## BANK ONE CORP Form 10-Q November 14, 2001

BANK ONE CORPORATION Financial Supplement and Form 10-Q

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# Five-Quarter Summary of Selected Financial Information BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

	Thr					
(In millions, except per share data)	September 30 2001	2001	Mar 2			
Income Statement Data:						
Total revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 4,016	\$ 3,846	\$			
Net interest income-fully taxable-equivalent ("FTE")						
basis	2,193	2,085				
Noninterest income	1,853	1,791				
Provision for credit losses	620	540				
Noninterest expense	2,303	2,306				
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in						
accounting principle	754	708				
Net income (loss)	754	664				
Per Common Share Data:						
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in						
accounting principle:						
Basic	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.60	\$			
Diluted (1)	0.64	0.60				
Net income (loss):						
Basic	0.64	0.57				
Diluted (1)	0.64	0.56				
Cash dividends declared	0.21	0.21				
Book value	17.30	16.49				
Balance Sheet Data-Ending Balances:						
Loans:						
Managed	\$ 222,604	\$ 223,390	\$ 22			
Reported	164,251	166,576	17			
Deposits	162,385	164,299	16			
Long-term debt (2)	44,361	41,693	4			
Total assets:	,	,				
Managed	310,207	312,244	31			
Reported	270,252	272,412	27			
Common stockholders' equity	20,192	19,261	1			
Total stockholders' equity	20,382	19,451	1			
TOTAL SCOCKHOIGERS EQUICY	20,302	19,431				
Credit Quality Ratios:	0.500	0 500				
Net charge-offs to average loans-managed (3)	2.58%	2.50%				
Allowance for credit losses to period end loans	2.73	2.54				
Nonperforming assets to related assets	1.96	1.77				
Financial Performance Ratios:						
Return (loss) on average assets	1.13%	0.99%				
Return (loss) on average common equity  Net interest margin:	15.0	13.9				
Managed	4.95	4.65				
Reported	3.70	3.50				
Efficiency ratio:						
Managed	46.9	48.5				
Reported	56.9	59.5				

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# Five-Quarter Summary of Selected Financial Information-Continued BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

(In millions, except per share data)	September 30 2001		Three Months E March 31 2001
Capital Ratios:			
Risk-based capital:			
Tier 1(5)	8.4%	8.2%	7.8%
Total (5)	11.7	11.6	11.2
Tangible common equity/tangible managed assets	5.8	5.8	5.6
Common Stock Data:			
Average shares outstanding:			
Basic	1,168	1,166	1,163
Diluted (1)	1,176	1,176	1,173
Stock price, quarter-end	\$ 31.47	\$ 35.80	\$ 36.18
Employees (4)	75 <b>,</b> 801	78 <b>,</b> 491	79 <b>,</b> 157

- (1) Common equivalent shares and related income were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the three months ended December 31, 2000 as the effect would be antidilutive.
- (2) Includes trust preferred capital securities.
- (3) Third quarter 2001, second quarter 2001, and first quarter 2001 amounts include \$14 million, \$24 million, and \$40 million, respectively, of charge-offs which are not so classified in the Corporation's GAAP financial information because they are part of a portfolio which has been accounted for as loans held at a discount. The inclusion of these amounts in charge-offs more accurately reflects the performance of the portfolio. In the Corporation's financial statements, these items result in a higher provision in excess of net charge-offs.
- (4) Beginning in the first quarter of 2001, employees on long-term disability and employees of unconsolidated subsidiaries are excluded. Prior period data have not been restated for this change.
- (5) Excludes \$190 million of preferred stock called for redemption as of September 30, 2001.

### Business Segments

Bank One Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Bank One" or the "Corporation") is managed on a line of business basis. The business segments' financial results presented reflect the current organization of the Corporation. The following tables summarize certain financial information (as reported) by line of business for the periods indicated:

Net Income (Loss) (In millions)

Three Months Ended September 30		2001	2000		
Retail	\$	310	\$	251	\$
Commercial Banking		199		194	
First USA		279		177	
Investment Management		101		86	
Corporate/Unallocated		(135)		(127)	
Total Corporation-reported	\$	754	\$	581	- \$
	===	=====	==		=

Net Income

======

=====

\$

(Loss) (In millions) Nine Months Ended September 30 2001 2000 Retail ...... \$ 981 \$ 406 577 238 Commercial Banking ..... 620 (135)First USA ..... 266 Investment Management ..... 240 Corporate/Unallocated ..... (303) (748) \_\_\_\_\_ -----Total Corporation-operating ..... 2,141 1 (44) Accounting change ..... \$ 1 Total Corporation-reported ...... \$ 2,097

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The information provided in the line of business tables beginning with the caption entitled "Financial Performance" is included herein for analytical purposes only and is based on management information systems, assumptions and methodologies that are under continual review. For a detailed discussion of the various business activities of Bank One's business segments, see pages 4-14 of the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The financial information and supplemental data presented for the respective line-of-business sections for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 are reported on an actual basis. However, for analytical purposes and to better understand underlying trends, the following line of business discussion excludes the impact of the second quarter 2000 significant items noted in tables 1-3 on pages 18-19.

During the third quarter, certain organizational changes were made impacting the Corporate Investments and Commercial Banking businesses. The tax-oriented portfolio of Corporate Investments was transferred to Commercial Banking, while the principal investments and fixed income portfolios were transferred to Corporate/Unallocated. All results for prior periods conform to the current line of business organization.

Retail

Retail includes consumer and small business banking, auto and consumer lending, and interactive banking and financial management through bankone.com.

				Nine Mont
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000		
Net interest income-FTE basis  Non-deposit service charges  Credit card revenue  Service charges on deposits  Fiduciary and investment management fees  Other income (loss)	81 43	89 36 192 25 (16)	-% (9) 19 6 28 N/M	\$ 3,790 257 120 587 90 25
Noninterest income	360	326	10	1,079
Total revenue	1,597	1,562	2	4,869
Provision for credit losses	247	207	19	692
Salaries and employee benefits Other expense	376 498	377 582	- (14)	1,128 1,523
Noninterest expense (3)	874	959	(9)	2,651
Pretax income-FTE basis	476	396 145	20 14	1,526 545
Net income		\$ 251	24	\$ 981 ======
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity Efficiency ratio Headcount-full-time (1)	20% 55 34,253		(5)	21% 54
ENDING BALANCES (in billions):  Commercial loans	\$12.4 30.7 20.4 9.9	\$11.6 29.7 23.9 11.6	7% 3 (15) (15)	
Total loans	73.4	76.8	(4)	
Assets	77.6	79.1	(2)	
Demand deposits	24.7 34.7 28.1	24.2 32.5 31.0	2 7 (9)	
Total deposits	87.5 6.3	87.7 5.9	- 7	

	Three Months Ended S							
(Dollars in millions)			2	2000	% Change	20	001	
AVERAGE BALANCES (in billions):								
Commercial loans	\$	12.4	\$	11.8	5%	\$	12.2	
Home equity loans		30.8		28.3	9		30.8	
Auto loans / leases		21.0		24.0	(13)		21.7	
Other personal loans		10.0		10.6	(6)		10.7	
•								
Total loans		74.2		74.7	(1)		75.4	
Assets		78.3		78.8	(1)		79.6	
Demand deposits		24.1		24.3	(1)		24.1	
Savings		34.4		33.1	4		33.5	
Time		28.8		30.5	(6)		30.4	
Time		20.0			(0)			
Total deposits		87.3		87.9	(1)		88.0	
Common equity		6.3		5.9	7		6.2	
CREDIT QUALITY (in millions): Net charge-offs:								
Small business commercial	\$	20	\$	11	82%	\$	47	
Home equity loans		84		59	42		250	
Auto loans / leases (2)		84		54	56		245	
· ·		35		2.7	30		88	
Other personal loans		33			30		00	
Total consumer (2)		203		140	45		583	
Total net charge-offs (2)		223		151	48		630	
Net charge-off ratios:								
Small business commercial		0.65%		0.37%			0.51%	
Home equity loans		1.09		0.83			1.08	
Auto loans / leases (2)		1.60		0.90			1.51	
· ·		1.40		1.02			1.10	
Other personal loans		1.40		1.02			1.10	
Total consumer (2)		1.31		0.89			1.23	
Total net charge-offs (2)		1.14		0.81			1.11	
Nonperforming assets:								
Commercial	\$	244	\$	187	30%			
Consumer	Υ	914	Υ	508	80			
Consumer					00			
Total nonperforming loans		1,158		695	67			
		76		82				
Other, including OREO		76	_	82	(7)			
Total nonperforming assets		1,234		777	59			
Allowance for lean legger	ċ	000		NT / 7\				
Allowance for loan losses	\$	990		N/A				
Allowance to period end loans		1.35%		N/A				
Allowance to nonperforming loans		85		N/A				
Nonperforming assets to related assets		1.68		1.01%				

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	Three Month	Nine Month		
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	2001
DISTRIBUTION:				
# Banking centers	1,805	1,818	(1)%	
# ATMs	5,652	6 <b>,</b> 377	(11)	
# On-line customers (in thousands)	1,040	825	26	
# Households (in thousands)	7,361	7,781	(5)	
# Business customers (in thousands)	512	533	(4)	
# Debit cards issued (in thousands)	4,359	4,173	4	
INVESTMENTS:				
Investment sales volume (in millions)	\$1 <b>,</b> 231	\$1 <b>,</b> 028	20%	\$3,510

### N/M-Not meaningful.

N/A-Not available due to changes in segment composition; see Note 5 on page 59 of the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- (1) Beginning in the first quarter of 2001, employees on long-term disability and employees of unconsolidated subsidiaries are excluded.
- (2) Third quarter 2001 and nine-months ended September 30, 2001 amounts include \$14 million and \$78 million, respectively, of charge-offs which are not so classified in the Corporation's GAAP financials because they are part of a portfolio which has been accounted for as loans held at a discount. The inclusion of these amounts in charge-offs more accurately reflects the performance of the portfolio. In the Corporation's financial statements, this item results in a higher provision in excess of net charge-offs.
- (3) Certain capitalized expenses have been reclassified from salaries to other expenses in all periods.

### Quarterly Results

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Retail reported third quarter net income of \$310 million, up \$59 million, or 24%, from the year-ago quarter. The year-over-year improvement reflected higher revenue and lower noninterest expense, partially offset by higher provision for credit losses. Compared to the 2001 second quarter, net income declined \$12 million, or 4%, reflecting increased provision, partially offset by lower noninterest expense.

Net interest income was \$1.237 billion, essentially unchanged from a year ago. Average home equity loans increased 9% from a year ago, while average auto loans and leases decreased 13%, reflecting a deliberate reduction in the level of new auto leases. Current quarter net interest income was also unchanged from the second quarter, primarily reflecting lower average loans and deposits, offset by higher margins on deposits.

Noninterest income was \$360 million, up \$34 million, or 10%, from a year ago. This primarily reflected the absence of auto lease residual losses in the current quarter, compared with \$58 million of such losses a year ago, and higher deposit fees, partially offset by losses on tax-advantaged investments and lower

asset sale gains. Noninterest income was essentially unchanged from the second quarter.

Provision for credit losses was \$247 million, up \$40 million from the year-ago quarter and \$46 million from the second quarter. Managed net charge-offs totaled \$223 million, up from \$151 million in the year-ago quarter and \$201 million in the second quarter. The year-over-year increase was driven by higher charge-offs in the home equity and the auto lending portfolios, while the increase from the second quarter reflected higher charge-offs of other personal loans and auto loans and leases, partially offset by lower home equity loan charge-offs. The third quarter net charge-off ratio was 1.14%, up from 0.81% in the year-ago period and 1.07% in the second quarter.

Nonperforming assets increased \$457 million from a year ago, largely driven by a \$406 million increase in consumer nonperforming loans. Compared with the second quarter, nonperforming assets increased \$115 million, or 10%. The allowance for credit losses expressed as a percent of loans increased to 1.35% at September 30, 2001, up from 1.27% at June 30, 2001.

Noninterest expense was \$874 million, down \$85 million, or 9%, from the year-ago quarter, reflecting the positive impacts from waste-reduction initiatives and reduced headcount. Compared with the second quarter, noninterest expense decreased \$16 million. The efficiency ratio in the current quarter was 55%, down from 61% a year ago.

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# Year-to-Date Results-Adjusted Basis

For the first nine months of 2001, Retail reported net income of \$981 million, up \$247 million from the 2000 period. The \$113 million, or 3%, increase in net interest income for 2001 from the prior year was due to wider loan spreads and a 2% increase in average loan balances, partially offset by deposit margin compression.

Noninterest income increased \$117 million from the prior year on an adjusted basis, to \$1.079 billion in 2001 period, reflecting \$178 million in realized auto lease residual losses in the 2000 period. Noninterest expense was down \$334 million, or 11%, due to waste reduction initiatives and reduced headcount.

### Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking offers a broad array of products, including cash management, capital markets and lending, to Corporate Banking and Middle Market Banking customers.

	Three Months Ended Se				September 30	Nine Months
(Dollars in millions)	2001 2		2000 	% Change	2001	
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$	642	\$	710	(10)%	\$ 2,021
Non-deposit service charges Credit card revenue		178 21		166 19	7 11	518 65

Service charges on deposits	174 6 (12) 81 (23)  425	117 (2) - 77 (10)  367	49 N/M - 5 N/M	453 9 (12) 225 (71)  1,187
Total revenue	1,067	1,077	(1)	3,208
Provision for credit losses	246	226	9	749
Salaries and employee benefits Other expense	261 278	275 294	(5) (5)	794 856
Noninterest expense	539	569	(5)	1,650
Pretax income-FTE basis  Tax expense and FTE basis adjustment	282 83	282 88	- (6)	809 232
Net income	\$ 199 =====	\$ 194 ======	3	\$ 577 ======
Memo: Revenue by activity (7)				
Lending-related revenue	\$478	\$555	(14)%	\$ 1,497
Transcient management contrides (A)			, ,	•
Treasury management services (4)	288	251	15	852
Capital markets (5)	161	161	-	852 490
				852
Capital markets (5)	161	161	-	852 490
Capital markets (5)	161	161	-	852 490
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity  Efficiency ratio  Headcount-full-time	161 140	161 110	-	852 490 369
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity  Efficiency ratio  Headcount-full-time Corporate Banking (including Capital	161 140 11% 51	161 110 11% 53	27	852 490 369
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity Efficiency ratio Headcount-full-time Corporate Banking (including Capital Markets)	161 140 11% 51	161 110 11% 53	27	852 490 369
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity Efficiency ratio Headcount-full-time Corporate Banking (including Capital Markets) Middle Market	161 140 11% 51 4,410 4,034	161 110 11% 53 4,804 4,267	27 27 (8)% (5)	852 490 369
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity Efficiency ratio Headcount-full-time Corporate Banking (including Capital Markets) Middle Market Treasury management services	161 140 11% 51 4,410 4,034 4,787	161 110 11% 53 4,804 4,267 4,931	(8) % (5) (3)	852 490 369
Capital markets (5) Other  FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Return on equity Efficiency ratio Headcount-full-time Corporate Banking (including Capital Markets) Middle Market	161 140 11% 51 4,410 4,034	161 110 11% 53 4,804 4,267	27 27 (8)% (5)	852 490 369

Three Mont	Nin		
2001	2000	% Change	200
\$ 75.0 103.9		, , ,	
23.0	20.5 N/A	12	
9.4	8.4	12	
	\$ 75.0 103.9 23.0 2.8	\$ 75.0 \$ 87.6 103.9 \$ 121.4 23.0 20.5 2.8 N/A 9.4 8.4	\$ 75.0 \$ 87.6 (14)% 103.9 121.4 (14) 23.0 20.5 12 2.8 N/A 9.4 8.4 12

Total deposits	44.5	38.5	16	
Common equity	7.2	7.0	3	
AVERAGE BALANCES (in billions):				
Loans	\$ 75.6	\$ 86.7	(13)%	\$ 80
Assets	103.7	115.3	(10)	106
Demand deposits	20.6	20.7	_	20
Savings	2.8	N/A		2
Time (+ Savings in 2000)	9.2	8.0	15	7
Foreign offices	 10.0	 10.5	(5)	 8 
Total deposits	42.6	39.2	9	39
Common equity	7.2	6.9	4	7
CREDIT QUALITY (in millions):				
Net commercial charge-offs	\$ 230	\$ 109	N/M	\$ 7
Net commercial charge-off ratio	1.22%	0.50%		1.
Nonperforming assets:				
Commercial nonperforming loans	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,243	53 %	
Other including OREO	 30	 11	N/M	
Total nonperforming assets	1,931	1,254	54	
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,067	N/A		
Allowance to period end loans	4.09%	N/A		
Allowance to nonperforming loans	161	N/A		
Nonperforming assets to related assets	2.57	1.43%		
CORPORATE BANKING (in billions):				
Loans-ending balance	\$ 40.5	\$ 54.4	(26)%	
-average balance	41.4	54.1	(23)	\$ 45
Deposits-ending balance	24.1	19.5	24	
-average balance	23.9	21.4	12	20
Credit Quality (in millions):				
Net commercial charge-offs	\$ 131	\$ 76	72 %	\$ 4
Net commercial charge-off ratio	1.27%	0.56%		1.
Nonperforming loans	\$ 1,051	\$ 788	33	
Nonperforming loans to loans	2.60%	1.45%		

	Three Mont	hree Months Ended September 30			ontl	
	2001	2000	% Change	2001		
SYNDICATIONS:						
Lead Arranger Deals: Volume (in billions)	\$ 9.7	\$ 16.6	(42)%	\$ 37.0		

Number of transactions	5 6 4	60 4	(7)	161
League table standing-market share	4%	5%		
MIDDLE MARKET BANKING (in billions):				
Loans-ending balance	\$ 34.5	\$ 33.2	4 %	
-average balance	34.2	32.6	5	\$ 34.3
Deposits-ending balance	20.3	19.0	7	
-average balance	18.7	17.8	5	18.4
Credit Quality (in millions):				
Net commercial charge-offs	\$ 99	\$ 33	N/M	\$ 246
Net commercial charge-off ratio	1.16%	0.40%		0.96%
Nonperforming loans	\$ 850	\$ 455	87 %	
Nonperforming loans to loans	2.46%	1.37%		

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- (4) Treasury Management Services includes both fees and fee equivalent from compensating balances.
- (5) Capital Markets includes trading revenues and underwriting, syndicated lending and advisory fees.
- (6) Full-time headcount for September 30, 2000 has been restated to reflect the movement of support and other administrative personnel into the respective business units reported.
- (7) Third quarter 2000 amounts reclassified.

## Quarterly Results

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Commercial Banking reported third quarter net income of \$199 million, up \$5 million, or 3%, from the year-ago quarter. These results included \$21 million of net income in the tax-oriented portfolio for the third quarter, which was previously reported under the Corporate Investments line of business. Results for prior periods conform to the current line of business organization.

At September 30, 2001, loans were \$75.0 billion, down \$12.6 billion, or 14%, from the end of the year-ago quarter and down \$2.6 billion, or 3%, from the end of the second quarter. Corporate Banking loans were \$40.5 billion at September 30, down \$13.9 billion, or 26% from a year-ago and down \$2.8 billion, or 6%, from the end of the second quarter. Middle Market loans were \$34.5 billion at quarter-end, up \$1.3 billion, or 4%, from last year and up slightly from the end of the second quarter.

Revenue totaled \$1.067 billion, down \$10 million, or 1%, from the year-ago quarter and up \$9 million, or 1%, from the second quarter, with the decline in net interest income offset by growth in noninterest income.

Net interest income was \$642 million, down \$68 million, or 10%, from the year-ago quarter and down \$40 million, or 6%, from the second quarter. This reflected lower average loan balances following efforts to reduce credit risk exposure and the impact of lower rates on customers' compensating deposit balances.

Noninterest income was \$425 million, up \$58 million, or 16%, from the year-ago quarter. Service charges on deposits increased \$57 million, or 49%, reflecting strong improvement in Treasury Management volumes and pricing as well as a shift in the payment of fees from net interest income due to the lower value of customers' compensating deposit balances.

Compared with the second quarter, noninterest income increased \$49 million,

or 13%. Service charges on deposits increased \$26 million, or 18%, reflecting the above-mentioned switch in the payment for services to fees from balances. Other income improved \$19 million as the second quarter included a loss on the sale of assets.

The provision for credit losses was \$246 million, up \$20 million, or 9%, from the year-ago quarter, and up \$7 million, or 3%, from the second quarter. Total net charge-offs declined from the second quarter to \$230 million. This represented 1.22% of average loans, up significantly from 0.50% in the year-ago quarter, and up slightly from

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the second quarter. Corporate Banking net charge-offs were \$131 million, or 1.27% of average loans, up from 0.56% a year-ago, but down from 1.36% in the second quarter. Third quarter charge-offs included \$33 million relating to nonperforming and other distressed loan sales, compared to \$68 million in the second quarter and the absence of any in the year-ago quarter. Middle Market net charge-offs were \$99 million, or 1.16% of average loans, up from 0.40% in the year-ago quarter and 0.98% in the second quarter.

The allowance for credit losses at September 30, 2001, increased to \$3.067 billion from \$3.056 billion at the end of the second quarter. This represented 4.09% of period-end loans and 161% of nonperforming loans, compared with 3.94% and 174%, respectively, at June 30, 2001. At September 30, 2001, nonperforming loans were \$1.901 billion, up \$149 million, or 9%, from the second quarter. Corporate Banking nonperforming loans at quarter-end were \$1.051 billion, essentially flat with the second quarter. Before reflecting the sale of nonperforming loans, Corporate Banking nonperforming loans increased \$43 million during the quarter, compared to increases on a comparable basis of \$245 million in the second quarter and \$262 million in the first quarter. Middle Market nonperforming loans were \$850 million at September 30, 2001, up \$148 million from the end of the second quarter.

Noninterest expense was \$539 million, down \$30 million, or 5%, from the year-ago quarter and down \$14 million, or 3%, from the second quarter. The declines reflected the impact of waste-reduction efforts and lower headcount. The efficiency ratio in the third quarter was 51%, improved from 53% and 52% in the year-ago and second quarters, respectively.

Year-to-Date Results-Adjusted Basis

Commercial Banking reported net income of \$577 million, down \$88 million, or 13% from 2000, reflecting higher credit costs and the continuation of strategic efforts to reduce Corporate Banking loans and exposures and improve relationship profitability.

Net interest income was \$2.021 billion, down \$105 million, or 5% from 2000, for the same reasons mentioned in the quarterly results. The cost associated with nonperforming loans increased in the current year due to higher volumes and lower cash basis collections.

Noninterest income was \$1.187 billion, up \$141 million, or 13% from the year-ago period, reflecting an increase in fixed income and asset backed finance underwriting activities, strong improvement in Treasury Management volumes and pricing and improved fixed income trading. These were partially offset by losses on asset sales.

The provision for credit losses was \$749 million, up \$239 million, or 47%,

from the 2000 period. Total net-charge offs were \$718 million, in the first nine months of 2001, including \$190 million related to problem loan sales. This represented 1.20% of average loans, up significantly from 0.47% in the prior year. Nonperforming loans at September 30, 2001, were \$1.901 billion, up \$658 million, or 53%, from the prior year reflecting deterioration in the portfolio.

Noninterest expense was \$1.650 billion, down \$59 million, or 3%, reflecting the impact of waste reduction efforts and lower headcount. The efficiency ratio improved to 51% from 54%.

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### First USA

First USA is the third largest credit card company in the United States and is the largest Visa(R) credit card issuer in the world, with \$67\$ billion in managed credit card receivables and 58.4 million cardmembers.

	Three Mon	Nine Month		
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,442	11%	\$ 4,455
Non-deposit service charges	1 309 22	4 284 20	(75) 9 10	4 834 66
Investment securities gains  Trading	- - 22	- (1) 17	- N/M 29	– – 95
Noninterest income	354	324	9	999
Total revenue	1,960	1,766	11	5,454
Provision for credit losses	981	853	15	2,893
Salaries and employee benefits Other expense	123 412	121 512	2 (20)	376 1,195
Noninterest expense	535	633	(15)	1,571
Pretax income (loss)-FTE basis  Tax expense (benefit) and FTE basis	444	280	59	990
adjustment	165	103	60	370
Net income (loss)	\$ 279 =====	\$ 177 ======	58	\$ 620 =====
Memo: Net securitization amortization	\$ (22)	\$ (22)	-	\$ (42)
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: % of average outstandings: Net interest income-FTE basis Provision for credit losses Noninterest income	9.57% 5.84 2.11	8.71% 5.15 1.96		9.15% 5.94 2.05

5.84	5.52		5.26
3.19	3.82		3.23
2.64	1.69		2.03
1.66	1.07		1.27
17%	12%		13%
27	36		29
10,245	10,856	(6)%	
\$ 8.4	\$ 4.8	75%	
18.4	19.7	(7)	
26.8	24.5	9	
40.0	41.4	(3)	
66.8	65.9	1	
70.8	69.2	2	
6.4	6.1	5	
	3.19 2.64 1.66  17% 27 10,245  \$ 8.4 18.4 26.8 40.0 66.8  70.8	3.19 3.82	3.19 3.82 2.64 1.69 1.66 1.07  17% 12% 27 36 10,245 10,856 (6)%  \$ 8.4 \$ 4.8 75% 18.4 19.7 (7) 26.8 24.5 9 40.0 41.4 (3) 66.8 65.9 1 70.8 69.2 2

	Th	Three Months Ended September 30					:hs	
					% Change			
AVERAGE BALANCES (in billions): Owned	·	7.9 17.8	·	4.7	68% (3)		6.4 18.3	Š
Loans on balance sheet		25.7 40.9		23.0	12 (5)		24.7	_
Loans		66.6		65.9	1		65.1	-
Assets		70.2		69.2	1		67.9	
Common equity		6.4		6.1	5		6.3	
CREDIT QUALITY (in millions): Net charge-offs: Credit card-managed	\$	981	\$	828	18%	\$	2,893	5
Net charge-off ratios: Credit card-managed		5.89% 5.95		5.03% 4.79			5.93% 5.81	
Delinquency ratio-30+ days		4.25 1.80		4.14 1.79				
Allowance for loan losses	\$	397 4.73%		N/A N/A				

#### OTHER DATA:

Charge volume (in billions)	\$ 35.2	\$ 34.6	2%	\$ 102.1
New accounts opened (in thousands)	1,149	727	58	2,927
Cards issued	58,441	53,650	9	
Number of FUSA.com				
customers (in millions)	2.8	1.9	47	

<sup>(8)</sup> Third quarter 2001 ratio includes Wachovia's net charge-offs but excludes third quarter 2000 loans.

## Quarterly Results

\_\_\_\_\_

First USA reported third quarter net income of \$279 million, up \$102 million, or 58%, from the year-ago quarter. This reflected higher net interest income, lower expenses, and the addition of the Wachovia credit card business on July 27, 2001, partially offset by increased credit costs. Net income increased \$86 million, or 45%, from the second quarter, driven primarily by higher net interest income, lower credit costs and reduced expenses on the legacy First USA portfolio, and the addition of the Wachovia credit card business. Third quarter results represented a 2.64% pre-tax return on outstandings, up from 1.97% in the prior quarter.

Net interest income was \$1.606 billion, up \$164 million, or 11%, from the year-ago quarter, reflecting the addition of the Wachovia portfolio and higher net interest margin.

Average managed loans for the third quarter were \$66.6 billion, up \$700 million from the year-ago period and \$3.4 billion from the second quarter. Excluding the Wachovia portfolio, average loans were \$61.7 billion, down \$4.2 billion from the year-ago period and \$1.5 billion from the second quarter. End of period managed loans increased to \$66.8 billion. Excluding the Wachovia portfolio, end of period loans were \$60.7 billion. First USA opened over 1.1 million new accounts during the quarter, up 58% and 15%, respectively, from the year-ago and second quarters. At September 30, 2001, 58.4 million cards were issued. First USA continues to be a leader in online card marketing and customer service with over 2.8 million registered users of its website, FirstUSA.com, up 47% from a year ago.

Noninterest income was \$354 million, up \$30 million, or 9%, from the year-ago quarter and \$18 million, or 5%, from the second quarter, reflecting the addition of the Wachovia portfolio.

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The managed provision for credit losses was \$981 million, up \$128 million, or 15%, from the year-ago quarter, including the addition of the Wachovia portfolio. The managed charge-off rate increased to 5.89% from 5.03% a year ago, reflecting lower average loans on the First USA portfolio and higher losses, but decreased from 6.09% in the second quarter. The managed 30-day and 90-day delinquency rates were 4.25% and 1.80%, respectively, up from 4.14% and 1.79% in the year-ago quarter and 4.10% and 1.78% in the second quarter.

Noninterest expense totaled \$535 million, down \$98 million, or 15%, from the year-ago quarter, reflecting lower operating costs, partially offset by the addition of the Wachovia portfolio. Noninterest expense increased \$13 million from the second quarter, driven by lower operating expenses that were more than

offset by the addition of the Wachovia portfolio. The efficiency ratio for the current period was 27%, down from 36% in the prior year and 29% in the second quarter.

Year-to-Date Results-Adjusted Basis

First USA reported net income of \$620 million for the 2001 period, up \$263 million, or 74%, from the 2000 period. The improvement was driven by lower expenses and the addition of the Wachovia credit card business, partially offset by lower net interest income on the legacy First USA portfolio and increased credit costs.

Net interest income was \$4.455 billion, up \$37 million, or 1%, from the year-ago period reflecting the addition of Wachovia and lower interest rates partially offset by lower average outstandings and loan fee income.

Noninterest income was \$999 million, up \$104 million, or 12%, from the 2000 period reflecting the addition of the Wachovia portfolio and increased securitization activity.

The managed provision for credit losses was \$2.893 billion, up \$171 million, or 6%, from the 2000 period reflecting the addition of the Wachovia portfolio and increased net charge-offs.

Noninterest expense totaled \$1.571 billion, down \$456 million, or 22%, from the 2000 period, reflecting lower operating costs and a decrease in internally allocated costs related to a mid-year 2000 change in methodology. The decline from a year ago also reflected the sale of the international operations in the second quarter of 2000. These reductions were partially offset by the addition of Wachovia.

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### Investment Management

The Investment Management Group (IMG) provides investment, insurance, trust and private banking services to individuals. The Group also provides investment-related services, including retirement and custody services, securities lending and corporate trust to institutions.

	Three Mont	ths Ended S	eptember 30	Nine Months
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	2001
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$ 106	\$ 104	2%	\$ 317
Non-deposit service charges	182 4 130 1	128 4 151 3	42 - (14) (67)	518 12 395 7
Noninterest income	317	286 	11	932

Total revenue	423	390	8	1,249
Provision for credit losses	9	2	N/M	25
Salaries and employee benefits	140	142	(1)	430
Other expense	113	110	3	368
Noninterest expense	253	252	-	798
Pretax income-FTE basis	161	136	18	426
Tax expense and FTE basis adjustment	60 	50 	20	160
Net income	\$ 101 =====	\$ 86 =====	18	\$ 266 =====
Memo: Insurance revenues	\$114.9	\$ 85.2	35	\$318.8
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:				
Return on equity	36%	38%		36%
Efficiency ratio	60	65	45.0	64
Headcount-full-time	6 <b>,</b> 253	6,583	(5)%	
ENDING BALANCES (in billions):				
Loans	\$ 7.0	\$ 6.8	3%	
Assets	8.5	7.8	9	
Demand deposits	2.1	1.6	31	
Savings	2.9	1.8	61	
Time	3.3	3.8	(13)	
Foreign offices	0.2	0.2	-	
Total deposits	8.5	7.4	15	
Common equity	1.1	0.9	22	
AVERAGE BALANCES (in billions):				
Loans	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.6	5%	\$ 6.9
Assets	8.2	7.6	8	8.1
Demand deposits	1.9	2.3	(17)	1.9
Savings	2.8	1.8	56	2.7
Time	3.3	3.9	(15)	3.3
Foreign offices	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Total deposits	8.2	8.2	_	8.2
Common equity	1.1	0.9	22	1.0

		Nine Mon		
(Dollars in millions)	2001		% Change	2001
CREDIT QUALITY (in millions):				
Net charge-offs:				
Commercial	\$ 7	N/A		\$ 17
Consumer	. 2	N/A		5
Total net charge-offs	9	N/A		22
Net charge-off ratios:				
Commercial	0.76%	N/A		0.68%
Consumer	0.24	N/A		0.20
Consumer				
Total net charge-offs	0.52	N/A		0.43%
Nonporforming aggets.				
Nonperforming assets: Commercial	\$ 37	N/A		
	ş 57 3	N/A N/A		
Consumer	3	N/A		
Total nonperforming loans		N/A		
Other including OREO	1	N/A		
Total nonperforming assets	41	N/A		
711	ć ۵.5	NT / 7		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 25	N/A		
Allowance to period end loans	0.36%	N/A		
Allowance to nonperforming loans	61	N/A		
Nonperforming assets to related assets	0.59	N/A		
ACCETC HNDED MANACEMENT				
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT				
ENDING BALANCES (in billions):	<b>.</b>		0.0	
Mutual funds	\$ 75.3	\$ 69.4	9%	
Other	55.5 	64.5	(14)	
Total		133.9	(2)	
By type:	¢	¢ 41 6	220	
Money market		\$ 41.6	22%	
Equity	43.4	57.7	(25)	
Fixed income	36.8	34.6	6	
	100.0		40)	
Total	130.8	133.9	(2)	
By channel:				
Private client services	\$ 48.8	\$ 60.6	(19)%	
Retail brokerage	9.0	9.2	(2)	
Institutional	55.6	49.6	12	
Commercial cash sweep	9.0	7.8	15	
All other	8.4	6.7	25	
Total	130.8	133.9	(2)	
Morningstar Rankings:				
Percentage of customer assets in 4 and 5				
ranked funds	61%	54%		
Percentage of customer assets in 3+ ranked	0.0	0.0		
funds	90	98		

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	Three Months Ended Se		-	Nine Mont
(Dollars in millions)			% Change	2001
RETAIL BROKERAGE:				
Mutual fund sales (in millions)	\$ 548	\$ 625	(12)%	\$1,721
Annuity sales	683	403	69	1,789
Total sales	1,231	1,028	20	3,510
Number of accounts	,	,		, , , ,
-end of period (in thousands)	394	379	4	
Market value customer assets				
-end of period (in billions)	\$ 22.4	\$ 24.1	(7)	
Number of registered sales representatives	703	694	1	
Number of licensed retail bankers	2,985	2,581	16	
PRIVATE CLIENT SERVICES:				
Number of Private Client advisors	658	777	(15)%	
Number of Private Client offices	105	104	1	
Client Assets:				
Assets under management (in billions)	\$ 48.8	\$ 60.6	(19)	
Ending Balances (in billions):				
Loans	6.8	6.6	3	
Deposits	7.0	6.7	4	
Average Balances (in billions):				
Loans	6.8	6.5	5	\$ 6.8
Deposits	6.8	6.8	_	6.9

### Quarterly Results

Investment Management reported third quarter net income of \$101 million, up \$15 million, or 18%, from the year-ago quarter, reflecting a \$33 million, or 8%, increase in revenue partially offset by higher provision. Compared to the prior quarter, net income increased \$18 million, or 22%, reflecting modest revenue growth, lower expenses and lower provision expense.

Period-end assets under management were \$130.8 billion, down 2% from the year-ago quarter and 1% from the second quarter, driven by the drop in the equity markets late in the quarter. One Group(R) mutual fund assets under management increased to \$75.3 billion in the third quarter, a 9% increase

year-over-year and a 1% increase from the second quarter. Overall, One Group net fund flows remained positive. In the third quarter, the mix of assets under management shifted from equity assets to money market and fixed income as the equity markets declined. Equity assets declined 13% from the second quarter, while both money market and fixed income assets increased 6%.

During the third quarter, overall One Group funds performance remained strong. The percent of client assets in funds rated 4 and 5 by Morningstar at September 30, 2001, was 61%, up from 54% in the second quarter, while 90% of assets were in funds rated three stars or higher, down from 95% in the second quarter.

Net interest income totaled \$106 million, up \$2 million, or 2%, from the year-ago period primarily due to a 5% increase in average loans.

Noninterest income was \$317 million, up \$31 million, or 11%, from the year-ago quarter. Beginning in the 2000 fourth quarter, fees associated with the in-house administration of the One Group mutual funds were recorded as revenue, with a corresponding increase in expense. Prior to that, a third-party administrator incurred such fees and expenses, which totaled \$24 million in the third quarter. Excluding the impact of this change, noninterest income was up \$7 million from a year ago and \$9 million from the second quarter, driven primarily by an increase in sales of annuity products.

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Retail brokerage sales of mutual funds and annuities were \$1.2 billion in the third quarter, an increase of \$203 million, or 20%, from the year-ago quarter, and \$90 million, or 8%, from the second quarter. Annuity sales were robust with growth rates of 69% from a year ago and 17% from the prior quarter, partially offset by weaker mutual fund sales.

Noninterest expense of \$253 million was essentially unchanged from the year-ago quarter. Excluding the expenses associated with the administration of the One Group funds, non-interest expense declined 8% from the year-ago quarter and 6% from the second quarter, driven by lower headcount, tighter cost controls and reduced operating losses. The efficiency ratio in the current quarter was 60%, down from 65% in both the year-ago and second quarters.

Year-to-Date Results-Adjusted Basis

Investment Management reported 2001 net income of \$266 million, up \$20 million, or 8%, from the year ago period. Net interest income was \$317 million, up \$12 million, or 4% from 2000.

Noninterest income was \$932 million, up \$71 million, or 8%, from the year ago period. Excluding the impact of the in-house administration of the One Group mutual funds, noninterest income was essentially flat. For the 2001 period, retail brokerage sales of mutual funds and annuities were \$3.5 billion, an increase of 5%, from the year ago period reflecting an increase in annuity sales partially offset by slower mutual funds sales.

Noninterest expense was \$798 million, up \$26 million or 3% from the year ago period. Excluding the expenses associated with the administration of the One Group funds, noninterest expense declined 5%, driven by lower headcount and waste reduction initiatives.

Corporate/Unallocated

Corporate/Unallocated includes Treasury, unallocated corporate expenses, and any gains or losses from corporate transactions. Corporate/Unallocated includes the fixed income and principal investment portfolios previously reported in Corporate Investments. Results for prior periods conform to the current line of business organization.

		s Ended September 30		
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	2001
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$ (141)	\$ (147)	4%	\$ (582)
Non-deposit service charges  Credit card revenue  Service charges on deposits  Fiduciary and investment management fees  Investment securities losses  Trading  Other income	3 (1) 7 - (30) (11) 34	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A		(5) (2) 15 1 (58) (28) 240
Noninterest income	2	99	(98)	163
Total revenue (loss)	(139)	(48)	N/M	(419)
Provision for credit losses	-			_
Salaries and employee benefits Other expense	146 (44)	N/A N/A		410 (235)
Noninterest expense	102	180	(43)	175
Pretax loss-FTE basis  Tax benefit and FTE basis adjustment	(241) (106)	(228) (101)	(6) (5)	(594) (291)
Net loss	\$ (135) ======	\$ (127) =====	(6)	\$ (303) =====
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: Headcount-full-time	11,786	13,694	(14)%	

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	Three Mont	ths Ended	September 30	Nine Mon
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	2001

ENDING BALANCES (in billions):

Loans	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	_	
Assets	49.4	47.3	4%	
Deposits	21.9	30.5	(28)	
Common equity	(0.8)	(0.9)	11	
AVERAGE BALANCES (in billions):				
Loans	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.5	60%	\$ 0.8
Assets	46.3	45.0	3	46.7
Deposits	23.3	26.7	(13)	25.9
Common equity	(1.1)	(0.9)	(22)	(1.4)

## Quarterly Results

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Corporate/Unallocated reported a net loss of \$135 million, compared with net losses of \$127 million in the year-ago quarter and \$80 million in the second quarter.

Net interest expense was \$141 million in the third quarter, relatively unchanged from a year ago. The \$99 million improvement from the second quarter reflected the benefit of lower interest rates.

Noninterest income was \$2 million in the third quarter, compared to \$99 million in the year-ago quarter and \$130 million in the second quarter. The current quarter included write-downs in the venture capital portfolio that were partially offset by gains on the sale of investment securities and other corporate transactions. Noninterest expense was \$102 million in the third quarter, down from \$180 million one year ago.

# Year-to-Date Results-Adjusted Basis

Corporate/Unallocated reported a net loss of \$303 million, compared with a net loss of \$88 million in the prior year. Venture capital results were the principal cause of the reduction.

Net interest expense was \$582 million, compared to \$330 million from the year ago period. The \$252 million decrease was due to management accounting changes, which transferred income to the lines of business, and lower capital.

Noninterest income declined \$332 million to \$163 million, or 67%, driven by deterioration in the equity market which caused declined venture capital portfolio results. Additionally, the results included gains of \$166 million pretax on corporate transactions, compared with \$39 million pretax in the prior year.

Noninterest expense was \$175 million, down 53% from the 2000 period, reflecting lower asset write-offs and severance-related expenses. The year-over-year improvement in noninterest expense also reflects the 14% decrease in headcount.

Results in the nine-months ended September 30, 2000 included the negative impact of \$1.913 billion after tax (\$2.940 billion pre-tax), or \$1.66 per share, of significant items. Excluding the impact of these items, operating earnings for the nine-months ended September 30, 2000 were \$1.914 billion, or \$1.65 per diluted share. The tables below reconcile 2000 managed results with results adjusted for the significant items.

2000 Year to Date Significant Items -- Table 1

		======		=======	==========
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001	Nine Months E September 30, Actual vs. Nine Months			
(Dollars in millions)	Actual		Adjustments		September 30, Actual
Consolidated					
Net interest income  Noninterest income  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest expense  Net income	4,359 4,359	2,898 4,406 8,761	(1,361) 674 896		\$ (185) 1,461 (47) (1,916) 2,096
Retail					
Net interest income  Noninterest income  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest expense  Net income	1,079 692	\$ 3,668 537 506 3,058 406	(425) 11	962 495 2,985	\$ 122 542 186 (407) 575
Commercial Banking					
Net interest income  Noninterest income  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest expense  Net income	1,187 749 1,650	\$ 2,126 1,002 1,138 1,710 238	(44) 628	1,046 510 1,709	\$ (105) 185 (389) (60) 339
First USA					
Net interest income  Noninterest income  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest expense  Net income (loss)	999 2 <b>,</b> 893	435	(460) 35	\$ 4,418 895 2,722 2,027 357	\$ 37 564 136 (738) 755
Investment Management					
Net interest income  Noninterest income  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest expense  Net income	\$ 317 932 25 798 266	\$ 305 861 6 781 240	\$ - - - 9 (6)	\$ 305 861 6 772 246	\$ 12 71 19 17 26

Corporate / Unallocated					
Net interest income	\$ (582)	\$ (330)	\$ -	\$ (330)	\$ (252)
Noninterest income	163	63	(432)	495	100
Provision for credit losses	_	_	_	_	_
Noninterest expense	175	903	531	372	(728)
Net loss	(303)	(748)	(660)	(88)	445

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The significant items recorded in the second quarter 2000 by each business segment and income statement line are summarized as follows:

Business Segments -- Table 2

(In millions)	Retail	Commercial	First USA	Investment Management
Pretax expense (income):				
Provision for credit losses	\$ -	\$628	\$ -	\$ -
Writedown of auto lease residuals	307			
Repositioning of investment securities portfolio				
Operational and other	44	45	27	9
Writedown of interest-only strip			354	
Occupancy and fixed asset related				
Writedown of purchased credit card				
relationship intangibles			275	
Writedowns primarily related to planned				
loan sales (1)	167			
Increase to legal accruals				
Writedown of marketing partnership				
agreements			121	
Total	\$518	\$673	\$777	\$ 9
	====	====	====	====
After tax	\$328	\$427	\$492	\$ 6
	====	====	====	=====

Income Statement line-Table 3

(In millions)	Retail	Commercial	First USA	Investment Management
Pretax expense (income):				
Net interest income	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Provision for credit losses	11	628	35	
Noninterest income:				
Credit card revenue			152	
Investment securities losses				
Trading		44		
Other income	425		308	
Total noninterest income	425	44	460	_
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits				
Other intangible amortization			275	9
Other expense	19	1		
Merger-related and restructuring				
charges	54		7	
Total noninterest expense	73	1	282	9
Drotan amanga	\$518	\$673	 \$777	\$ 9
Pretax expense	30TO	۶٥/3 	२।।। 	۶ 9 

(1) At December 31, 2000, Management discontinued its plan to dispose of these loans and are now considered part of the general portfolio.

### CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Summary of Financial Results

The Corporation reported net income of \$754 million, or \$0.64 per diluted share, for the third quarter of 2001, compared to net income of \$581 million, or \$0.50 per diluted share, for the third quarter of 2000.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, the Corporation reported net income of \$2.097 billion, or \$1.78 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$1 million, or a loss of \$0.01 per share after preferred dividends, for the nine months ended September 30, 2000. The year-to-date 2001 results included a \$44 million after tax (\$69 million pre-tax) charge, or \$0.04 per diluted share, for the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). The impact of the 2000 significant items, noted in tables 1-3 above, amounted to \$1.66 per diluted share for the nine months ended September 30, 2000.

### Net Interest Income

Net interest income includes spreads on earning assets as well as items such as loan fees, cash interest collections on problem loans, dividend income, interest reversals, and income or expense on derivatives used to manage interest rate risk. Net interest margin measures how efficiently the Corporation uses its earning assets and underlying capital.

In order to understand fundamental trends in net interest income, average earning assets and net interest margins, it is useful to analyze financial performance on a managed portfolio basis, which adds data on securitized loans to reported data on loans as presented below:

	Three Mont	ths Ended Se	ptember 30	Nine Month	ns En
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	% Change	2001	2
Managed:					_
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,346	3%	\$ 10,002	\$ 1
Average earning assets	276,239	285,371	(3)	279,219	28
Net interest margin	4.95%	4.66%		4.79%	
Reported:					
Net interest income-FTE basis	\$ 2 <b>,</b> 193	\$ 2,242	(2)%	\$ 6,496	\$
Average earning assets	235,352	242,516	(3)	238,861	24
Net interest margin	3.70%	3.68%		3.64%	

Managed net interest income and net interest margin improved for the third quarter of 2001 compared to the third quarter of 2000. This improvement reflected the addition of the Wachovia credit card portfolio as well as the benefit of lower interest rates. Managed net interest margin for the nine-month period was unchanged from a year ago, while managed net interest income declined reflecting reduced loan volumes partially offset by the Wachovia portfolio and lower interest rates.

### Noninterest Income

The components of managed noninterest income for the periods indicated are:

		hree Mon Septem	mber 3	0	Percent Increase	Nine Months Septembe
(Dollars in millions)	2	001	2	000	(Decrease)	2001
Non-deposit service charges	\$	445	\$	382	16%	\$1 <b>,</b> 287
Credit card revenue (1)		372		337	10	1,017
Service charges on deposits		388		320	21	1,079
Fiduciary and investment management fees		190		196	(3)	561
Investment securities gains (losses)		(42)		47	N/M	(69)
Trading		70		58	21	196
Other income (loss)		35		62	(44)	288
Managed noninterest income	\$1	,458	\$1	,402	4%	\$4,359
	==	====	==		===	=====

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes net credit card revenue due to securitization totaling \$395 million in 2001 and \$332 million in 2000 for the three months ended September 30. For the nine months ended September 30, the amounts totaled \$892 million in 2001 and \$945 million in 2000.

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In order to provide more meaningful trend analysis, credit card fee revenue and total noninterest income in the above table are shown on a managed basis. Credit card fee revenue excludes the net interest revenue associated with securitized credit card receivables. Components of noninterest income that are primarily related to a single business segment are discussed within that business segment rather than the consolidated section.

Managed non-deposit service charges increased from the year-ago quarter and prior nine months by \$63 million and \$153 million, respectively. These increases were primarily the result of increased annuity sales and fees associated with the in-house administration of the One Group mutual funds, which the Corporation began recording as revenue in the 2000 fourth quarter.

Managed credit card revenue in the third quarter of 2001 increased \$35 million, or 10%, over the prior year period due to the addition of the Wachovia portfolio. For the first nine months of 2001, credit card revenue increased \$238 million, or 31%, compared to the previous period primarily due to significant items recorded in 2000 (see table 3 on page 19).

Service charges on deposits increased \$68 million for the third quarter of 2001 and \$104 million for the first nine months of 2001 compared to the year-ago periods. A lower rate environment produced a shift to the payment of fees from net interest income in both these periods due to the lower value of customers' compensating deposit balances.

Investment securities losses were \$42 million for the third quarter of 2001, compared to a gain of \$47 million in the third quarter of 2000 and were primarily attributed to venture capital losses. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, investment securities losses were \$69 million due to venture capital losses and changes in market valuation.

Other income for the third quarter decreased \$27 million, or 44%, compared to the previous year. This decrease primarily consists of losses on sale and write-downs of assets. For the first nine months of 2001, other income was \$288 million compared to a \$551 million loss in the first nine months of 2000. This improvement resulted from significant items recorded in 2000 (see table 3 on page 19).

### Noninterest Expense

The components of noninterest expense for the periods indicated are:

(Dollars in millions)		e Mont	per 3	30	Percent	Nine M Sept	
				000	Increase (Decrease)	2001	
Salaries and employee benefits:							
Salaries	\$	916	\$	991	(8)%	\$2 <b>,</b> 72	
Employee benefits		130		168	(23)	41	
Total salaries and employee benefits	1	,046		1,159	(10)	3,13	
Occupancy expense		175		175	-	50	
Equipment expense		107		135	(21)	34	
Outside service fees and processing		303		345	(12)	87	
Marketing and development		212		205	3	63	
Telecommunications		105		88	19	30	
Other intangible amortization		30		22	36	6	
Goodwill amortization		17		17	_	5	
Other		308		449	(31)	92	
Total noninterest expense before							
merger-related and restructuring charges	2	,303	4	2,595	(11)	6,84	

Merger-related and restructuring charges	_	(2)	N/M	(
Total noninterest expense (1)	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,593	(11)	\$6 <b>,</b> 84
Employees	75 <b>,</b> 801	81,291		=====
Efficiency ratio-managed basis	46.9%	===== 54.6%		47.
	====	====		===

(1) Certain capitalized expenses have been reclassified from salaries to other expenses in all periods.

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Components of noninterest expense that are primarily related to a single business segment are discussed within that business segment rather than the consolidated section.

Salaries and employee benefits, including certain severance charges, in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 declined 10% from the year-ago periods. These decreases reflected expense savings from reduced headcount, lower incentive compensation and cost reductions associated with the modification of the Corporation's benefit plans.

Equipment expense in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 decreased \$28 million and \$98 million, respectively, from the year-ago periods, primarily due to reduced furniture and equipment rental and lower maintenance and depreciation expense.

Outside service fees and processing expense decreased \$42 million, or 12%, in the third quarter of 2001 and \$259 million, or 23%, for the first nine months of 2001 compared to the year-ago periods. These decreases were primarily due to a reduction in consulting expense. The decrease for the first nine months also reflected reductions due to contract renegotiations and other waste-reduction initiatives.

Marketing and development expense increased slightly in the third quarter of 2001 compared to the prior year quarter due to increased advertising expenditures for First USA. For the first nine months of 2001, marketing and development expense decreased \$57 million, or 8%, compared to the year-ago period as continued expense reductions in the Retail line of business more than offset increased expenditures for First USA.

Other intangible amortization expense increased \$8 million in the third quarter of 2001 compared to the year-ago quarter due to the addition of the Wachovia credit card business. For the first nine months of 2001 expense decreased \$309 million, or 82%, from the year-ago period, primarily due to significant items recorded in 2000 (see table 3 on page 19).

Other operating expense in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 decreased compared to the year-ago periods by \$141 million and \$624 million, respectively. These decreases reflected the continuation of the Corporation's waste-reduction initiatives to lower expenses for such items as travel and entertainment and other miscellaneous items. Also contributing to the decline in the first nine months of 2001 were significant items recorded in the second quarter of 2000 (see table 3 on page 19).

The Corporation successfully converted the Texas/Louisiana deposit system

during the 2001 third quarter. The Corporation is on track for the Arizona/Utah conversions in the fourth quarter and is working to complete the remaining system conversions around year-end 2002.

As previously announced, the Corporation anticipates a roughly \$200 million after-tax restructuring charge in the 2001 fourth quarter for additional severance and real estate costs to accomplish more rapid expense reductions, accelerated systems conversions and other consolidations.

#### Applicable Income Taxes

The Corporation's income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements), as well as applicable income tax expense and effective tax rate for each of the periods indicated are:

	Three Months End	ded September 30	Nine Mont
(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	2001
Income (loss) before income taxes and the cumulative			
effect of change in accounting principle	\$1 <b>,</b> 093	\$833	\$3 <b>,</b> 064
Applicable income taxes (benefit)	339	252	923
Effective tax rate	31.0%	30.3%	30.1

Applicable income tax expense or (benefit) for both periods included benefits for tax-exempt income, tax-advantaged investments and general business tax credits, offset by the effect of nondeductible expenses, including goodwill.

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### RISK MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's various business activities generate liquidity, market, credit and operating risks:

- Liquidity risk is the possibility of being unable to meet all current and future financial obligations in a timely manner.
- Market risk is the possibility that changes in future market rates or prices will make the Corporation's positions less valuable.
- Credit risk is the possibility of loss from borrowers and counterparties failing to perform according to the terms of a transaction.
- . Operating risk, among other things, includes the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside the Corporation, the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, and errors relating to transaction processing and systems.

The following discussion of the Corporation's risk management processes focuses primarily on developments since June 30, 2001. The Corporation's risk management processes for liquidity, market, credit and operating risks are described in detail in the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K,

beginning on page 20.

### LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity is managed in order to preserve stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash to meet all current and future financial obligations in a timely manner. The Corporation considers strong capital ratios, credit quality and core earnings essential to retaining high credit ratings and, consequently, cost-effective access to market liquidity. In addition, a portfolio of liquid assets, consisting of federal funds sold, deposit placements and selected highly marketable investment securities, is maintained to meet short-term demands on liquidity.

The Corporation's ability to attract wholesale funds on a regular basis and at a competitive cost is fostered by strong ratings from the major credit rating agencies. The Corporation and its principal banks had the following long- and short-term debt ratings:

	Short-Term Debt		Senior Long-Term Debt		
	S & P	Moody's	S & P	Moody's	
The Corporation (Parent)	A-1	P-1	A	Aa3	
Principal Banks	A-1	P - 1	A+	Aa2	

The Corporation's funding source mix at September 30, 2001 was consistent with that at June 30, 2001.

#### MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices, as well as the correlation among these factors and their volatility. The portfolio effect of engaging in diverse trading activities helps reduce the potential impact of market risk on earnings. Through its trading activities, the Corporation strives to take advantage of profit opportunities available in interest and exchange rate movements. In asset and liability management activities, policies are in place that are designed to closely manage structural interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk.

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Value-At-Risk-Trading Activities

The Corporation has developed policies and procedures to manage market risk through a value-at-risk measurement and control system, through a stress testing process and through dollar trading limits. The objective of this process is to quantify and manage market risk in order to limit single and aggregate exposures.

Value-at-risk is intended to measure the maximum fair value the Corporation could lose on a trading position, given a specified confidence level and time horizon. Value-at-risk limits and exposure are monitored on a daily basis for each significant trading portfolio. Stress testing is similar to value-at-risk except that the confidence level is geared to capture more extreme, less frequent market events.

The Corporation's value-at-risk calculation measures potential losses in fair value using a 99% confidence level and a one-day time horizon. This equates to 2.33 standard deviations from the mean under a normal distribution. This means that, on average, daily profits and losses are expected to exceed value-at-risk one out of every 100 overnight trading days. Value-at-risk is calculated using various statistical models and techniques for cash and derivative positions, including options.

The value-at-risk at September 30, 2001 and June 30, 2001 (in millions) is as follows:

	September 30, 2001	June 30, 2001
Risk Type		
Interest rate	\$12	\$11
Equity	1	1
Aggregate portfolio market risk	\$13	\$12
	===	===

The activities covered by the table above reflect trading and other activities, including certain overseas balance sheet positions that are managed principally as trading risk. Value-at-risk from commodity price risk and exchange rate risk was immaterial.

Interest rate risk was the predominant type of market risk incurred during the third quarter of 2001. At September 30, 2001, approximately 92% of primary market risk exposures were related to interest rate risk. Exchange rate, equity and commodity risks accounted for 8% of primary market risk exposures.

Structural Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk exposure in the Corporation's "core" business (non-trading) activities, i.e., asset/liability management ("ALM") position, is a result of reprice, option and basis risks associated with on- and off-balance sheet positions. The ALM position is measured and monitored using sophisticated and detailed risk management tools, including earnings simulation modeling and economic value of equity sensitivity analysis, to capture both near-term and longer-term interest rate risk exposures.

Earnings simulation analysis, or earnings-at-risk, measures the sensitivity of pre-tax earnings to various interest rate movements. The base-case scenario is established using the implied forward curve. The comparative scenarios assume an immediate parallel shock of the forward curve in increments of +/- 100 basis point rate movements. Numerous other scenarios are analyzed, including more gradual rising or declining rate changes and non-parallel rate shifts. Estimated earnings for each scenario are calculated over a 12-month and 24-month horizon. The interest rate scenarios are used for analytical purposes and do not necessarily represent Management's view of future market movements. Rather, these are intended to provide a measure of the degree of volatility interest rate movements may introduce into the earnings and economic value of the Corporation.

The Corporation's 12-month pre-tax earnings sensitivity profile as of September 30, 2001 and June 30, 2001 is as follows:

(In millions)	-10	0 bp	+1(	00 bp
September 30, 2001	\$	215	\$	(300)
	=====	====	===	
June 30, 2001	\$	155	\$	(163)
	=====	====	===	

The increase in earnings sensitivity during the quarter is primarily due to the longer duration of the Corporation's earning assets.

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Modeling the sensitivity of earnings to interest rate risk is highly dependent on the numerous assumptions embedded in the model. While the earnings sensitivity analysis incorporates Management's best estimate of interest rate and balance sheet dynamics under various market rate movements, the actual behavior and resulting earnings impact will likely differ from that projected.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Whenever possible, foreign currency-denominated assets are funded with liability instruments denominated in the same currency. If a liability denominated in the same currency is not immediately available or desired, a forward foreign exchange or cross-currency swap contract is used to fully hedge the risk due to cross-currency funding.

To minimize the capital impact of translation gains or losses measured on an after-tax basis, the Corporation uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exposure created by investments in overseas branches and subsidiaries.

### CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

In conducting its business operations, the Corporation is exposed to the risk that borrowers or counterparties may default on their obligations to the Corporation. These transactions create credit exposure that is reported both on and off the balance sheet. On-balance sheet credit exposure includes such items as loans. Off-balance sheet credit exposure includes unfunded credit commitments and other credit-related financial instruments.

In order to meet its credit risk management objectives, the Corporation maintains a risk profile that is diverse in terms of borrower concentrations, product type, and industry and geographic concentrations. Additional diversification of the Corporation's exposure is accomplished through syndication of credits, participations, loan sales, securitizations and other risk-reduction measures.

### OPERATING RISK MANAGEMENT

In addition to being exposed to liquidity, market and credit risk, the Corporation is also exposed to numerous types of operating risk. Operating risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from the Corporation's operations, including, but not limited to, the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside the Corporation, the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, errors relating to transaction processing and systems, and other breaches of the internal control system and compliance requirements. This risk

of loss also includes the potential legal actions that could arise as a result of the operational deficiency or as a result of noncompliance with applicable regulatory standards.

### CREDIT PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

### Selected Statistical Information

The significant components of credit risk and the related ratios, presented on a reported basis, for the periods indicated are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	September 30 2001	June 30 2001	March 3 2001
**************************************	6164 051	\$1.66 F7.6	<u> </u>
Loans outstanding	\$164,251 165,416	\$166,576 169,140	\$171 <b>,</b> 4 173 <b>,</b> 6
Average loans	103,410	109,140	1/3,0
Nonperforming loans	3,112	2,854	2,5
Other, including other real estate owned	116	97	1
Nonperforming assets	3,228	2 <b>,</b> 951	2,6
Allowance for credit losses	4,479	4,229	4,2
Net charge-offs	566	516	4
Nonperforming assets to related assets	1.96%	1.77%	1.
Allowance for credit losses/loans outstanding	2.73	2.54	2.
Allowance for credit losses/nonperforming loans	144	148	1
Net charge-offs/average loans	1.37	1.22	1.
Allowance for credit losses/net charge-offs	198	205	2

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## Loan Composition

For analytical purposes, the Corporation's loan portfolio is divided into commercial, consumer and credit card loan categories as follows for the periods indicated:

	S	eptembe 2001	ember 30 June 30 2001 2001			March 31 2001				December 2000			
(Dollars in millions)	Amo	 unt 	 % 	(1)	 mount	%1 	(1)	An	nount	~ ~ ~	(1)		Amount
Loan Category													
Commercial:													
Domestic:													
Commercial	\$	57 <b>,</b> 865		26%	\$ 59 <b>,</b> 308		26%	\$	63,071		28%	\$ 6	65 <b>,</b> 270
Real estate:													
Construction		5,706		3	6,029		3		5 <b>,</b> 775		3		5 <b>,</b> 757
Other		15,482		7	15,923		7		16,710		7	1	16,778
Lease financing		5,627		2	5,634		3		5,734		2		5,818
Foreign		6,019		3	6 <b>,</b> 726		3		6,689		3		6 <b>,</b> 837

Total commercial	90,699	41	93,620	42	97,979	43	100,460
Consumer:							
Residential real							
estate	39,813	18	40,581	18	40,561	18	40,596
Automotive-							
loans / leases	18,959	8	19,707	9	19,955	8	20,741
Other	6,380	3	6,467	3	7,415	3	7,710
Total consumer	65,152	29	66,755	30	67,931	29	69,047
Credit card:	,		,		, , , ,		, ,
On balance sheet	8,400	4	6,201	3	5,517	2	4,744
Securitized		26	56,814	25	58,515	26	62,241
Managed credit							
card	66,753	30	63,015	28	64,032	28	66,985
Total managed	\$ 222,604	100%	\$ 223,390	100% \$	229,942	100%	\$236,492
		=====		=======================================		=====	======
Total reported	\$ 164.251		\$ 166,576	5	171,427		\$174,251
	=======		=======	,	======		======

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentages shown for loan type are determined as a percentage of total managed loans.

For management purposes, the Corporation's loan portfolio is divided into Retail, Commercial Banking, First USA and other lines of business as follows for the periods indicated:

	September 30 2001		June 30 2001		March 31 2001			
(Dollars in millions)	Amount	% (1) 	Amount	(1) Am	 ount % 	(1)		
Line of Business								
Retail			\$ 75 <b>,</b> 063		\$ 76 <b>,</b> 102	33%		
Commercial Banking Other lines of business First USA:	75,000 7,480		77,602 7,710		82,233 7,575	36 3		
On balance sheet Securitized	8,400 58,353		6,201 56,814			2 26		
Managed credit								
card	66,753	30	63,015	28	64,032	28		
Total managed	\$222 <b>,</b> 604	100%	\$223 <b>,</b> 390	100%	\$229 <b>,</b> 942	100% ===		
Total reported	\$164 <b>,</b> 251		\$166 <b>,</b> 576		\$171 <b>,</b> 427			

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(1) Percentages shown for line of business are determined as a percentage of total managed loans.

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#### Commercial Portfolio Concentrations

The Corporation's commercial loan portfolio primarily comprises Corporate Banking (including syndicated credits) and Middle Market Banking loans within Commercial Banking, and also includes small business loans originated by Retail.

The more significant borrower industry concentrations of the commercial loan portfolio are as follows:

	September 30, 2001		June 3	March 3		
	Carrying		Carrying		Carrying	
(Dollars in millions)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	
Commercial real estate	\$21,188	23.4%	\$21,952	23.4%	\$22,485	
	, ,					
Wholesale trade	5 <b>,</b> 298	5.8	5 <b>,</b> 874	6.3	5 <b>,</b> 783	
Industrial materials	4 <b>,</b> 078	4.5	5 <b>,</b> 064	5.4	5 <b>,</b> 125	
Oil and gas	3,707	4.1	3,745	4.0	4,040	
Metals and products	3,574	3.9	3 <b>,</b> 793	4.1	3,841	
Consumer staples	3,473	3.8	4,311	4.6	4,308	
Other	49,381	54.5	48,881	52.2	52,397	
Total commercial	\$90 <b>,</b> 699	100.0%	\$93 <b>,</b> 620	100.0%	\$97 <b>,</b> 979	
	======		======			

### Commercial Real Estate

The commercial real estate segment of the portfolio is the largest product category and consists primarily of loans secured by real estate as well as certain loans that are real estate-related. This exposure includes loans and commitments that finance both owner-occupied and investment properties/projects.

Commercial real estate lending is conducted in several lines of business, with the majority of these loans originated by Corporate Banking primarily through its specialized National Commercial Real Estate Group. This group's focus is lending to targeted regional and national real estate developers, homebuilders and REITs/REOCs. As of September 30, 2001, this group's loan outstandings totaled \$9.2 billion, or 44%, of the commercial real estate portfolio. Middle Market Banking originates primarily owner-occupied real estate loans located in the Middle Market footprint. At September 30, 2001, commercial real estate loans totaled \$21.2 billion, or 23% of total commercial loans, compared with \$22.0 billion, or 23% of total commercial loans, at June 30, 2001.

The commercial real estate loans for the National Commercial Real Estate Group by property type are as follows:

PROPERTY-TYPE	-	•	June 3	March	
			Carrying		Carrying
(Dollars in millions)			Amount		
Retail	\$ 1,632 1,571		\$ 1,618 1,504		
Office buildings	1,298	14.0	1,342	14.5	1,346
REIT/REOC	475	5.1	938 515	5.6	991 523
LodgingOther		28.7	337 2 <b>,</b> 989	32.3	375 3 <b>,</b> 060
Total National Commercial Real Estate					
Group loans	9,243	100.0%	9,243	100.0%	9,415
Other commercial					
real estate loans (1)	11,945		12 <b>,</b> 709		13,070
Total commercial					
real estate loans	\$21,188		\$21 <b>,</b> 952		\$22,485
	======		======		======

<sup>----</sup>

The National Commercial Real Estate Group real estate portfolio is diverse, with no geographic concentrations greater than 10% of the portfolio at September 30, 2001.

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### ASSET QUALITY

### Nonperforming Assets

The Corporation defines nonperforming loans as commercial loans that are impaired and/or on nonaccrual status, consumer loans (i.e., non-credit card) greater than 90 days past due and restructured loans. These loans, along with assets primarily consisting of foreclosed real estate, represent nonperforming assets.

The Corporation's nonperforming loans by line of business and total nonperforming assets for the periods indicated are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	September 30 2001	June 30 2001	March 31 2001
Nonperforming Loans:			
Retail	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,050	\$ 959
Commercial Banking	1,901	1,752	1,544
Other lines of business	53	52	56

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprised primarily of Middle Market Banking loans secured by real estate.

Total Other, primarily other real estate owned	3 <b>,</b> 112	2,854	2,559	
	116	97	106	
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 3,228	\$ 2,951	\$ 2,665	
	======	=====	======	
Nonperforming assets/related assets	1.96%	1.77%	1.55% =====	
Loans 90 days or more past due and accruing interest: Credit Card	\$ 114	\$ 59	\$ 63	
	9	9	7	
Total	\$ 123	\$ 68	\$ 70	
	======	======	======	

The Corporation has experienced credit quality deterioration in a number of distinct market segments. The events of September 11/th/ are anticipated to adversely affect the economy, which may weaken credit quality in the coming quarters, the extent of which will be determined by the severity of the downturn. The Corporation has established processes for identifying potential problem areas of the portfolio, which currently include exposure to leveraged lending and acquisition finance activities, healthcare, automotive parts and manufacturing, business finance and leasing, professional services, miscellaneous transportation services, telecommunications and selected utilities. The Corporation will continue to monitor these potential risks.

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The Corporation's net charge-offs by line of business for the periods indicated are as follows:

		-			Tune 30, 2001		
(Dollars in millions)	Net charge-	Net charge- Average offs Balance		Net charge-	Average	Net charge-	Net charge-
Retail (1)	230	75,567	1.22	239	80,131	1.19	\$ 166 249 950
Other lines of business .		•			7,763		-
Total-Managed (1)	1,429	224,122	2.55%	1,391	226,352	2.46%	1,365
Securitized	(863)	(58,706)		(875)	(57,212)		(876
Total-Reported	\$ 566	\$ 165,416	1.37%	\$ 516	\$ 169,140	1.22%	\$ 489
	======	=======	====	======	=======	====	======

Dec	cember	31,	2000	
Net.			Net.	Net.
harge-	Ave	rage	charge-	charge-

	offs 	balance	off rate	offs 
Retail (1)	\$ 159 259	\$ 76,654 86,616	0.83% 1.20	\$ 151 109
First USA Other lines of business	887 4	65,631 7,407	5.41 -	828 3
Total-Managed (1)	1,309	236,308	2.22%	1,091
Securitized	(822)	(60,720)		(772
Total-Reported	\$ 487 =====	\$ 175 <b>,</b> 588	1.11%	\$ 319 =====

<sup>(1)</sup> September 30, 2001, June 30, 2001, and March 31, 2001 amounts exclude \$14 million, \$24 million and \$40 million, respectively, of charge-offs relating to part of a portfolio that has been accounted for as loans held at a discount, but viewed for management purposes as charge-offs. In Management's view, the inclusion of these amounts in charge-offs more accurately reflects the performance of the portfolio. See Retail LOB discussion on page 3 for further detail.

#### Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level that in Management's judgment is adequate to provide for estimated probable credit losses inherent in various on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments. This process includes deriving probable loss estimates that are based on historical loss ratios and portfolio stress testing and Management's judgment. The allowance is based on ranges of estimates and is intended to be adequate but not excessive. Each quarter, reserves are formally estimated by each line of business and reviewed by the Corporate Risk Management Department and senior management.

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The following table shows the components of, by line of business, the change in the Corporation's allowance for credit losses for the periods indicated:

(In millions)	September 30 2001	June 30 2001	March 31 2001
Line of Business			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,229	\$ 4,205	\$ 4,110
Charge-offs:			
Retail (1)	246	222	216
Commercial Banking	256	266	287
First USA (1)	123	94	78
Other lines of business	11	14	5

636	596	586
37	45	50
26	27	38
5	7	4
2	1	5
70	80	97
209	177	166
230	239	249
118	87	74
9	13	
566	516	489
247	201	244
246	239	264
118	87	74
9	13	3
620	540	585
196		(1)
\$ 4,479	\$ 4,229	\$ 4 <b>,</b> 205
	37 26 5 2 70  209 230 118 9 566  247 246 118 9 620  196	37

<sup>(1)</sup> On a reported basis.

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The composition of the Corporation's allowance for credit losses by line of business is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	September	30, 2001	June 30	, 2001	March 3	1, 2001
Retail	\$ 990	22%	\$ 949	22%	\$ 924	22%
Commercial Banking	3,067	68	3,056	72	3,058	72
First USA	397	9	197	5	197	5
Other lines of business	25	1	27	1	26	1
Total	\$ 4,479	100%	\$ 4,229	100%	\$ 4,205	100%
	======	====	======	====	======	====

Allowance as a % of

<sup>(2)</sup> Transfers to the allowance for credit losses as of September 30, 2001 primarily represent the addition of the Wachovia credit card portfolio and all periods reflect transfers from the allowance of allocable credit reserves associated with consumer loan sale transactions, including securitization transactions.

total loans:			
Retail	1.35%	1.27%	1.21%
Commercial Banking	4.09	3.94	3.72
First USA	4.73	3.18	3.58
Other lines of business	0.33	0.35	0.34
Total	2.73%	2.54%	2.45%
	====	====	====

#### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation uses a variety of derivative financial instruments in its trading, asset and liability management, and corporate investment activities, as well as to manage certain currency translation exposures of foreign operations. These instruments include interest rate, currency, equity and commodity swaps, forwards, spot, futures, options, caps, floors, forward rate agreements, and other conditional or exchange contracts, and include both exchange-traded and over-the-counter contracts.

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2001, the Corporation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended. The new standard significantly changed the accounting treatment for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives the Corporation uses in its ALM activities. The new accounting treatment for ALM derivatives is described below. Cash flows from derivative financial instruments are reported net as operating activities.

Trading Derivative Instruments

The Corporation's accounting policies for derivatives used in trading activities have not changed as the result of SFAS No. 133. A detailed discussion of accounting for trading derivative instruments is presented in the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on page 38.

#### ALM Derivative Instruments

Derivative financial instruments used in ALM activities, principally interest rate swaps, are classified as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges and are required to meet specific criteria. Such interest rate swaps are designated as ALM derivatives, and are linked to and adjust the interest rate sensitivity of a specific asset, liability, firm commitment, or anticipated transaction or a specific pool of transactions with similar risk characteristics. Interest rate swaps that do not meet these and the following criteria are designated as derivatives used in trading activities and are accounted for at estimated fair value.

Fair Value Hedge (primarily hedges of fixed rate interest-bearing instruments)—The change in fair value of both the hedging derivative and hedged item is recorded in current earnings. If a hedge is dedesignated prior to maturity, previous adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged item are recognized in earnings to match the earnings recognition pattern of the hedged item (e.g., level yield amortization if hedging an interest-bearing instrument).

Cash Flow Hedge (primarily hedges of variable rate interest-bearing instruments)—The effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivative is recorded in Accumulated Other Adjustments to Stockholders' Equity ("AOASE") and the ineffective portion directly in earnings. Amounts in AOASE are reclassified into earnings in a manner consistent with the earnings recognition pattern of the underlying hedged item (generally, reflected in interest

expense). The total amount of such reclassification into earnings is projected to be charges of \$114\$ million after-tax

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(\$180 million pre-tax) over the next twelve months. The maximum length of time exposure to the variability of future cash flows for forecasted transactions hedged is 15 months. If a hedge is dedesignated prior to maturity, previous adjustments to AOASE are recognized in earnings to match the earnings recognition pattern of the hedged item (e.g., level yield amortization if hedging an interest-bearing instrument) or immediately recognized in current earnings if the hedged item is sold. The effect on earnings from the discontinuance of cash flow hedges as the forecasted transaction was not likely to occur was immaterial.

Interest income or expense on most ALM derivatives used to manage interest rate exposure is recorded on an accrual basis, as an adjustment to the yield of the linked exposures over the periods covered by the contracts. This matches the income recognition treatment of that exposure, generally assets or liabilities carried at historical cost, that are recorded on an accrual basis. If all or part of a linked position is terminated, e.g., a linked asset is sold or prepaid, or if the amount of an anticipated transaction is likely to be less than originally expected, then the related pro rata portion of any unrecognized gain or loss on the swap is recognized in earnings at that time, and the related pro rata portion of the swap is subsequently accounted for at estimated fair value.

Hedges of the Net Investment in Foreign Operations

In order to minimize the capital impact of translation gains or losses measured on an after-tax basis, the Corporation uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exposure relating to the net investment in foreign operations. The effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivatives is recorded in AOASE as part of the cumulative translation adjustment. The amount of after-tax gains included in the cumulative translation adjustment during the nine months ended September 30, 2001, related to hedges of the foreign currency exposures of net investments in foreign operations, totaled \$7 million.

Income Resulting from Derivative Financial Instruments

The Corporation uses interest rate derivative financial instruments to reduce structural interest rate risk and the volatility of net interest margin. Net interest margin reflects the effective use of these derivatives. Without their use, net interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000, would have been lower by \$17 million and \$22 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000, net interest income would have been lower by \$38 million and \$31 million, respectively.

The amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognized for cash flow and fair value hedges in the quarter-ended September 30, 2001 was insignificant. No component of a hedging derivative instrument's gain or loss is excluded from the assessment of fair value and cash flow hedge effectiveness.

Credit Exposure Resulting from Derivative Financial Instruments

Credit exposure from derivative financial instruments arises from the risk of a counterparty default on the derivative contract. The amount of loss created by the default is the replacement cost or current fair value of the defaulted contract. The Corporation utilizes master netting agreements whenever possible

to reduce its credit exposure from counterparty defaults. These agreements allow the netting of contracts with unrealized losses against contracts with unrealized gains to the same counterparty, in the event of a counterparty default.

The table below shows the impact of these master netting agreements:

(In millions)	September 30, 20
Gross replacement cost	\$ 13,942 (10,681)
Balance sheet credit exposure	\$ 3,261 ======

Asset and Liability Management Derivatives

Access to the derivatives market is an important element in maintaining the Corporation's desired interest rate risk position. In general, the assets and liabilities generated through ordinary business activities do not naturally create offsetting positions with respect to repricing, basis or maturity characteristics. Using derivative instruments, principally plain vanilla interest rate swaps (ALM swaps), interest rate sensitivity is adjusted to maintain the desired interest rate risk profile.

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At September 30, 2001, the notional value of ALM interest rate swaps tied to specific assets or liabilities, firm commitments and forecasted transactions totaled \$14.8 billion as follows:

(In millions)	Receive Fixed	Pay	Fixed
	Pay Floating	Receive	Floating
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Cash Flow
Interest rate swaps associated with:    Investment securities	\$ 10,239 	\$ 50  	\$ 4,522
Total	\$10,239	\$ 50	\$4,522
	=====	====	=====

Interest rate swaps used to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of securities and funds borrowed will not need to be replaced at maturity, since the corresponding asset or liability will mature along with the swap. Interest rate swaps designated as an interest rate related hedge of an existing fixed rate asset or liability are fair value type hedges. Conversely, interest rate swaps designated as an interest rate hedge of an existing variable rate asset or liability are cash flow type hedges. Management designates interest rate swaps as hedges of both fixed and variable rate assets and liabilities interchangeably. The type of hedge for accounting purposes is not a strategic

consideration. The Corporation has an insignificant amount of hedges involving forecasted transactions and firm commitments, and no non-derivative instruments are designated as a hedge.

#### LOAN SECURITIZATIONS

Investors in the beneficial interests of the securitized loans have no recourse against the Corporation if cash flows generated from the securitized loans are inadequate to service the obligations of the special purposes entity which issues the beneficial interests. To help ensure that adequate funds are available in the event of a shortfall, the Corporation is required to deposit funds into cash spread accounts if excess spread falls below certain minimum levels. Spread accounts are funded from excess spread that would normally be returned to the Corporation. In addition, various forms of other credit enhancement are provided to protect more senior investor interests from loss. Credit enhancements associated with credit card securitizations, such as cash collateral or spread accounts, totaled \$198 million at September 30, 2001, and are classified on the balance sheet as other assets.

For further discussion of Bank One's loan securitization process and other related disclosures, see pages 41-42 and pages 63-65 of the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following comprised the Corporation's managed credit card loans at September 30, 2001:

•	in millions)
	med credit card loans-held in portfolio
	med credit card loans-held for future securitization
Se	eller's interest in credit card loans (investment securities)
	etal credit card loans reflected on balance sheet
Se	curities sold to investors and removed from balance sheet
Ма	naged credit card loans
-	ember 30, 2001, the estimated fair value of seller's interest and
interest-onl	y strip from credit card securitizations were as follows:
(In millio	ons)
	nterest
Interest-o	
Total i	nterests in credit card securitizations

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For analytical purposes only, income statement line items adjusted for the net impact of securitization of credit card receivables for the periods indicated are as follows:

		eported Se	ecu		ns	-	Rep	Cre
(Dollars in millions)							Th	ree Months
Net interest income-FTE basis  Provision for credit losses  Noninterest income  Noninterest expense  Net income	·	2,193 620 1,853 2,303 754		1,257 863 (395) -		3,450 1,483 1,458 2,303 754		2,242 516 1,734 2,593 581
Total average loans  Total average earning assets  Total average assets  Net interest margin		165,416 235,352 265,846 3.70%		40,887				242,516
Credit card delinquencies over 30 days as a percentage of ending credit card loan balances		3.19%		4.41%		4.25%		2.70%
balances  Net credit card charge-offs as a percentage of average credit card loan balances		1.40%		1.86%		1.80% 5.89%		1.09%
	Ni	ne Months	En	ded Septe 2001	embe	er 30,	Ni	ne Months E
Net interest income-FTE basis Provision for credit losses Noninterest income Noninterest expense Net income  Total average loans Total average earning assets Total average assets Net interest margin	\$	6,496 1,745 5,251 6,845 2,097 169,381 238,861 267,860 3.64%	\$		\$	10,002 4,359 4,359 6,845 2,097 228,083 279,219 308,218 4.79%	\$	,
Net credit card charge-offs as a percentage of average credit card loan balances		5.81%		5.94%		5.93%		5.15%

#### Capital Management

Capital represents the stockholders' investment on which the Corporation strives to generate attractive returns. It is the foundation of a cohesive risk management framework and links return with risk. Capital supports business growth and provides protection to depositors and creditors.

In conjunction with the annual financial planning process, a capital plan is established to ensure that the Corporation and all of its subsidiaries have capital structures consistent with prudent management principles and regulatory requirements.

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#### Economic Capital

An important aspect of risk management and performance measurement is the ability to evaluate the risk and return of a business unit, product or customer consistently across all lines of business. The Corporation's economic capital framework facilitates this standard measure of risk and return. Business units are assigned capital consistent with the underlying risks of their product set, customer base and delivery channels. For a more detailed discussion of Bank One's economic capital framework, see page 44 of the Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Selected Capital Ratios

The Corporation aims to maintain regulatory capital ratios, including those of the principal banking subsidiaries, in excess of the well-capitalized guidelines under federal banking regulations. The Corporation has maintained a well-capitalized regulatory position for the past several years.

The tangible common equity to tangible managed assets ratio is also monitored. This ratio adds securitized credit card loans to reported total assets and is calculated net of total intangible assets. The tangible common equity to tangible managed assets ratio was 5.8% at September 30, 2001, and June 30, 2001. Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios were 8.4% and 8.2% and 11.7% and 11.6%, respectively, at September 30, 2001, and June 30, 2001.

The Corporation's capital ratios that adhere to regulatory guidelines appear in the table below:

Se	eptember 30 2001	June 30 2001	March 31 2001	December 31 2000	Septe 20
Risk-based capital ratios:					
Tier 1 (1)	8.4%	8.2%	7.8%	7.3%	7
Total (1)	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.8	10
Common equity/managed assets		6.2	6.0	6.0	5
Tangible common equity/tangible					1
managed assets	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5
Double leverage ratio 1	.02	105	106	108	109
Dividend payout ratio	35	37	36	N/M	

N/M-Not meaningful.

The components of the Corporation's regulatory risk-based capital and risk-weighted assets are as follows:

	September 30	June 30	March 31	December
(In millions)	2001	2001	2001	2000

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes \$190 million of preferred stock called for redemption as of September 30, 2001.

Regulatory risk-based capital: Tier 1 capital Tier 2 capital	\$	21,330 8,547	\$ 21,243 8,930	\$	20,727 9,148	\$ 19,8 9,3
Total capital	 \$ 	29 <b>,</b> 877	\$ 30,173	\$	29,875	\$ 29 <b>,</b> 1
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ ===	254,943	\$ 259 <b>,</b> 372	\$ ==	266,077	\$ 270 <b>,</b> 1

In deriving Tier 1 and total capital, goodwill and other nonqualifying intangible assets are deducted as indicated:

(In millions)	_	cember 30 2001	ne 30 2001	ch 31 2001	December 2000		
Goodwill Other nonqualifying intangibles	\$	1,577 289	\$ 824 273	\$ 841 299	\$	8	
Subtotal Qualifying intangibles		1,866 442	 1,097 205	 1,140 205		1,2 2	
Total intangibles	\$	2,308	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,345	\$	1,4	

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#### Dividend Policy

The Corporation's common stock dividend policy reflects its earnings outlook, desired payout ratios, the need to maintain an adequate capital level and alternative investment opportunities. The common stock dividend payout ratio is targeted in the range of 25% - 30% of earnings over time. On October 16, 2001, the Corporation declared a quarterly common cash dividend of 21 cents per share, payable on January 1, 2002.

#### Double Leverage

Double leverage is the extent to which the Corporation's resources are used to finance investments in subsidiaries. Double leverage was 102% at September 30, 2001, 105% at June 30, 2001 and 109% at September 30, 2000. Trust Preferred Capital Securities of \$3.315 billion for the third quarter of 2001, \$2.790 billion for the second quarter of 2001, and \$2.489 billion in the prior year quarter were included in capital for purposes of this calculation.

Stock Repurchase Program and Other Capital Activities

On September 17, 2001, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to \$500 million of the Corporation's common stock. This buyback is part of the remaining 28.4 million shares of a buyback program authorized in May 1999. The timing of the purchases and the exact number of shares to be repurchased will depend on market conditions. The share repurchase program does not include specific price targets or timetables and may be suspended at any time. In the third quarter 2001 the Corporation purchased 1.5 million shares of

common stock at an average price of \$29.47 per share, leaving 26.9 million shares available for repurchase under the buyback program.

On November 1, 2001, the Corporation redeemed all outstanding preferred stock with cumulative and adjustable dividends, Series B and C, totaling \$190 million. The redemption price for both of the Series B and C preferred stock was \$100.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends totaling \$1.00 per share and \$1.083 per share, respectively.

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis included herein contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, the Corporation may make or approve certain statements in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by or with the Corporation's approval that are not statements of historical fact and may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may relate to, without limitation, the Corporation's financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance or business.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They often include the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "estimates", "targets" or words of similar meaning or future or conditional verbs such as "will", "would", "should", "could" or "may".

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Actual conditions, events or results may differ materially from those contemplated by a forward-looking statement. Factors that could cause this difference-many of which are beyond the Corporation's control-include the following, without limitation:

- Local, regional and international business or economic conditions may differ from those expected.
- The effects of and changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the Federal Reserve Board's interest rate policies may adversely affect the Corporation's business.
- . The timely development and acceptance of new products and services may be different than anticipated.
- . Technological changes instituted by the Corporation and by persons who may affect the Corporation's business may be more difficult to accomplish or more expensive than anticipated or may have unforeseen consequences.
- Acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses may be more difficult or expensive than expected.
- . The ability to increase market share and control expenses may be more difficult than anticipated.

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- Competitive pressures among financial services companies may increase significantly.
- . Changes in laws and regulations (including laws and regulations

concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance) may adversely affect the Corporation or its business.

- Changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by regulatory agencies and the Financial Accounting Standards Board, may affect expected financial reporting.
- The costs, effects and outcomes of litigation may adversely affect the Corporation or its business.
- The Corporation may not manage the risks involved in the foregoing as well as anticipated.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect subsequent circumstances or events.

#### Consolidated Balance Sheets BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

(Dollars in millions)	Sep	September 30 2001			
Assets Cash and due from banks Interest-bearing due from banks Federal funds sold and securities under resale agreements Trading assets Derivative product assets Investment securities Loans Allowance for credit losses		16,553 3,307 9,459 5,952 3,261 52,070 164,251 (4,479)	\$		
Loans, net		159,772 2,604 296 16,978			
Total assets	\$	270 <b>,</b> 252	\$		
Liabilities Deposits:  Demand Savings Time: Under \$100,000 \$100,000 and over Foreign offices	·	29,958 69,786 21,741 20,178 20,722	\$		
Total deposits		162,385 16,696 10,901 41,046			

	3 <b>,</b> 315	
Acceptances outstanding	296	
Derivative product liabilities	2,743	
Other liabilities	12,488	
Total liabilities	249,870	
Preferred stock	190	
Common stock-\$0.01 par value	12	
	9/30/01	1
Authorized	4,000,000	
Issued	1,181,382	1
Surplus	10,332	
Retained earnings	10,413	
Accumulated other adjustments to stockholders' equity	203	
Deferred compensation	(138)	
Treasury stock, at cost, 14,301,000, 21,557,000, and 25,096,000 shares,		
respectively	(630)	
Total stockholders' equity	20,382	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 270,252	\$
	========	===

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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# Consolidated Income Statements BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

	Three Months September
(In millions, except per share data)	2001
Net Interest Income:     Interest income     Interest expense	\$ 4,179 2,016
Total net interest income	2,163
Noninterest Income: Non-deposit service charges Credit card revenue Service charges on deposits Fiduciary and investment management fees Investment securities gains (losses) Trading Other income (losses)	445 767 388 190 (42) 70 35

Total noninterest income		1,853
Total revenue, net of interest expense		4,016
Provision for credit losses		620
Noninterest Expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits		1,046
Occupancy expense		175
Equipment expense		107
Outside service fees and processing		303
Marketing and development		212
Telecommunications		105
Other intangible amortization		30
Goodwill amortization		17
Other		308
Total noninterest expense before merger and restructuring		
charges		2,303
Merger-related and restructuring charges		
Total noninterest expense		2,303
Income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of		
change in accounting principle		1,093
Applicable income taxes (benefit)		339
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		754 
Net Income		754
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders' Equity		751
	===	=====
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle:		
Basic		0.64
Diluted	\$	0.64
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$	0.64
Diluted	=== \$	0.64

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Accumulated Other

-----

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus		Adjustments to Stockholders' Equity C
Balance-December 31, 1999 Net income (loss)	\$190	\$12	\$10,799	\$ 11,037 1	\$ (263)
of taxes					192 
Net income and changes in accumulated other adjustments to stockholders'					
equity Cash dividends declared:				1	192
Common stock				(1,210) (9)	
Issuance of stock  Purchase of common stock			(146)		
Employee Stock Program			(59)		
Other			(10)		
Balance-September 30, 2000	\$190 ====	\$12 ===	\$10,584 =====	\$ 9,819	\$ (71) =====
Balance-December 31, 2000  Net income	\$190	\$12	\$10,487	\$ 9,060 2,097	\$ (5)
of taxes					382
hedge derivative securities net of taxes					(171)
and taxes					(3)
Net income and changes in accumulated other adjustments to stockholders'					
equity  Cash dividends declared:				2,097	208
Common stock				(735) (9)	
Issuance of stock			(157)		
Other			2		
Balance-September 30, 2001	\$190 ====	\$12 ===	\$10,332 ======	\$ 10,413 ======	\$ 203 =====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

(In millions) Cash Flows from Operating Activities Net income ..... Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization ..... Cumulative effect of accounting change ..... Provision for credit losses ..... Investment securities losses, net ...... Net decrease (increase) in net derivative product assets ...... Net (increase) decrease in trading assets ..... Net increase in other assets ..... Net increase in other liabilities ..... Merger-related and restructuring charges ..... Other operating adjustments ...... Net cash provided by operating activities ..... Cash Flows from Investing Activities Net increase in federal funds sold and securities under resale agreements ...... Securities available for sale: Purchases ..... Maturities ..... Sales ..... Credit card receivables securitized ...... Net decrease (increase) in loans ..... Purchase of Wachovia credit card business ..... Loan recoveries ..... Additions to premises and equipment ...... Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment ...... All other investing activities, net ...... Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities ..... Cash Flows from Financing Activities Net (decrease) increase in deposits ..... Net increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and securities under repurchase agreements ..... Net (decrease) in other short-term borrowings ..... Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt ..... Repayment of long-term debt ..... Purchase of common stock for treasury ..... Cash dividends paid ...... Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred capital securities ...... Proceeds from issuance of common and treasury stock ..... All other financing activities, net ......

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities ......

Effec	ct of	Excl	nange	Rate	Chang	ges on	Cash	and	Cash	Equi	vale	nts	• • • •	 	• • • •	• • • •	 	 • • •	
Net (	Decr	rease	) Inci	rease	in Ca	ash an	d Cas	h Eq	uival	ents				 			 	 	
						Begin		_											
Cash	and	Cash	Eauiv	zalent	s at	End o	f Per	iod						 			 	 	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

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# NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidated financial statements of Bank One have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes that could differ from actual results. Certain prior-year financial statement information has been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

Although the interim amounts are unaudited, they do reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Because the results from commercial banking operations are so closely related and responsive to changes in economic conditions, fiscal policy and monetary policy, and because the results for the investment securities and trading portfolios are largely market-driven, the results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the entire year.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Note 2-New and Pending Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Effective April 1, 2001, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 140"). On July 23, 2001, the FASB issued a Technical Bulletin that will delay the effective date of certain provisions of SFAS No. 140 relating to isolation in bankruptcy for banks subject to FDIC receivership and for certain other financial institutions. For these entities, the isolation provisions would be effective for transfers of financial assets occurring after December 31, 2001, except for transfers involving revolving credits such as credit card securitizations. An additional transition period was granted for securitizations involving revolving credits that ends three months after the earliest date at which sufficient approvals can be obtained to permit the necessary changes to existing master trusts to meet the isolation provisions, but in no event extend later than June 30, 2006. The new standard also provides revised guidance for an entity to be considered a qualifying special purpose entity ("QSPE") and requires additional disclosures concerning securitization activities and

collateral. The impact of adopting SFAS No. 140 was not significant to the Corporation's financial position or net income.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Effective January 1, 2001, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 133"), as amended. The new standard significantly changed the accounting treatment for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives the Corporation uses in its asset and liability management activities. The Corporation's accounting for derivatives used in trading activities has not changed as the result of SFAS No. 133. Hedging derivatives are now recognized on the balance sheet at fair value as either assets or liabilities. Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, is calculated and recorded in current earnings. The accounting for the effective portion of the change in value of a hedging derivative is based on the nature of the hedge. See "Derivative Financial Instruments" on page 31 for detailed information on the Corporation's strategy in using derivative instruments in its asset and liability management and trading activities, as well as the new accounting principles and disclosure for derivative instruments pursuant to SFAS No. 133.

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Recognition and Impairment of Certain Investments

Effective April 1, 2001, the Corporation adopted Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-20, "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets" ("EITF No. 99-20"). Under EITF No. 99-20, impairment on certain beneficial interests in securitized assets must be recognized when the asset's fair value is below its carrying value and there has been an adverse change in estimated cash flows. The effect of adopting EITF No. 99-20 was a one-time, non-cash charge to earnings of \$44 million after-tax (\$69 million pre-tax) or \$0.04 per diluted share. This charge has been presented as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the income statement. The securities impacted by EITF No. 99-20 primarily involved collateralized debt obligations.

Business Combinations and Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In July 2001, SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141") and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142") were issued. SFAS No. 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for under the purchase method and addresses the initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination. SFAS No. 142 addresses the initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets acquired outside of a business combination and the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. SFAS No. 142 provides that intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized and that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives not be amortized, but rather be tested at least annually for impairment. SFAS No. 142 is effective January 1, 2002 for calendar year companies, however, any acquired goodwill or intangible assets recorded in transactions closed subsequent to June 30, 2001 will be subject immediately to the nonamortization and amortization provisions of SFAS No. 142. As required under SFAS No. 142, the Company will discontinue the amortization of goodwill with an expected net carrying value of \$789 million at the date of adoption and annual amortization of \$70 million that resulted from business combinations prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 141. However, the Company continues to evaluate the additional effect, if any, that adoption of SFAS No. 141 and SFAS No. 142 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS No. 144"), which is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 144 addresses the financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. The Corporation currently believes that the impact, if any, of adopting this statement will not be significant to its financial position and net income.

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#### Note 3-Earnings per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Except when the effect would be antidilutive, the diluted EPS calculation includes shares that could be issued under outstanding stock options and the employee stock purchase plan, and common shares that would result from the conversion of convertible preferred stock.

		ee Mont Septe	mber	30	Nine M Sep				
(In millions, except per share data)	2	2001 	2	000	2001				
Basic: Income before cumulative effect of accounting change  Cumulative effect of accounting change	·	754 	·	581 	\$ 2,14 (4				
Net income  Preferred stock dividends		754 (3)		581 (3)	2 <b>,</b> 09				
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders' equity	\$	751 ====	\$		\$ 2,08 =====				
Diluted: Income before cumulative effect of accounting change Cumulative effect of accounting change		754 	·	581 	\$ 2,14 (4				
Net income (loss)		754  (3)		581 1 (3)	2,09 - (				
Diluted income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$	751 ====	\$	579 ====	\$ 2,08 =====				
Average shares outstanding	1	1,168		1,156	1,16				
Stock options		7  1		8 3 	_				
Average shares outstanding assuming full dilution	1	1,176 =====		1,167 =====	1,17 =====				

Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in

accounting principle:			
Basic	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.8
	======	======	
Diluted	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.8
	======	======	=====
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.7
	======	======	=====
Diluted	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.7
	======	======	

#### Note 4-Acquisition

On July 27, 2001 the Corporation completed its cash purchase of Wachovia's approximately \$7.5 billion portfolio of consumer credit card receivables. The acquisition was accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The first component of the transaction was the primary portfolio of \$6.2 billion in receivables of credit card holders who are not customers of Wachovia's retail bank. The second component was the agent bank portfolio of \$1.3 billion. On September 7, 2001 the Corporation announced its agreement with Wachovia to end the agent bank relationship and sell back to Wachovia the approximately \$1.3 billion of consumer credit card receivables of customers who also have a Wachovia retail banking relationship. Under the terms of the agreement, Wachovia paid a \$350 million termination fee and will reimburse the Corporation for the premium paid for the repurchased receivables and conversion costs related to the repurchase. The Corporation expects the primary Wachovia portfolio to add approximately \$100 million annually to after-tax earnings.

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#### Note 5-Second Quarter 2000 Restructuring Charge

Actions under this restructuring plan have been completed, with only payments of identified obligations remaining, which consist primarily of lease obligations. Unpaid amounts totaled \$59 million as of September 30, 2001, and will be paid as required over the contract period.

#### Note 6-Business Segments

The information presented on page 2 is consistent with the content of operating segments data provided to the Corporation's management. The Corporation's management currently does not use product group revenues to assess consolidated results. Aside from investment management and insurance products, product offerings are tailored to specific customer segments. As a result, the aggregation of product revenues and related profit measures across lines of business is not available.

During the third quarter, certain organizational changes were made impacting the Corporate Investments and Commercial Banking businesses. The tax-oriented portfolio of Corporate Investments was transferred to Commercial Banking, while the principal investments and fixed income portfolios were transferred to Corporate/Unallocated. All results for prior periods conform to the current line of business organization.

Aside from the United States, no single country or geographic region generates a significant portion of the Corporation's revenues or assets. In addition, there are no single customer concentrations of revenue or profitability.

Data presented in the line of business tables prior to the caption entitled "Financial Performance" are included in the "Business Segments" section (see pages 2-19 for details).

Note 7-Interest Income and Interest Expense

Details of interest income and expense are as follows:

	Sept	onths Ended ember 30
(In millions)	2001	
Interest Income		
Loans, including fees	\$ 3,191	\$ 3,919 \$
Bank balances	19	138
Federal funds sold and securities under resale agreements	96	168
Trading assets	78	139
Investment securities	795	821
Total	4,179	5 <b>,</b> 185
Interest Expense		
Deposits	1,163	1,619
Federal funds purchased and securities under repurchase		
agreements	145	311
Other short-term borrowings	113	319
Long-term debt	595	728
Total	2,016	2 <b>,</b> 977
Net Interest Income	2,163	2,208
Provision for credit losses	620	516
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	\$ 1,543 ======	\$ 1,692 \$

Note 8-Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments as of September 30, 2001 have not materially changed on a relative basis from the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments disclosed as of December 31, 2000.

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Note 9-Guaranteed Preferred Beneficial Interest in the Corporation's Junior Subordinated Debt

As of September 30, 2001 the Corporation has sponsored ten trusts with a total aggregate issuance of \$3.315 billion in trust preferred securities as follows:

	Trust Pr	eferred			r Subordina
(Dollars in millions)		Initial quidation Value	Distribution Rate	Initial Principal Amount	Matur
Capital VI	September 28, 2001	\$525	7.20%	\$541.2	October 15
Capital V	January 30, 2001	300	8.00%	309.3	January 30
Capital IV	August 30, 2000	160	plus 1.50%	164.9	September
Capital III	August 30, 2000	475	8.75%	489.7	September
Capital II	August 8, 2000	280	8.50%	288.7	August 15,
Capital I	September 20, 1999	575	8.00%	593	September
NBD Capital 1	January 31, 1997	250	3-mo LIBOR plus 0.55%	258	February 1
First USA			-		
Capital Trust I (2) First Chicago NBD Institutional	December 20, 1996	200	9.33%	206.2	January 15
Capital A	December 3, 1996	500	7.95%	515	December 1
Capital B	December 5, 1996	250	7.75%	258	December 1

<sup>(1)</sup> Redeemable at any time subject to approval by the Federal Reserve Board.

These trust preferred securities are tax-advantaged issues that qualify for Tier 1 capital treatment. Distributions on these securities are included in interest expense on long-term debt. Each of the trusts is a statutory business trust organized for the sole purpose of issuing trust securities and investing the proceeds thereof in junior subordinated debentures of the Corporation, the sole asset of each trust. The preferred trust securities of each trust represent preferred beneficial interests in the assets of the respective trusts and are subject to mandatory redemption upon payment of the junior subordinated debentures held by the trust. The common securities of each trust are wholly owned by the Corporation. Each trust's ability to pay amounts due on the trust preferred securities is solely dependent upon the Corporation making payment on the related junior subordinated debentures. The Corporation's obligations under the junior subordinated securities and other relevant trust agreements, in aggregate, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Corporation of each respective trust's obligations under the trust securities issued by such trust.

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Note 10-Supplemental Disclosures for Accumulated Other Adjustments to Stockholders' Equity

Accumulated other adjustments to stockholders' equity is as follows:

(In millions)

<sup>(2)</sup> The Corporation paid a premium of \$36 million to repurchase \$193 million of these securities in 1997.

Fair value adjustment on investment securities-available for sale:  Balance, beginning of period
Change in fair value, net of taxes of \$(222) and \$24, for the nine months ended  September 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes of \$8 and \$(131), for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively
Balance, end of period
Fair value adjustment on derivative instruments-cash flow type hedges:  Balance, beginning of period
Transition adjustment at January 1, 2001, net of taxes of \$56
Net change in fair value associated with current period hedging activities, net of taxes of \$65, for the nine months ended September 30, 2001
Net reclassification into earnings, net of taxes of \$29, for the nine months ended  September 30, 2001
Balance, end of period
Accumulated translation adjustment:  Balance, beginning of period
Translation gain (losses), net of hedge results and taxes
Balance, end of period
Total accumulated other adjustments to stockholders' equity

#### Note 11-Contingent Liabilities

The Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various legal proceedings, including certain class actions, arising out of the normal course of business or operations. In certain of these proceedings, which are based on alleged violations of consumer protection, securities, banking, insurance and other laws, rules or principles, substantial money damages are asserted against the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Since the Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries, which are regulated by one or more federal and state regulatory authorities, are the subject of numerous examinations and reviews by such authorities, the Corporation also is and will be, from time to time, normally engaged in various disagreements with regulators, related primarily to its financial services businesses. The Corporation has also received certain tax deficiency assessments. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, the Corporation cannot state what the eventual outcome of pending matters will be; however, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, Management does not believe that liabilities arising from these matters, if any, will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Corporation.

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#### Note 12-Investment Securities

The following is a summary of the available for sale investment portfolio:

September 30, 2001 (In millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Un Los
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,445	\$ 33	\$ (
U.S. government agencies	21,124	490	
States and political subdivisions	1,281	39	
Interests in credit card securitized receivables	18,382	77	
Other debt securities	5,162	41	(
Equity securities (1)	2,458	2	(
Total available for sale securities	\$49,842	\$682	Ş (
	======	====	==
Venture capital and other investments (2)			

Total investment securities .....

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# Selected Statistical Information BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Average Balances/Net Interest Margin/Rates

Three Months Ended		Septe	ember 30,	2001	
(Income and rates on tax-equivalent basis) (Dollars in millions)	Average Balance	Ir	nterest	Average Rate	Av Ba
Assets					
Short-term investments	\$ 12 <b>,</b> 704	\$	117	3.65%	\$ 1
Trading assets	6,982		78	4.43	
Investment securities:					
U.S. government and federal agencies	21,655		312	5.72	2
States and political subdivisions	1,303		25	7.61	
Other	27,292		473	6.88	2
Total investment securities	50,250		810	6.40	
Loans: (1)	•		3,204	7.68	16
Total earning assets (2)	235,352	\$	4,209		23
Allowance for credit losses	(4,499)	===		=====	(4
Other assets	34,993				33
Total assets	\$ 265 <b>,</b> 846				\$26

<sup>(1)</sup> The fair values of certain securities for which market quotations were not available were estimated.

<sup>(2)</sup> The fair values of certain securities reflect liquidity and other market-related factors, and includes investments accounted for at fair value consistent with specialized industry practice.

	=======		==:
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Deposits-interest-bearing:			
Savings	\$ 14,969	\$ 42	1.11% \$
Money market	53 <b>,</b> 189	305	2.28
Time	42,891	621	5.74
Foreign offices (3)	21,817	195	3.55
Total deposits-interest-bearing	132,866	1,163	3.47 1
Federal funds purchased and securities under repurchase			
agreements	17,038	145	3.38
Other short-term borrowings	11,217	113	4.00
Long-term debt (4)	42 <b>,</b> 862	595	5.51
Total interest-bearing liabilities	203,983		
		=======	=====
Demand deposits	28,576		
Other liabilities	13,203		
Preferred stock	190		
Common stockholders' equity	19 <b>,</b> 894		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			\$
			==:
<pre>Interest income/earning assets (2)</pre>		\$ 4,209	7.10%
Interest expense/earning assets		2,016	3.40
Net interest margin		\$ 2,193	
		=======	=====

<sup>(1)</sup> Nonperforming loans are included in average balances used to determine the average rate.

(4) Includes trust preferred capital securities.

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ember	Sep	00	ember 31, 200	Dec		rch 31, 2001	Ма
Inter	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest	Average Balance
\$ 3 1	\$ 18,673 8,252	6.65% 6.54	\$ 272 101	\$ 16,272 6,140	6.14% 5.90	\$ 185 83	\$ 12,221 5,703
2	12,163 1,308 28,861	6.14 7.75 8.37	228 25 620	14,765 1,283 29,485	5.75 7.67 7.70	274 24 572	19,327 1,269 30,141
	42,332	7.63	 873	45,533	6.95	870	50,737

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes tax-equivalent adjustments based on federal income tax rate of 35%.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes international banking facilities' deposit balances in domestic offices and balances of Edge Act and overseas offices.

173 <b>,</b> 677	3,816	8.91	175 <b>,</b> 588	3,961 	8.97	173,259	3,9
242,338	\$4,954 =====	8.29% =====	243,533	\$5,207 =====	8.51% =====	242,516	\$ 5,2
(4,216) 31,392			(3,499) 33,319			(3,036) 33,534	
\$ 269,514 ======			\$ 273,353 ======			\$273,014 ======	
\$ 15,491	\$ 51	1.34%	\$ 15,543	\$ 57	1.46%	\$ 16 <b>,</b> 287	\$
47,006 47,267 24,081	384 743 342	3.31 6.38 5.76	47,084 47,480 25,950	429 759 397	3.62 6.36 6.09	47,080 45,906 26,228	4 7 4
	1,520	4.61		1,642	4.80	135,501	1,6
17,129 18,252 41,781	231 283 702	5.47 6.29 6.81	18,564 17,833 41,395	284 292 742	6.09 6.51 7.13	19,331 18,933 41,018	3 3 7
211,007	\$2,736	 5.26% =====	213,849	\$2,960	 5.51% =====	214,783	\$ 2,9
26,827 12,675 190 18,815			27,194 12,943 190 19,177			26,456 12,706 190 18,879	
\$ 269,514 ======			\$ 273,353 ======			\$273,014 ======	
	2,736	8.29% 4.58		2,960	8.51% 4.84		\$ 5,2 2,9
	\$2,218	3.71%		\$2 <b>,</b> 247	3.67%		\$ 2,2

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## Selected Statistical Information

## BANK ONE CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

#### Average Balances/Net Interest Margin/Rates

\_\_\_\_

Nine Months Ended	Sept	September 30, 2001			
(Income and rates on tax-equivalent basis) (Dollars in millions)	 Average Balance	In	terest	Average Rate	
Assets Short-term investments Trading assets Investment securities:	13,327 6,658	\$	474 246	4.76% 4.94	_

\_\_\_\_

U.S. government and federal agencies	20,340 1,279 27,876	868 72 1,490	5.71 7.53 7.15
Total investment securities	49,495 169,381	2,430 10,428	6.56 8.23
Total earning assets (2)	238,861	\$ 13,578	7.60%
Allowance for credit losses	(4,320) 33,319		
Total assets			
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Deposits-interest-bearing: Savings	49,726 45,253 22,885	\$ 138 1,019 2,052 786	1.19% 2.74 6.06 4.59
Total deposits-interest-bearing  Federal funds purchased and securities under repurchase agreements  Other short-term borrowings  Long-term debt (4)	133,311 17,019 14,806 42,282	3,995 553 594 1,940	4.01 4.34 5.36 6.13
Total interest-bearing liabilities	207,418	\$ 7,082	4.56%
Demand deposits Other liabilities Preferred stock Common stockholders' equity	27,999 12,974 190 19,279		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 267,860 ======		
Interest income/earning assets (2)		\$ 13,578 7,082	7.60% 3.96
Net interest margin		\$ 6,496	3.64%

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#### FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

<sup>(1)</sup> Nonperforming loans are included in average balances used to determine the average rate.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes tax-equivalent adjustments based on federal income tax rate of 35%.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes international banking facilities' deposit balances in domestic offices and balances of Edge Act and overseas offices.

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes trust preferred capital securities.

Washington, D.C. 20549
(Mark One)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2001
OR
[_] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission file number 001-15323
BANK ONE CORPORATION
(exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
DELAWARE 31-0738296
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
1 BANK ONE PLAZA CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60670
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
312-732-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes X No
Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes

of common stock, as of October 31, 2001.

Class Number of Shares Outstanding Common Stock \$0.01 par value 1,166,044,287

Form 10-Q Cross-Reference Index

# PART I-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets-September 30, 2001 and 2000, and December 31, 2000

Consolidated Income Statements— Three months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000 Nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity-Nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows-Nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Selected Statistical Information

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

PART II-OTHER INFORMATION

- ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings
- ITEM 2. Changes in Securities
- ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
- ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders
- ITEM 5. Other Information
- ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Signatures

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#### PART II-OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings \_\_\_\_\_\_

None

ITEM 2. Changes in Securities

None

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities \_\_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None

ITEM 5. Other Information

None

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

\_\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Exhibit 12-Statement re computation of ratios.
- The Registrant filed the following Current Reports on Form 8-K (b) during the quarter ended September 30, 2001.

Date	Item Reported
July 17, 2001	Registrant's July 17, 2001 press release announcing its 2001 second quarter earnings.
July 27, 2001	Registrant's July 26, 2001 press release announcing highlights of its investor and analyst presentations that day.
September 7, 2001	Registrant's September 7, 2001 press release announcing that it and Wachovia Corporation will end their agent bank relationship.
September 17, 2001	Registrant's September 17, 2001 press release announcing its plan to repurchase up to \$500 million of its common stock.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BANK ONE CORPORATION

Date November 14, 2001 /s/ James Dimon

James Dimon
Principal Executive Officer

Date November 14, 2001 /s/ Charles W. Scharf
Principal Financial Officer

Date November 14, 2001 /s/ Melissa J. Moore
Principal Accounting Officer

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BANK ONE CORPORATION

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number Description of Exhibit

12 -Statement re computation of ratios.

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