reform of the supervisory framework in 2008 were established; in payment services, the OeNB's clearing system was extended to include payments in the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA), and financial stability analysis was expanded. In developing a comprehensive risk management system to cover all financial risks, the OeNB put a special emphasis on refining its corporate governance instruments. The OeNB's subsidiaries, which had made strides in improving efficiency and performance in the past years, were able to reinforce their market position and to draw on synergy potentials.

Looking toward the future, preparations for developing a new medium-term corporate strategy were begun with the aim of focusing more intensely on the OeNB's core competences, given the division of labor within the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), and of rendering efficient high-quality services. The OeNB's policy of making efficient use of resources will be continued, and costs as well as human resources will be geared toward new structures.

I would like to thank the members of the Governing Board and the OeNB staff for their excellent work for, and dedication to, both the OeNB and the Eurosystem.

President
Claus J. Raidl

Governor's Report

At its annual Economics Conference in spring 2008, the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) took an in-depth look at the first ten years of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which, as an economic and political integration scheme, has secured price stability and growth in the euro area for a decade.

In 2008, however, EMU's monetary policymakers faced a great challenge: They had to deal with high inflation rates in the first half of the year, and in fall 2008 were confronted with having to contain the global financial crisis unleashed by the financial turmoil in the wake of the U.S. subprime crisis. The European Central Bank (ECB) reacted quickly and provided markets with ample liquidity. As the crisis evolved, the Governing Council of the ECB cut official interest rates several times to the lowest level since the start of Stage Three of EMU. These measures were complemented by EU governments' bank stabilization plans and economic stimulus packages. While these moves succeeded in largely stabilizing the markets, they could not prevent the real economy from sliding into recession. In the course of the crisis, the euro and Eurosystem cooperation helped protect Europe in general, and Austria in particular, against even more negative repercussions.

The crisis hit Austria's economy at a later point in time and less strongly than it affected other regions. Nevertheless, the sharpest recession since World War II is forecast for Austria for 2009. The spillover of the crisis to some Central, Eastern and Southeastern European countries bears considerable risk potential not just for Austria, but for all of Europe. The rapidly implemented assistance measures of the IMF and the EU have had a stabilizing effect, though.

In Austria, the OeNB took decisive and important steps to deal with the crisis, and effectively wielded its national and international contacts to help ensure

financial stability. From January 1, 2008, the OeNB assumed an extended role in Austrian banking supervision when the amendment to the Austrian Banking Act went into force. In exercising this function, the OeNB cooperates closely with the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) and the supervisory authorities in other countries.

Financial market reorganization and the reform of the European supervisory landscape represent crucial issues to be resolved. In the long run, a fully integrated internal market and cross-border banking activities will no longer be compatible with a primarily national supervisory approach – the European dimension in enforcing financial market supervision will increasingly take precedence. Furthermore, monetary and economic policymakers face the urgent challenges of maintaining price stability – this includes preventing medium-term deflationary risks – and improving financial stability.

Efficiency and cost consciousness are the business principles underlying all of the OeNB's operations; in its human resources policy, the OeNB is intent on ensuring that its staff is highly qualified, on providing equal opportunity employment and on keeping recruitment procedures transparent.

Coping with the major challenges we faced in 2008 required commitment and expertise on the part of our staff. I would like to explicitly thank our staff for its dedicated efforts and the Governing Board and the General Council for their valuable cooperation. My special thanks go to my predecessor, Klaus Liebscher, who was in office until August 31, 2008, for his collegiality and his helpfulness – these qualities helped secure a smooth transition at the helm of the OeNB.

Governor
Ewald Nowotny



The Year 2008 at a Glance

Before the gradually escalating financial crisis started to tighten its grip on the real economy in autumn 2008, developing into the deepest recession since World War II, the first three quarters of 2008 were marked by high inflation rates. Boosted primarily by sharply increased international energy, commodity and food prices, HICP inflation rates were well above 3% both in Austria and the euro area up until late summer of 2008. Not until toward the end of the year did inflation moderate on the back of tumbling energy and commodity prices.

Against this background, the Eurosystem as a whole and the OeNB in particular were facing huge challenges in fulfilling its main objectives – ensuring price stability and maintaining financial stability

- In view of increased inflation expectations, on July 3, 2008, the Governing Council of the ECB raised the key interest rate on the main refinancing operations of the Eurosystem by 25 basis points to 4.25% to dampen price growth and prevent second-round effects, thus ensuring price stability in the medium term.
- After the default of the U.S. investment bank Lehman Brothers in autumn 2008, the financial crisis escalated: What followed was a reevaluation of risks, tumbling equity prices and widening corporate bond spreads. A number of financial institutions experienced severe distress and needed government support. The turmoil quickly spread to Europe's financial markets. Confidence in banks diminished and banks' willingness to provide liquidity to each other decreased as money market rates rose. The negative effects spilled over to the real economy. As the U.S. economy entered into recession, in Europe exports, in particular, were plunging.

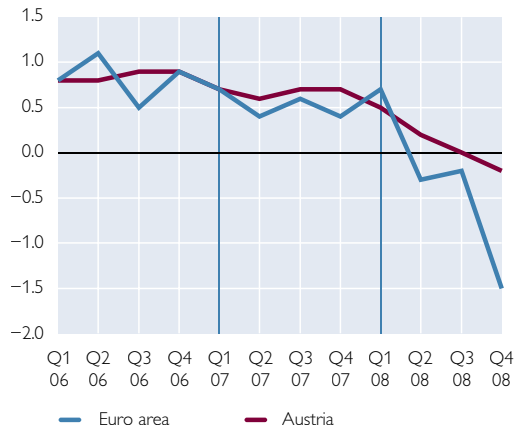
In the euro area, economic growth started to lose some momentum in the second quarter of 2008, and in the fourth quarter of 2008 the pace of growth slowed further to 1.6% (against the previous quarter).

- Responding to these developments, the Eurosystem took swift and flexible as well as to some degree exceptional action, including injecting substantial liquidity into the market, adopting new longer-term refinancing operations, widening the set of eligible collateral and slashing interest rates to fight the crisis and stabilize the financial system. Between October 2008 and April 2009, the ECB Governing Council cut the interest rate on the main refinancing operations by a total of 300 basis points to 1.25%. In taking these measures, the Eurosystem closely cooperated with other major central banks, which also took comprehensive action. Starting in November 2008, retail interest rates (deposit and lending rates) dropped considerably in the euro area and in Austria.
- Monetary policy action to ensure financial stability was supplemented by bank aid packages at the national and concerted support measures at the EU level. In addition, national economic stimulus measures and the EU's European Economic Recovery Plan amounting to a total of EUR 200 billion helped shore up the real economy in Europe. Further support came from the IMF, which provided special aid to a number of Central, Eastern and Southeastern European (CESEE) countries.
- The Austrian government adopted a bank aid package worth EUR 100 billion – well-sized not only compared with similar sets of measures passed by other European countries. To strengthen confidence in the banking

Chart 1

Real GDP

Quarterly change in %

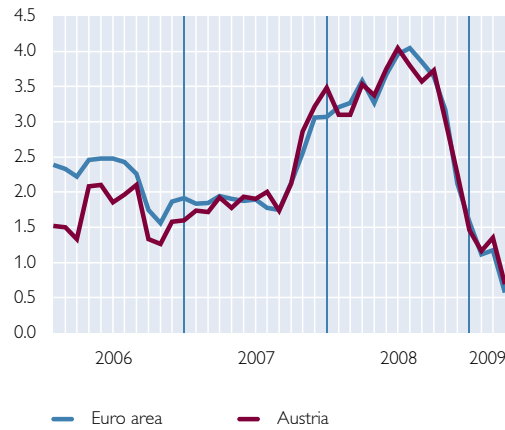


Source: Statistics Austria, WIFO, Eurostat.

Chart 2

HICP Inflation

%

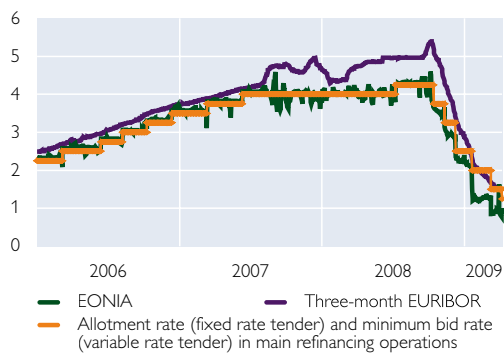


Source: Statistics Austria, Eurostat.

Chart 3

Key Interest and Money Market Rates in the Euro Area

%

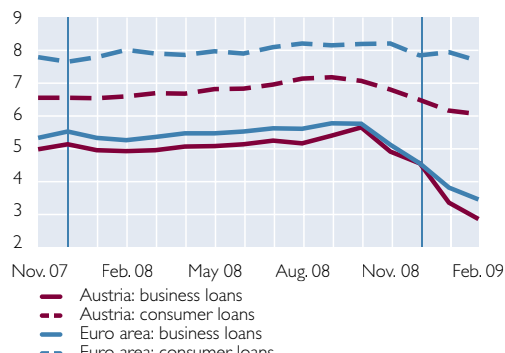


Source: Thomson Reuters.

Chart 4

Lending Rates in the Euro Area and in Austria – New Business

%



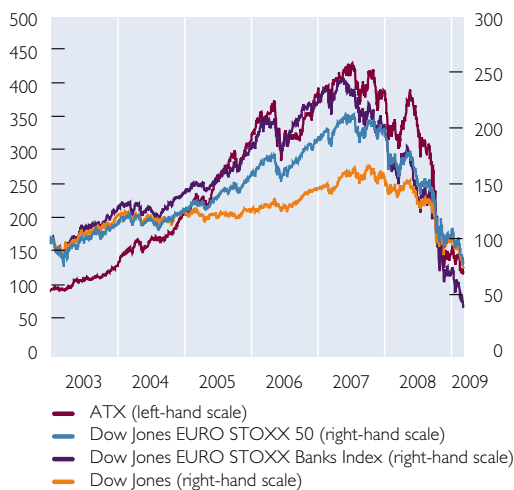
Source: OeNB, ECB.

Chart 5

Stock Price Indices

Indexed January 1, 2003 = 100

Indexed January 1, 2003 = 100

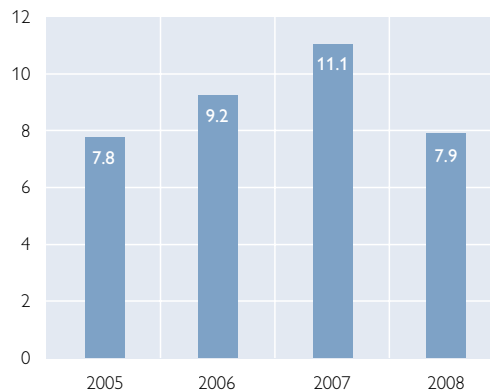


Source: Thomson Reuters, OeNB.

Chart 6

Operating Profit of Austrian Banks¹

EUR billion



Source: OeNB.

¹ Consolidated data.

sector, the deposit guarantee scheme was amended to provide unlimited deposit insurance protection on deposits of natural persons until end-2009; from January 1, 2010, on, deposits up to EUR 100,000 will be covered by the scheme. The two stimulus packages and the tax reform measures amount to a total of EUR 5 billion (1.8% of GDP) and will help alleviate the recession in 2009. In 2008, economic growth in Austria came to 1.6%.

- The Austrian banking sector started to feel the impact of the intensified financial turmoil in the second half of 2008. Pretax profits tumbled by more than 50% to EUR 2.4 billion, mainly due to higher risk costs for loans and securities. Consolidated operating profits (including subsidiaries abroad) fell by 29.1% against 2007 to EUR 7.9 billion. Austrian banks operated 69 subsidiaries in 19 CESEE countries. Their exposure to this region is highly diversified and amounted to some EUR 200 billion, three-fourths of which are claims on EU countries. CESEE is of crucial importance not only to Austria but to the EU as a whole, since banks in the EU-15 have an exposure of almost EUR 1,000 billion to the region. The Austrian parent banks continue to provide their subsidiaries with sufficient capital and liquidity, living up to their responsibility as long-term investors and contributing to stabilization in the region.

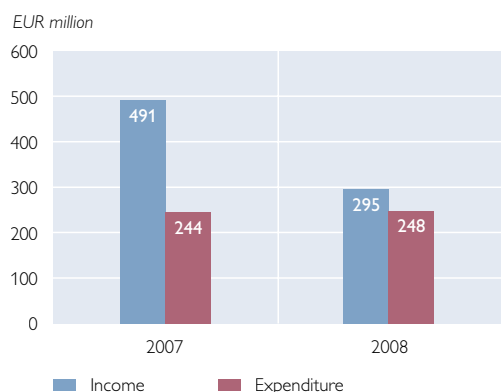
The OeNB's activities in 2008 included the following highlights

- The OeNB's professional and active crisis management, based on ongoing intense communication with market participants and enhanced exchange of information with the Financial Market Authority and other national

and international supervisors, successfully contributed to maintaining financial stability. The new supervisory structure established in 2008 proved effective and efficient.

- Two new reports supplement the set of statistics provided by the OeNB: The liquidity report affords a weekly preview of the liquidity needs of 30 Austrian banks, while a report on new lending at 105 Austrian banks allows a detailed assessment of credit market developments.
- The OeNB continued to invest in the enhancement of its payment systems, which ensure the smooth settlement of payments in both euro and foreign currencies. The systems' stability adds to the security of payments in the Austrian financial market, thereby enhancing market confidence in the provision of liquidity by the OeNB.
- Cash supply by the OeNB continued smoothly, also during a period of heightened cash demand in autumn. The European football championships in June required the OeNB to step up training of cash handlers. The OeNB organized more than 400 training sessions for more than 7,000 persons. The number of counterfeits recorded in 2008 was very low. The damage caused by counterfeits decreased by 12% compared with 2007. In January 2009, Slovakia introduced the euro, joining the euro area as its 16th member. On behalf of the Eurosystem, the OeNB arranged and carried out the delivery of the initially needed amount of euro cash.
- In 2008, the OeNB also expanded its external communications activities. The website www.oenb.at now offers an even broader range of information and in 2008 recorded an average 85,000 page impressions a day (2007: 65,000). Raising the public's interest in and knowledge of the increasingly

Chart 7

OeNB: Income and Expenditure

Source: OeNB.

Chart 8

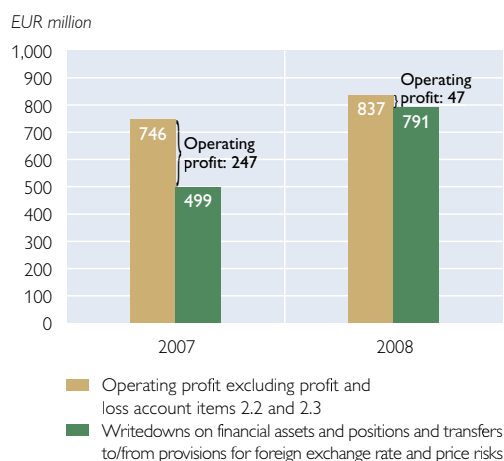
OeNB: Operating Profit of the Year 2007 and 2008

Table 1

Selected OeNB Indicators

	2007	2008
As on December 31		
<i>EUR million</i>		
Net currency position	12,084	11,700
Banknotes in circulation	18,053	20,297
Total assets	61,946	83,810
Operating profit	247	47
Corporate income tax	62	12
Central government's share of profit	150	28
Profit for the year	17	3
<i>Absolute figures</i>		
Full-time equivalent staff	917.5	968.2
Intellectual capital indicators		
University graduates (%)	35.6	41.3
OeNB website – number of page impressions a day	64,595	84,651
Queries to OeNB hotlines	38,516	38,829
OeNB newsletter subscriptions	14,985	17,529
OeNB publications	63	68
Cash authentication training courses	393	417
Environmental performance indicators		
Heat consumption (kWh/m ²)	45	52
Electricity consumption (MWh/employee)	7.7	7.5
Consumption of photocopying paper (sheets per employee)	8,669	7,752

Source: OeNB.

complex world of finance as well as providing clear information, which represents a crucial confidence-building measure to support monetary policy, remains the central objective of the OeNB's external communications. In spring 2008, the OeNB's Economics Conference took stock of the first ten years of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). There was general agreement that EMU fostered macroeconomic convergence in the euro area and contributed to maintaining price stability; specifically in Austria, it generated considerable integration effects and improved Austria's external balance.

The OeNB's operating profit in 2008 was influenced by the following developments

- The OeNB's operating profit, excluding *writedowns on financial assets* (profit and loss account item 2.2) and *transfers to/from provisions for foreign exchange rate and price risks* (profit and loss account item 2.3), increased by EUR 91 million or 12% to EUR 837 million in 2008. *Net interest income* accounted for EUR 816 million (2007: EUR 738 million), the *net result of financial operations* for EUR 154 million (EUR 209 million), *income from equity shares and participating interests* for EUR 91 million (EUR 23 million), *staff costs* for EUR 116 million (EUR 108 million), *administrative expenses* for EUR 82 million (EUR 78 million) and the cost of *banknote production services* for EUR 16 million (EUR 25 million).
- Factoring in *foreign currency and securities writedowns* (EUR 625 million) as well as transfers to *provisions in respect of monetary policy operations of the Euro-system* (EUR 166 million), the operating profit of the year 2008 amounts to EUR 47 million (2007: EUR 247 million). The 90% *profit share of the central government* came to EUR 28 million (2007: EUR 150 million), while *corporate income tax* amounted to EUR 12 million (2007: EUR 62 million). The *profit for the year* is EUR 3 million (2007: EUR 17 million).
- The OeNB's *net currency position*, which includes both claims and liabilities as well as transactions that are not disclosed in the balance sheet, decreased to EUR 11.7 billion. The decrease by EUR 0.4 billion against December 31, 2007, is attributable transaction-related losses and, in particular, to valuation effects. *Gold and gold receivables* account for EUR 5.6 billion of the net currency position.

The OeNB's Mandate and Responsibilities

Mandate

The Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) is the central bank of the Republic of Austria and, as such, an integral part of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and the Eurosystem. In this capacity, the OeNB acts on the basis of full personal, financial and institutional independence. The OeNB's aims and actions are guided by the fundamental principles security, stability and trust.

The ESCB/Eurosystem, including the OeNB, has a clear statutory mandate to maintain price stability in the euro area in order to preserve purchasing power and to contribute to maintaining financial stability. In addition to these two primary objectives, national central banks are also obligated to support – without prejudice to the primary objective of price stability – the general economic policies (i.e. economic and employment growth) in the European Union and thus also in Austria.

Stability, security and trust are the key principles that guide the OeNB in taking action with a view to ensuring sustainability. The OeNB's strategic objective "excellence in central banking" focuses on four core competences: stability policy, risk management, means of payment and "going east."

Responsibilities

Contributing to monetary policymaking within the Eurosystem

- Participation of the OeNB's Governor in decision-making in the Governing Council and in the General Council of the European Central Bank (ECB)
- Conduct of macroeconomic research and analysis on Austria and countries especially relevant to Austria, in particular Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe (CESEE)
- Economic forecasting for Austria

Monetary policy operations – reserve management

- Conduct of monetary policy operations with Austrian banks
- Participation in Eurosystem foreign exchange interventions
- Management of the OeNB's own reserve assets and of reserves transferred to the ECB
- Conduct of minimum reserve operations and monitoring of Austrian banks' minimum reserve holdings

Financial stability and banking supervision

- Conduct of banking supervision in cooperation with the Financial Market Authority and of payment system oversight with a view to securing financial stability
- Risk analysis of financial markets and banks to safeguard stability
- Further development of risk management provisions at the macro- and micro-level

Provision of statistics

- Compilation of conclusive, high-quality statistics, above all monetary, interest rate and prudential statistics as well as external statistics (e.g. balance of payments and financial accounts)
- Operation of the Central Credit Register

Cash supply

- Provision of Austrian businesses and consumers with secure banknotes and coins
- Analysis of cash flows to ensure smooth cash circulation

Payments and payment systems

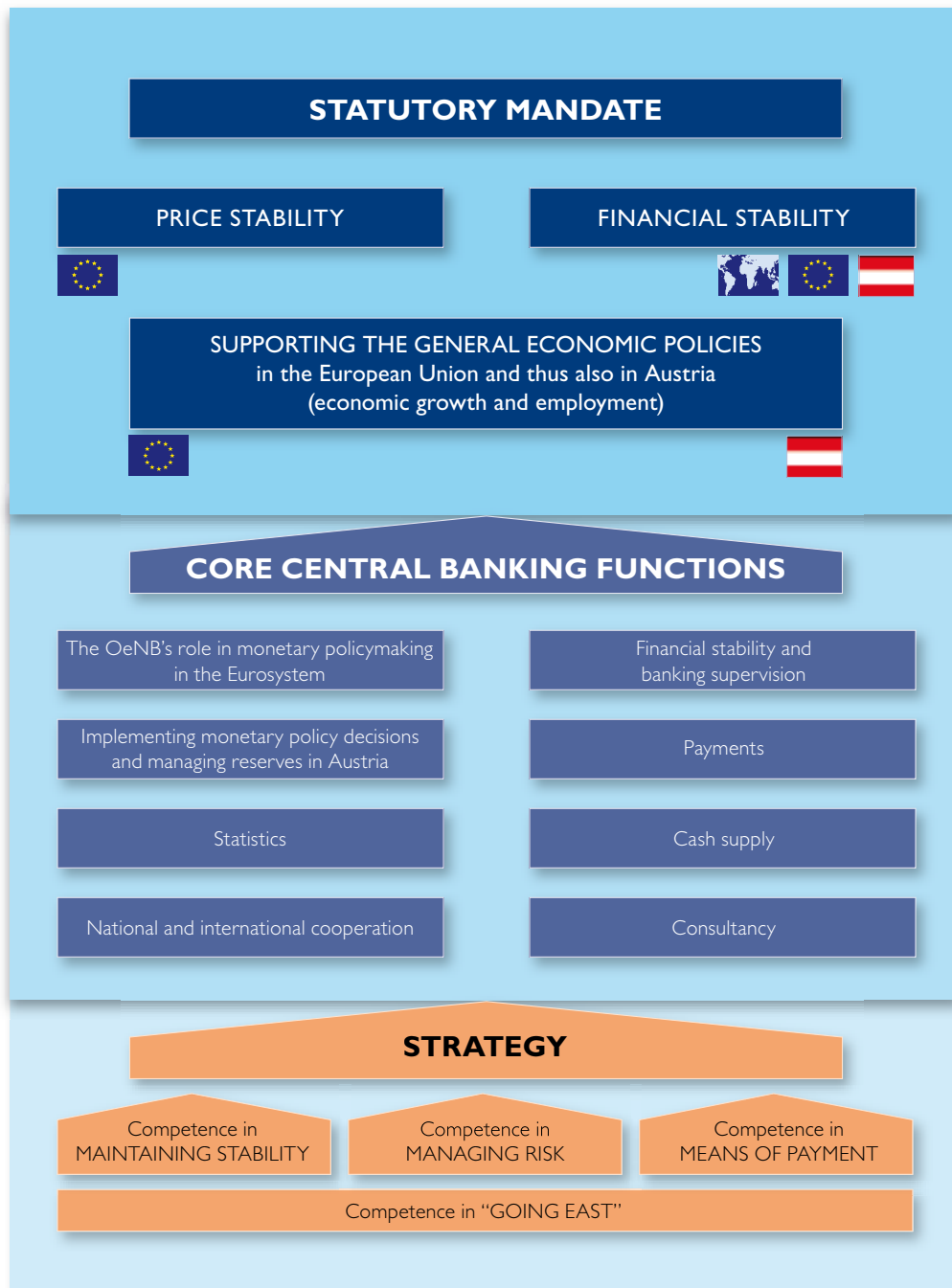
- Provision and promotion of reliable payment systems in Austria and their cross-border integration
- Assessment of global payment innovations and implementation options for Austria

National and international cooperation

- Cooperation with national bodies, e.g. the Financial Market Authority, the Government Debt Committee and the Statistics Advisory Board
- International monetary policy cooperation and participation in international financial institutions (IMF, BIS)

Consultancy

- Drafting of laws and opinions



Organization of the OeNB

President

Claus J. Raidl

Office of the General Council
Richard Mader, Head

Vice President

Max Kothbauer

Governing Board (Direktorium)

Central Bank Policy

Ewald Nowotny, Governor

Office of the Governor
Markus Arpa, Head

Internal Audit Division

Wolfgang Winter, Head

Communications Division

Günther Thonabauer, Head

Planning and Controlling Division

Gerhard Hohäuser, Head

Personnel Division

Axel Aspetsberger, Head

Future Unit

Peter Achleitner, Director

Economic Analysis and Research Department

Peter Mooslechner, Director

Economic Analysis Division

Ernest Gnan, Head

Economic Studies Division

Martin Summer, Head

European Affairs and International

Financial Organizations Division

Franz Nauschnigg, Head

Foreign Research Division

Doris Ritzberger-Grünwald, Head

Brussels Representative Office

Marlies Stubits-Weidinger, Chief Representative

Accounting, IT and Payment Systems

Wolfgang Duchatzek, Vice Governor

Organization and IT Department

Wolfgang Pernkopf, Director

Organization and IT Governance Division¹

Wolfgang Ruland, Head

IT Development Division

Reinhard Auer, Head

IT Operations Division

Christoph Martinek, Head

Cashier's Division and Payment Systems Department

Stefan Augustin, Director

Cash and Payment Systems Management Division

Walter Hoffenberg, Head

Cashier's Division

Gerhard Schulz, Head

Payment Systems Division

Andreas Dostal, Head

Printing Office

Gerhard Habitzl, Head

Northern Austria Branch Office

Josef Kienbauer, Branch Manager

Southern Austria Branch Office

Friedrich Fasching, Branch Manager

Western Austria Branch Office

Armin Schneider, Branch Manager

Accounting Department

Friedrich Karrer, Director

Financial Statements and Treasury Risk Monitoring Division

Elisabeth Trost, Head

Accounts Division

Herbert Domes, Head

Governing Board (Direktorium)

Financial Stability, Banking Supervision and Statistics

Andreas Ittner, Executive Director

Financial Stability and Bank Inspections Department

Philip Reading, Director

Financial Markets Analysis and Surveillance Division
Michael Würz, Head

Off-Site Banking Analysis Division
Johannes Turner, Head

On-Site Banking Inspections Division
Gabriela de Raaij, Head

Statistics Department

Aurel Schubert, Director

External Statistics and Financial Accounts Division
Michael Pfeiffer, Head

Supervisory and Monetary Statistics Division
Gerhard Kaltenbeck, Head

Credit Division
Eva-Maria Springauf, Head

Financial Market Operations, Equity Interests and Internal Services

Peter Zöllner, Executive Director

Equity Interest Management Division
Franz Partsch, Head

Anniversary Fund
Wolfgang Höritsch, Head

Legal Division
Hubert Mölzer, Head

Treasury Department

Rudolf Trink, Director

Treasury – Strategy Division
Reinhold Wanka, Head

Treasury – Front Office
Walter Sevcik, Head

Treasury – Back Office
Gerhard Bertagnoli, Head

London Representative Office
Carmencita Nader-Uher, Chief Representative

New York Representative Office
Gerald Fiala, Chief Representative

Internal Services Department

Albert Slavik, Director

Procurement and Technical Services Division
Thomas Reindl, Head

Security Division
Gerhard Valenta, Head

Documentation Management and Communications Services
Bernhard Urban, Head

¹ Environmental Officer Johann Jachs
As of April 30, 2009

Ownership Structure and Decision-Making Bodies of the OeNB

The OeNB's Owners

The OeNB is a stock corporation. Its nominal capital totals EUR 12 million; the majority of this sum is held by the Austrian federal government, the remainder by employer organizations as well as banks and insurance corporations. Only Austrian citizens or legal persons or partnerships under commercial law that are based and headquartered in Austria and that are neither directly nor indirectly majority owned by foreigners may be shareholders. The transfer of OeNB shares requires the express approval of the General Meeting (stockholders' meeting). Since May 2006, the Republic of Austria has held 70.3% of the OeNB's capital stock.

Functions of the General Council

The General Council is charged with the supervision of all business not falling within the remit of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). The General Council is convened by the President, as a rule once a month. Pursuant to Article 20 paragraph 2 of the Federal Act on the Oesterreichische Nationalbank 1984 (Nationalbank Act), the General Council shall advise the Governing Board in the conduct of the OeNB's business and in matters of monetary policy. The joint meetings of the General Council and the Governing Board must take place at least once every quarter. General Council approval is required for a number of management decisions, e.g. for starting and discontinuing business lines, establishing and closing down branch offices, as well as acquiring and selling holdings and real property. Also, the General Council must approve appointments of members of supervisory boards and executive bodies of companies in which the OeNB is a shareholder. Appoint-

ments to the second management tier of the OeNB itself must likewise be approved by the General Council. Finally, the General Council has the exclusive right of decision on issues detailed in Article 21 paragraph 2 Nationalbank Act, e.g. on drawing up nonbinding tripartite proposals to the Austrian federal government for appointments to the OeNB's Governing Board by the Federal President, on defining general operational principles for all matters not covering the remit of the ESCB, on approving the financial statements for submission to the General Meeting, and on approving the cost estimates for the next financial year.

Composition of the General Council

The General Council consists of the President, one Vice President and twelve other members. Only persons holding Austrian citizenship may be members of the General Council. The President, the Vice President and six other members of the General Council are appointed by the federal government for a term of five years and may be reappointed. The remaining six members are elected by the General Meeting for a term of five years, and may be reelected. Articles 20 through 30 of the Nationalbank Act govern issues pertaining to the General Council.

The General Council of the OeNB comprised the following members on December 31, 2008:



Claus J. Raidl
President

CEO of
Böhler Uddeholm AG



Max Kothbauer
Vice President

Chairman of the
University Board of the
University of Vienna



August Astl
Secretary General
of the Austrian
Chamber of Agriculture



Markus Beyrer
Secretary General of
the Federation of
Austrian Industries



Bernhard Felderer
Director of the
Institute for
Advanced Studies (IHS)



Philip Göth
Deloitte Financial
Services Industry,
Leader Asia
Pacific Region



Elisabeth
Gürtler-Mauthner
Managing Director of Sacher
Hotels Betriebsges.m.b.H.
and Vice President of the
Österreichische Hotelier-
vereinigung (ÖHV)



Erich Hampel
CEO of
Bank Austria



Alfred Hannes
Heinzl
President and CEO of
Heinzl Holding GmbH



Anna Maria
Hochhauser
Secretary General
of the Austrian Federal
Economic Chamber



Johann Marihart
CEO of Agrana
Beteiligungs-AG



Werner Muhm
Director of the Vienna
Chamber of Labour



Walter Rothensteiner
Chairman of the
Managing Board of
Raiffeisen Zentralbank
Österreich AG



Dwora Stein
Federal CEO of the
Union of Salaried
Private Sector
Employees, Graphical
Workers & Journalists

Representatives delegated by the Central Staff Council to participate in negotiations on personnel, social and welfare matters pursuant to Article 22 paragraph 5 of the Federal Act on the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (Nationalbankgesetz 1984):



Martina Gerharter
Central Staff Council Chair



Robert Kocmich
*Central Staff
Council Deputy Chair*



State Commissioner
Thomas Wieser
*Director General of the
Economic Policy and
Financial Markets
Directorate General the
Federal Ministry of Finance*



Deputy State Commissioner
Alfred Lejsek
*Head of the Financial Markets
Directorate at the
Federal Ministry of Finance*

Governing Board

The Governing Board is responsible for the overall running of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) and for conducting its business. In pursuing the objectives and tasks of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the Governing Board undertakes to act in accordance with the guidelines and instructions of the European Central Bank (ECB). The Governing Board consists of the Governor, the Vice Governor and two other members, all of whom are appointed by the Federal President of Austria based on a proposal of the federal government. Each appointment is for a term of five years, and persons holding office may be reappointed. The Governor of the OeNB is a member of both the Governing Council and the General Council of the ECB. When taking decisions on monetary policy and on other tasks of the ECB and the Eurosystem, the Governor and the Vice Governor are not bound by the decisions of the OeNB's Governing Board or those of the OeNB's General Council, nor are they subject to any other instructions.



Andreas Ittner, Wolfgang Duchatczek, Ewald Nowotny, Peter Zöllner (from left to right)

The Governing Board of the OeNB comprised the following members on December 31, 2008:

Ewald Nowotny
Governor

Wolfgang Duchatczek
Vice Governor

Peter Zöllner
Member of the Governing Board

Andreas Ittner
Member of the Governing Board

For additional information about the Governing Board of the OeNB, see www.oenb.at.

Personnel Changes between April 29, 2008, and April 30, 2009

At its session of May 21, 2008, the Austrian Federal Government decided to appoint *Claus J. Raidl*, CEO of Böhler Uddeholm AG, as President of the General Council of the OeNB with effect from September 1, 2008. Claus J. Raidl succeeded *Herbert Schimetschek*, whose term of office ended on August 31, 2008.

At its session of May 21, 2008, the Federal Government also agreed to appoint *Max Kothbauer*, Chairman of the University Board of the University of Vienna, as Vice President of the General Council of the OeNB with effect from September 1, 2008. Max Kothbauer succeeded *Manfred Frey*, whose term as Vice President of the General Council ended on August 31, 2008.

Furthermore, at the same session of May 21, 2008, the Federal Government decided to appoint *Dwora Stein*, Federal CEO of the Union of Salaried Private Sector Employees, Graphical Workers & Journalists, as member of the General Council with effect from September 1, 2008, replacing *Ewald Nowotny* in this position, and to reappoint *August Astl* as member of the General Council with effect from September 8, 2008.

At the constituent meeting of the Central Staff Council of May 21, 2008, *Robert Kocmich* was elected Deputy Chair of the Central Staff Council. Robert Kocmich replaced *Gerhard Kaltenbeck* as representative delegated to the General Council by the Staff Council.

The ordinary General Meeting of May 27, 2008, marked the end of

the term of office of General Council member *Gerhard Randa*. *Erich Hampel*, CEO of Bank Austria, was elected as his successor. Moreover, *Anna Maria Hochhauser*, Secretary General of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, was elected member of the General Council by the General Meeting to succeed *Manfred Hofmann*, who resigned his seat at the ordinary General Meeting. At the General Meeting, *Markus Beyrer*, Secretary General of the Federation of Austrian Industries, was elected member of the General Council with effect from September 1, 2008, replacing *Max Kothbauer*, who resigned from the General Council with effect from August 31, 2008, owing to his appointment as Vice President.

The President and the Vice President as well as the members of the General Council serve five-year terms.

By virtue of the decree of May 26, 2008, and with effect from September 1, 2008, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria appointed *Ewald Nowotny* as Governor (succeeding *Klaus Liebscher*) and *Andreas Ittner* as Member of the Governing Board of the OeNB (succeeding *Josef Christl*), each for a term of five years. Moreover, *Wolfgang Duchatzcek* was reappointed Vice Governor with effect from July 11, 2008, and *Peter Zöllner* was reappointed Member of the Governing Board with effect from July 15, 2008. Both appointments were made for a five-year term.

Governor *Ewald Nowotny* heads the Executive Directorate Central Bank Policy, Vice Governor *Wolfgang Duchatzcek* is in charge of Accounting, IT and Pay-

ment Systems, *Peter Zöllner* is responsible for Financial Market Operations, Equity Interests and International Services, and *Andreas Ittner* is head of Financial Stability, Banking Supervision and Statistics.

The Federal Minister of Finance reappointed *Thomas Wieser*, Director General at the Federal Ministry of Finance, to the office of State Commissioner with effect from September 1, 2008.

