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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORP

Form 10-Q

May 15, 2001

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934 FOR QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

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

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-6366

FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

RHODE ISLAND  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

05-0341324  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

100 FEDERAL STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
(Address of principal executive office)

02110  
(Zip Code)

(617) 434-2200  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, 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 reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES    X                    NO  
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The number of shares of common stock of the Registrant outstanding as of April 30, 2001 was 1,083,077,317.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
FORM 10-Q FOR QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2001  
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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FleetBoston Financial Corporation (FleetBoston or the Corporation), a diversified financial services company with \$200 billion in assets headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, is currently the seventh-largest financial holding company in the United States based on total assets. Among its key lines of business are commercial banking; consumer banking; investment banking and investment services; principal investing; securities brokerage, market-making and clearing services; credit cards; and full service banking in Latin America.

On March 1, 2001, FleetBoston completed its acquisition of Summit Bancorp. (Summit). Additional information concerning the Summit acquisition is included in Note 3 to the Financial Statements. The acquisition was accounted for as a pooling of interests and, accordingly, the information included in this discussion and analysis presents the combined results of FleetBoston and Summit as though the two companies had operated as a combined entity for all periods presented. This discussion and analysis updates, and should be read in conjunction with, FleetBoston's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K and its Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts		
EARNINGS		
Net interest income (FTE) (a)	\$ 1,936	\$ 2,066
Noninterest income	1,524	2,820
Noninterest expense	2,853	2,745
Provision for credit losses	315	320
Net income	142	1,076

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PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic earnings	\$ .12	\$ .99
Diluted earnings	.12	.97
Cash dividends declared	.33	.30
Book value	17.38	15.97

RATIOS		
Return on average assets	.27%	1.84%
Return on average common equity	2.80	25.20
Total equity to assets (period-end)	9.15	7.91
Tangible common equity to assets	6.93	5.72
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	7.96	7.02
Total risk-based capital ratio	11.74	11.03
Leverage ratio	7.89	6.75

AT MARCH 31		
Total assets	\$211,741	\$225,762
Loans and leases	131,640	141,373
Deposits	127,989	134,785
Stockholders' equity	19,378	17,864
Nonperforming assets	1,245	1,039

- (a) The fully taxable equivalent (FTE) adjustment included in net interest income was \$17 million and \$18 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.

Earnings for the first quarter of 2001 included approximately \$718 million (\$453 million after-tax) of charges incurred in connection with the Summit acquisition. These charges consisted of \$408 million (\$268 million after-tax) of merger and restructuring charges, \$45 million (\$27 million after-tax) of merger integration costs and a \$265 million (\$158 million after-tax) loss from the sale of approximately \$8 billion of low-margin securities in connection with a repositioning of the combined balance sheet. First quarter results also reflected an estimated loss of \$327 million (\$225 million after-tax) from the sale of the mortgage banking business. Additionally, FleetBoston recorded \$79 million (\$50 million after-tax) of restructuring charges related to a reorganization of its capital markets-related businesses. The 2000 period included \$366 million (\$209 million after-tax) of gains from divestitures, and \$100 million (\$60 million after-tax) of merger integration costs.

Excluding the nonrecurring items discussed above, net income for the first quarter of 2001 was \$870 million, or \$.79 per diluted share, a 6% decrease from net income of \$927 million and \$.84 per diluted share in the first quarter of 2000. This decrease was due mainly to a significant drop in capital markets revenue associated with the slowdown experienced in U.S. capital markets in the second half of 2000 and the first three months of 2001, partly offset by a drop in revenue-related compensation costs. The decline in capital markets-related earnings was partly offset by improved results in International Banking, Commercial Finance, Consumer Lending, Credit Card and Fleet Meehan Specialist.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INTEREST INCOME

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
FTE basis		
In millions		

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Interest income	\$3,918	\$4,116
Tax-equivalent adjustment	17	18
Interest expense	1,999	2,068
-----		
Net interest income	\$1,936	\$2,066
=====		

Net interest income decreased \$130 million in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the same period a year ago, primarily due to the impact of the divestiture of \$9 billion of loans and \$13 billion of low-cost deposits throughout 2000 in connection with the previously disclosed BankBoston merger.

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NET INTEREST MARGIN AND INTEREST RATE SPREAD

=====				
Three months ended March 31	2001		2000	
FTE basis	Average		Average	
Dollars in millions	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate
-----				
Securities	\$ 32,480	6.93%	\$ 35,542	6.47%
Loans and leases:				
Domestic	115,507	8.76	128,239	8.55
International	18,260	11.91	14,805	13.99
Due from brokers/dealers	3,389	5.32	3,924	5.26
Mortgages held for sale	2,765	7.25	1,259	8.06
Other	10,955	8.37	16,760	5.74
-----				
Total interest earning assets	183,356	8.64	200,529	8.28
-----				
Deposits	98,670	4.41	108,355	4.03
Short-term borrowings	22,915	6.37	31,076	5.64
Due to brokers/dealers	3,672	6.24	5,066	5.39
Long-term debt	31,021	6.61	29,475	6.50
-----				
Interest bearing liabilities	156,278	5.18	173,972	4.78
-----				
Interest rate spread		3.46		3.50
Interest-free sources of funds	27,078		26,557	
-----				
Total sources of funds	\$183,356	4.41%	\$200,529	4.14%
-----				
Net interest margin		4.23%		4.14%
=====				

The 9 basis point increase in net interest margin from the prior year quarter was primarily attributable to a strategic repositioning of the balance sheet for a lower interest rate environment, as well as the elimination of low-yielding earning assets that were previously necessary to support the higher level of activities in FleetBoston's investment banking operation. Partially offsetting this improvement was the impact of divestitures.

Average securities decreased \$3.1 billion to \$32.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2001, primarily due to the sale of \$8 billion of low-margin securities subsequent to the Summit merger.

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Average domestic loans and leases decreased \$12.7 billion to \$115.5 billion for the first quarter of 2001, compared with \$128.2 billion for the first quarter of 2000, primarily driven by the divestiture of \$9 billion of loans throughout 2000, commercial loan sales and securitizations in the fourth quarter of 2000, and lower domestic commercial loan levels. These declines were offset, in part, by strong growth in lease financing receivables. Average international loans and leases increased \$3.5 billion to \$18.3 billion due to commercial loan growth, primarily in Brazil.

The \$1.5 billion increase in average mortgages held for sale compared to the first quarter of 2000 resulted from higher mortgage production in the second half of 2000 and first quarter of 2001, caused by a decline in mortgage interest rates. The decrease in mortgage rates caused average yields on mortgages held for sale to decrease 81 basis points.

Average other interest earning assets decreased \$5.8 billion to \$11 billion for the first quarter of 2001, primarily as a result of the previously mentioned elimination of low-yielding earning assets used to support investment banking operations.

The \$9.7 billion decrease in average interest bearing deposits compared to the first quarter of 2000 mainly reflects the impact of the \$13 billion divestiture during the course of 2000, offset, in part, by an increase in international interest bearing deposits.

The \$8.2 billion decrease in average short-term borrowings is mainly attributable to the elimination of low-yielding liabilities that were previously necessary to support investment banking operations, and a change in funding mix, which resulted in a \$1.5 billion increase in average long-term debt. Also contributing to the decrease in average short-term borrowings was a decrease in the availability and use of treasury, tax and loan borrowings.

### NONINTEREST INCOME

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
Banking fees and commissions	\$ 390	\$ 405
Investment services revenue	388	526
Processing-related revenue	188	160
Credit card revenue	164	166
Capital markets revenue	94	1,060
Other noninterest income	300	503
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>\$1,524</b>	<b>\$2,820</b>

The 46% decrease in noninterest income for the first quarter of 2001 compared to the same period in 2000 primarily reflects the effect of the capital markets slowdown on FleetBoston's capital markets and investment services businesses, as well as the absence of 2000 divestiture gains. In addition, first quarter 2001 capital markets revenue includes the previously mentioned \$265 million loss on the sale of low-margin securities related to balance sheet repositioning subsequent to the Summit acquisition. These decreases were offset, in part, by \$146 million of gains related to additional consideration received on the 2000 branch divestitures and the sales of several small businesses.

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### BANKING FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Banking fees and commissions, which include fees received for cash management, deposit accounts, electronic banking and other service fees, decreased \$15 million, or 4%, to \$390 million for the first quarter of 2001, primarily the result of lower deposit fees following the divestitures of \$13 billion of deposits throughout 2000. Partially offsetting this decrease was a rise in cash management fees related to a higher volume of business.

### INVESTMENT SERVICES REVENUE

Three months ended March 31 In millions	2001	2000
Investment management revenue	\$247	\$260
Brokerage fees and commissions	141	266
<b>Total investment services revenue</b>	<b>\$388</b>	<b>\$526</b>

Investment services revenue decreased \$138 million, or 26%, to \$388 million for the three months ended

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March 31, 2001. Changes in the components of investment management revenue are discussed below. The \$125 million, or 47%, decline in brokerage fees and commissions was driven by the adverse market conditions experienced at both Quick & Reilly and Robertson Stephens in the first quarter of 2001, compared to the exceptionally strong markets in the prior year period.

### Investment Management Revenue

Three months ended March 31 In millions	2001	2000
Private Clients Group	\$ 98	\$101
Institutional businesses	43	44
International	38	41
Columbia Management Company	27	27
Quick & Reilly	22	29
Mutual Fund & Investment	16	16
Other	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$247</b>	<b>\$260</b>

The 5% decline in investment management revenue in the first quarter of 2001, compared to the same period in 2000, was largely driven by adverse market conditions experienced during the quarter, which resulted in a decline in the market value of assets under management. At March 31, 2001, assets under management amounted to \$128 billion, compared to \$138 billion at March 31, 2000.

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### PROCESSING-RELATED REVENUE

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
Mortgage banking revenue, net	\$107	\$ 90
Student loan servicing fees	42	39
Other	39	31
<b>Total processing-related revenue</b>	<b>\$188</b>	<b>\$160</b>

Processing-related revenue increased \$28 million, or 17.5%, in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the first quarter of 2000, reflecting increases in all categories, most notably mortgage banking revenue, which is more fully discussed below. Student loan servicing fees increased at AFSA Data Corporation (AFSA), FleetBoston's student loan servicing subsidiary, as accounts serviced increased approximately 6% from the first quarter of 2000. AFSA is the largest student loan servicer in the United States, with 7.7 million accounts and over \$76 billion of loans serviced. Other processing-related revenue increased \$8 million, or 26%, to \$39 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001, due to the acquisition of Curtis & Associates, Inc. in the third quarter of 2000.

#### Mortgage Banking Revenue, Net

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
Net loan servicing revenue	\$ 169	\$ 161
Mortgage production revenue	17	26
Gains on trading derivatives	43	--
Mortgage servicing rights amortization	(122)	(97)
<b>Total mortgage banking revenue, net</b>	<b>\$ 107</b>	<b>\$ 90</b>

Net mortgage banking revenue increased \$17 million in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the first quarter of 2000, due mainly to gains from trading derivatives that were previously accounted for as hedges. As part of FleetBoston's adoption of SFAS No. 133, these positions were designated as trading as of January 1, 2001. This gain was offset, in part, by an increase in mortgage servicing rights (MSR) amortization recorded in the first quarter of 2001, primarily related to the declining rate environment, which reduces the value of MSRs.

On April 2, 2001, FleetBoston announced a definitive agreement to sell its mortgage banking business. The sale is expected to close during the second quarter of 2001, and an estimated pre-tax loss on the sale of approximately \$327 million (\$225 million after-tax) was recorded in other noninterest expense in the first quarter of 2001. FleetBoston will continue to originate mortgage loans through its retail banking branches.

### CAPITAL MARKETS REVENUE

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Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
Market-making revenue	\$ 197	\$ 221
Foreign exchange revenue	43	46
Advisory fees	41	162
Underwriting revenue	40	256
Syndication/agency fees	40	40
Trading profits and commissions	3	80
Principal investing	(57)	313
Securities losses	(213)	(58)
Total capital markets revenue	\$ 94	\$ 1,060

Excluding the previously mentioned securities losses of \$265 million from balance sheet repositioning, more fully described below, capital markets revenue showed a significant decrease, falling \$701 million, or 66%, compared to the first quarter of 2000. Nearly all categories of capital markets revenue declined from the extraordinary levels recorded in the first quarter of 2000. Revenues from capital markets activities are impacted by a variety of factors, including the condition of the economy, interest rates and equity markets. The significant slowdown in capital markets activities experienced in the first quarter is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. As such, future levels of capital markets revenue cannot be predicted with certainty.

The \$24 million, or 11%, decrease in market-making revenue resulted from decreased transaction volumes at Quick & Reilly and Robertson Stephens, offset, in part,

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by increased activity at Fleet Meehan Specialist, where average daily trading volumes increased 58% over the first quarter of 2000. Average trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) increased in 2001 compared to 2000 levels for the same period. Included in Fleet Meehan Specialist is the former M.J. Meehan & Co., the NYSE specialist firm acquired by FleetBoston in October 2000.

Advisory fees decreased \$121 million from the first quarter of 2000. This decrease reflects a lower level of merger and acquisition (M&A) advisory activities at Robertson Stephens during the 2001 period compared to the 2000 period.

Underwriting revenue declined \$216 million, or 84%, in the first quarter of 2001 to \$40 million. Underwriting revenues are affected by the volume and timing of public offerings and other transactions. As a result of the economic slowdown, transaction volume at Robertson Stephens decreased 87% compared to the first quarter of 2000.

Trading profits and commissions declined \$77 million compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2000, primarily due to the effect of adverse market conditions.

The \$370 million decline in principal investing revenues from the first quarter of 2000 resulted primarily from investment write-downs of \$132 million recorded during the 2001 quarter as a result of the weakened market environment, as well as a significant decrease in gains from sales of direct



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investments. During the first quarter of 2001, the Corporation made new investments of \$215 million, a level reflective of current market conditions. During the first quarter of 2000, new investments totaled \$544 million. As of March 31, 2001, the Principal Investing portfolio had an aggregate carrying value of approximately \$4.4 billion, composed of indirect investments in primary or secondary funds, direct investments in privately held companies and direct investments in companies whose stocks are publicly traded.

Securities losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 included the previously mentioned \$265 million loss on the sale of low-margin securities following a repositioning of FleetBoston's balance sheet subsequent to the Summit merger. Excluding this loss, FleetBoston realized gains of \$52 million during the quarter, primarily attributable to sales of bonds, compared to losses of \$58 million in the 2000 period.

### OTHER

Other noninterest income decreased \$203 million to \$300 million for the first quarter of 2001, compared to \$503 million for the first quarter of 2000. The 2000 period included \$366 million of divestiture gains. The 2001 period included additional gains associated with 2000 branch divestitures, and gains from the sale of several small businesses, all of which combined totaled \$146 million.

### NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
Employee compensation and benefits	\$1,044	\$1,544
Occupancy and equipment	300	310
Intangible asset amortization	100	97
Legal and other professional	69	88
Marketing and public relations	63	79
Merger- and restructuring-related charges	487	37
Loss on sale of mortgage banking business	327	--
Other	463	590
<b>Total noninterest expense</b>	<b>\$2,853</b>	<b>\$2,745</b>

Noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2001 increased \$108 million, or 4%, compared to the same period in 2000. The 2001 quarter included \$487 million of costs, composed of \$408 million of charges recorded in connection with the Summit merger, to accrue for merger-related costs and a restructuring plan, and \$79 million of restructuring charges related to a reorganization of capital markets businesses. Summit merger integration costs of \$45 million, included in the table above by type of expense, were also incurred during the quarter. Finally, FleetBoston recorded a \$327 million loss on the sale of its mortgage banking business. Noninterest expense for the same period a year ago included \$100 million of integration costs incurred in connection with the BankBoston merger, including \$37 million of incremental depreciation on certain assets that were used in the merger integration and were then disposed.

Excluding nonrecurring charges, noninterest expense totaled \$2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2001, a decrease of \$651 million, or 25%, from noninterest expense of \$2.6 billion a year ago. This decrease primarily reflects

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lower incentive compensation directly related to lower levels of revenues in the capital markets businesses, and the effect of expense reductions realized from BankBoston merger integration activities and branch divestitures.

Employee compensation and benefits costs decreased \$500 million compared to the first quarter of 2000, principally due to revenue-related decreases in incentive compensation, primarily at Robertson Stephens and Quick & Reilly, a lower level of merger integration costs, and expense reductions achieved from merger integration activities during 2000. FleetBoston incurred \$3 million and \$18 million of merger integration costs in the first quarters of 2001 and 2000 related to the Summit and BankBoston mergers, respectively.

Legal and other professional costs decreased \$19 million, or 22%, due partly to merger integration costs of \$4 million incurred in the first quarter of 2001 versus \$10 million in the first quarter of 2000, and a decline in consulting fees, partly the result of a corporate-wide program to contain expenses in light of the slower economic environment. Marketing and public relations costs declined \$16 million, or 20%, also as a result of corporate-wide

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expense reduction efforts.

Other noninterest expense decreased \$127 million, or 22%, reflecting expense reductions realized in 2000 from BankBoston merger and divestiture activities. Included in other noninterest expense were integration costs of \$32 million and \$30 million for the first quarter of 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Summit merger, which was completed on March 1, 2001, produced \$6 million of incremental first quarter cost savings. FleetBoston expects to achieve \$300 million in annualized cost savings related to its merger with Summit.

### INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense totaled \$133 million for the first quarter of 2001, compared with \$727 million for the same period a year ago, with an effective tax rate of 48.4% and 40.3% for the first quarters of 2001 and 2000, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was generally attributable to a portion of the merger and restructuring-related charges that were nondeductible.

### LINE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

FleetBoston is organized and managed along three principal lines of business: Corporate and Global Banking, Consumer and Investment Services and Capital Markets. This newly created, customer focused organizational structure was implemented on January 1, 2001. For additional information about the products and services offered by each line of business, refer to the "Line of Business Information" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis, included in the Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001. The financial performance of business lines is monitored by an internal profitability measurement system, which provides business line results and key performance measures. Information for both the first quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2000 presented below reflects the merger with Summit. The information is presented on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

### LINE OF BUSINESS EARNINGS SUMMARY

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Three months ended March 31	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
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Dollars in millions	Net Income		Total Revenue		Return on Equity	
Corporate and Global Banking	\$373	\$ 347	\$1,378	\$1,386	20%	19%
Consumer and Investment Services	313	372	1,810	2,095	17	20
Capital Markets	(42)	296	166	1,000	--	54
All Other	(502)	61	106	405	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$1,076</b>	<b>\$3,460</b>	<b>\$4,886</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>25%</b>

The following discussion focuses on the components and results of each of the three major business lines.

CORPORATE AND GLOBAL BANKING

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions		
Income statement data:		
Net interest income	\$ 934	\$ 943
Noninterest income	444	443
Provision	167	144
Noninterest expense	591	657
Taxes	247	238
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 373</b>	<b>\$ 347</b>
Balance sheet data:		
Average assets	\$117,311	\$129,744
Average loans	97,830	96,490
Average deposits	31,800	31,728
<b>Return on equity</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>

Corporate and Global Banking earned \$373 million in the first quarter of 2001, a 7% increase over the \$347 million earned in the first quarter of 2000. Increased earnings were driven by strong results in Commercial Finance and International Banking, partly offset by declines in Corporate Banking and Middle Market.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A more detailed analysis of the supporting business units follows.

Three months ended	2001		2000	%	2001		2000	%
March 31	Net Income		Change		Total Revenue		Change	
Dollars in millions								

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Commercial Finance	\$130	\$105	24%	\$ 369	\$ 339	9%
International Banking	102	82	24	451	431	5
Corporate Banking	87	96	(9)	314	341	(8)
Middle Market	54	64	(16)	244	275	(11)
-----						
Total	\$373	\$347	7%	\$1,378	\$1,386	(1)%
=====						

### Commercial Finance

Commercial Finance earned \$130 million in the first quarter of 2001, compared to \$105 million a year ago, an increase of 24%. Increased earnings were driven primarily by higher leasing revenues and lower operating expenses.

### International Banking

Compared to the first quarter of 2000, International Banking earnings increased \$20 million, or 24%, mainly due to strong loan growth in key Latin American markets, primarily Brazil, and effective control of operating expenses. Average deposit balances grew \$1.2 billion during the quarter, while average loan balances grew \$3 billion over the first quarter of 2000. At March 31, 2001, international mutual fund assets under management totaled \$8 billion.

### Corporate Banking

Corporate Banking recorded earnings of \$87 million in the first quarter of 2001, a decrease of \$9 million, or 9%, compared to the first quarter of 2000. This decline was driven by decreases in capital markets revenues and investment banking fees associated with the adverse conditions in the financial markets, as well as increased credit costs, partially offset by a corresponding decrease in operating expenses.

### Middle Market

For the first quarter of 2001, Middle Market earned \$54 million, a decrease of \$10 million, or 16%, from the prior year quarter. Lower earnings were the result of a \$2.9 billion decline in the loan portfolio, a portion of which was attributable to divestitures resulting from the BankBoston merger, partially offset by lower credit costs and operating expense levels. Average loan and deposit balances were \$16.1 billion and \$11 billion, respectively, for the first quarter of 2001, compared to \$18.9 billion and \$10.8 billion, respectively, for the 2000 period.

### CONSUMER AND INVESTMENT SERVICES

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Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions		
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#### Income statement data:

Net interest income	\$ 878	\$ 1,049
Noninterest income	932	1,046
Provision	97	133
Noninterest expense	1,191	1,333
Taxes	209	257
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Net income	\$ 313	\$ 372

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Balance sheet data:

Average assets	\$53,035	\$56,491
Average loans	33,499	36,147
Average deposits	85,241	94,328

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Return on equity 17% 20%  
=====

Consumer and Investment Services, which includes domestic banking to consumer and small business customers, investment management and retail brokerage services, and the domestic credit card business, earned \$313 million in the first quarter of 2001, down from \$372 million in the first quarter of 2000. Results reflect the impact of divestitures--primarily affecting the Consumer and Small Business units--as well as lower earnings in the Wealth Management and Brokerage units stemming from declines in the equity markets.

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Three months ended

March 31	2001	2000	%	2001	2000	%
Dollars in millions	Net Income		Change	Total Revenue		Change
Consumer Businesses	\$172	\$168	2%	\$ 892	\$ 991	(10)%
Wealth Management and Brokerage	65	111	(41)	436	547	(20)
Small Business	41	64	(36)	246	294	(16)
Credit Card	35	29	21	236	263	(10)
Total	\$313	\$372	(16)%	\$1,810	\$2,095	(14)%

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Consumer Businesses

The Consumer Businesses unit is composed of the retail distribution network, community banking, consumer lending, student lending and mortgage banking. The sale of the mortgage banking unit was announced in April 2001, and the estimated loss on the sale is included in All Other. The Consumer Businesses unit earned \$172 million in the first quarter of 2001, a slight increase over the prior year, despite the significant impact of divestitures. Increased earnings were primarily driven by lower operating expenses as a result of expense reductions realized from merger integration activities.

Wealth Management and Brokerage

Wealth Management and Brokerage includes the Investment Services units: the Private Clients Group, Columbia Management, the Mutual Funds & Investments Group and several businesses offering retirement planning, large institutional asset management and not-for-profit investment services, as well as the Quick & Reilly retail brokerage and clearing units. Wealth Management and Brokerage earned \$65 million in the first quarter of

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2001, compared to \$111 million in the first quarter of 2000, a decrease of \$46 million. These lower results were due to the significant decline in performance levels at Quick & Reilly, as brokerage-related revenues declined along with the overall activity in the equity markets. In addition, the market value of domestic assets under management declined \$9.6 billion from March 31, 2000 to approximately \$120 billion at March 31, 2001.

### Small Business

Earnings for this unit were \$41 million in the first quarter of 2001, \$23 million, or 36%, lower than the first quarter of 2000, largely the result of divestitures. For the first quarter of 2001, average loans were \$4.3 billion while average deposits were \$12.6 billion, reflecting decreases of \$1 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively, from a year ago, again due to divestitures.

### Credit Card

FleetBoston's credit card subsidiary is the tenth largest bank credit card issuer in the nation in terms of managed credit card receivables. This unit earned \$35 million for the first quarter of 2001, an increase of 21%, as improvements in credit quality and the associated decrease in provision for credit losses offset declines in revenues.

### CAPITAL MARKETS

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions		
<b>Income statement data:</b>		
Net interest income	\$ (16)	\$ 6
Noninterest income	182	994
Provision	--	--
Noninterest expense	233	512
Taxes	(25)	192
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ (42)</b>	<b>\$ 296</b>
<b>Balance sheet data:</b>		
Average assets	\$ 9,164	\$10,244
Average loans	286	444
Average deposits	63	23
<b>Return on equity</b>	<b>--%</b>	<b>54%</b>

Capital Markets includes Fleet Meehan Specialist, Robertson Stephens and Principal Investing. This group incurred a loss of \$42 million for the first quarter of 2001, compared to net income of \$296 million in the same quarter a year ago. A more detailed analysis of these business units follows.

Three months ended			%			%
March 31	2001	2000	Change	2001	2000	Change
Dollars in millions	Net Income		Change	Total Revenue		Change
-----						

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Fleet Meehan						
Specialist	\$ 32	\$ 20	60%	\$ 97	\$ 60	62%
Robertson Stephens	(9)	121	(107)	158	647	(76)
Principal Investing	(65)	155	(142)	(89)	293	(130)
-----						
Total	\$ (42)	\$ 296	(114)%	\$ 166	\$ 1,000	(83)%
=====						

### Fleet Meehan Specialist

Fleet Meehan Specialist is one of the largest specialist firms on the NYSE, representing the common stocks of more than 500 companies. This unit includes the former M.J. Meehan & Co., which FleetBoston acquired in October 2000. This unit earned \$32 million for the first quarter of 2001, an increase of \$12 million, or 60%, over the first quarter of 2000. Increased brokerage market-making revenues, reflecting higher volumes and volatility in the stock market, drove the increased earnings. This unit's average daily trading volumes increased 58% over the first quarter of 2000.

### Robertson Stephens

Robertson Stephens is a full-service investment banking firm focused on providing growth companies with a comprehensive set of investment banking products and services, including equity underwriting, sales and trading, research, advisory services, convertible securities and equity derivatives. Robertson Stephens channels capital to companies by providing investment banking, brokerage services and research to investors. This unit incurred a net loss of \$9 million in the first quarter of 2001, compared to net income of \$121 million in the first quarter of 2000. Lower earnings were mainly a result of declining underwriting and M&A activities compared to the extraordinary levels of the first quarter of 2000. The number of underwriting transactions that went to market in the 2001 period decreased 87%, while the level of announced M&A transactions declined 64%.

### Principal Investing

Principal Investing provides capital and debt financing to business ventures that are predominantly privately or closely held companies. The Principal Investing business recorded a loss of \$65 million in the first quarter of 2001, a decrease of \$220 million from the same quarter last year. Principal Investing's earnings were affected by the sharp decline in gains realized on sales of direct investments, coupled with \$132 million of investment write-downs during the 2001 quarter. Principal Investing earnings are sensitive to changes in the condition of equity markets and the overall state of the economy. Accordingly, earnings for this unit can fluctuate significantly. At March 31, 2001, the aggregate carrying value of the Principal Investing portfolio was \$4.4 billion.

### ALL OTHER

All Other includes transactions not allocated to the principal business lines and the residual impact of methodology allocations, such as the provision for credit losses, credit loss reserves and equity allocations, combined with transfer pricing offsets. The business activities of FleetBoston's Treasury unit are also included in All Other. The Treasury unit is responsible for managing

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the Corporation's securities and residential mortgage portfolios, the balance sheet management function and wholesale funding needs. Earnings in All Other can fluctuate with changes affecting the consolidated provision for credit losses, one-time charges, gains and other actions not driven by specific business units. All Other had a net loss of \$502 million in the first quarter of 2001, compared to net income of \$61 million in the first quarter of 2000. The first quarter of 2001 included after-tax charges of \$728 million related to the Summit merger, the sale of the mortgage banking unit and the restructuring of certain capital markets businesses, as well as \$146 million of additional gains from 2000 divestitures and the sale of several small businesses. The first quarter of 2000 benefited from \$149 million of after-tax divestiture gains, net of merger integration expenses, related to the BankBoston merger.

### FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets were \$211.7 billion as of March 31, 2001. The decrease of \$7.3 billion from December 31, 2000 reflected a \$9.4 billion decrease in securities, resulting from the sale of \$8 billion of low-margin securities in connection with a repositioning of the balance sheet for asset and liability management purposes following the Summit merger, and a decrease of \$3.2 billion in loans and leases as a result of runoff and a decline in business volume. These decreases were offset in part by a rise in federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell, due primarily to excess capital following the securities sales.

Short-term borrowings decreased \$4.5 billion from December 31, 2000 to March 31, 2001, attributable to decreased use of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The \$1.6 billion decrease in long-term debt was primarily the result of maturities during the quarter.

### SECURITIES

In millions	March 31, 2001		December 31, 2000		Ma
	Amortized Cost	Market Value	Amortized Cost	Market Value	Amorti C
Securities available for sale:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 815	\$ 827	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,769	\$ 2,
Mortgage-backed securities	15,256	15,484	19,327	19,411	18,
Foreign debt securities	2,840	2,810	2,734	2,754	2,
Other debt securities	2,997	3,017	2,843	2,832	2,
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>21,908</b>	<b>22,138</b>	<b>26,674</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>25,</b>
Marketable equity securities	846	757	1,099	1,072	1,
Other equity securities	2,129	2,129	2,067	2,067	1,
<b>Total securities available for sale</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>25,024</b>	<b>29,840</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>28,</b>
<b>Total securities held to maturity</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>6,</b>
<b>Total securities</b>	<b>\$25,468</b>	<b>\$25,612</b>	<b>\$34,899</b>	<b>\$34,932</b>	<b>\$34,</b>

The amortized cost of securities available for sale decreased to \$24.9 billion at March 31, 2001 compared to \$29.8 billion at December 31, 2000. This decrease was due to the above-mentioned securities sales. The overall valuation



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of securities available for sale increased to a net unrealized (pre-tax) gain position of \$141 million at March 31, 2001, primarily related to mortgage-backed securities, as well as the balance sheet repositioning initiative. The \$4.5 billion decrease in the amortized cost of securities held to maturity resulted from a one-time reclassification of securities held to maturity to securities available for sale in connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 133.

### LOANS AND LEASES

In millions	March 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000	March 31, 2000
<b>Domestic:</b>			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 54,249	\$ 56,147	\$ 62,945
Commercial real estate	11,336	11,641	11,164
Consumer	34,424	36,323	41,175
Lease financing	13,296	13,567	11,267
<b>Total domestic loans and leases</b>	<b>113,305</b>	<b>117,678</b>	<b>126,551</b>
<b>International:</b>			
Commercial	15,415	14,221	11,760
Consumer	2,920	2,935	3,062
<b>Total international loans and leases</b>	<b>18,335</b>	<b>17,156</b>	<b>14,822</b>
<b>Total loans and leases</b>	<b>\$131,640</b>	<b>\$134,834</b>	<b>\$141,373</b>

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The loan and lease portfolio inherently includes credit risk, which is the risk of loss arising from a counterparty's failure or inability to meet payment or performance terms of a contract with the Corporation. FleetBoston attempts to control such risk through analysis of credit applications, portfolio diversification and ongoing examinations of outstandings and delinquencies. FleetBoston strives to identify potential classified assets as early as possible, to take charge-offs promptly based on realistic assessments of probable losses and to maintain an adequate reserve for credit losses.

Total loans and leases at March 31, 2001 decreased \$3.2 billion from December 31, 2000. This decrease was due to declines of \$1.9 billion in domestic commercial and industrial (C&I) loans, resulting from loan run-off and lower business volume, as well as a \$1.9 billion decline in consumer loans, attributable to lower consumer margin loans and a new credit card securitization. These decreases were offset, in part, by a \$1.2 billion increase in the international loan portfolio, principally in Brazil.

### CONSUMER LOANS

	March 31,	Dec. 31,	March 31,
--	-----------	----------	-----------

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In millions	2001	2000	2000
-----			
Domestic:			
Home equity	\$12,375	\$12,507	\$11,403
Residential real estate	11,051	11,425	15,384
Credit card	4,587	5,126	5,130
Student loans	1,202	1,109	1,613
Installment/other	5,209	6,156	7,645
-----			
Total domestic loans	34,424	36,323	41,175
-----			
International	2,920	2,935	3,062
-----			
Total consumer loans	\$37,344	\$39,258	\$44,237
=====			

Compared to December 31, 2000, domestic consumer loans decreased \$1.9 billion, or 5%, to \$34.4 billion at March 31, 2001. The \$374 million decrease in residential real estate loans from year-end was primarily the result of loan run-off during the first quarter of 2001. Credit card loans declined \$539 million to \$4.6 billion at March 31, 2001, mainly due to a new securitization of \$950 million of credit card receivables during the first three months of 2001, offset, in part, by growth in the owned portfolio. The \$947 million decrease in installment/other consumer loans was primarily attributable to lower margin lending at Quick & Reilly.

Cross-Border Outstandings

In accordance with bank regulatory rules, cross-border outstandings are amounts payable to FleetBoston by residents of foreign countries, regardless of the currency in which the claim is denominated, and local country claims in excess of local country obligations. At March 31, 2001, total cross-border outstandings were \$13.5 billion, compared with \$13.2 billion at December 31, 2000, which included \$6.9 billion and \$6.5 billion, respectively, of cross-border outstandings to Latin America. Further information with respect to FleetBoston's cross-border outstandings is included in the "Cross-Border Outstandings" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis, contained in its Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

In addition to credit risk, cross-border outstandings have the risk that, as a result of political or economic conditions in a country, borrowers may be unable to meet their contractual repayment obligations of principal and/or interest when due because of the unavailability of, or restrictions on, foreign exchange needed by borrowers to repay their obligations. FleetBoston manages its cross-border outstandings using country exposure limits established by its Country Exposure Committee.

The following table details by country FleetBoston's approximate cross-border outstandings that individually amounted to 1% or more of its consolidated total assets at March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000.

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Dollars in millions	March 31, 2001 (c) (d)	Dec. 31, 2000 (c) (d)
=====		
Argentina:		
Banks	\$ 140	\$ 115
Government entities and agencies	855	835
Other	1,375	1,425
-----		
Total	\$2,370	\$2,375
-----		
Percentage of total assets	1.1%	1.1%
-----		
Commitments (e)	\$ 96	\$ 13
-----		
Brazil:		
Banks	\$ 20	--
Government entities and agencies	1,130	--
Other	1,120	--
-----		
Total	\$2,270	--
-----		
Percentage of total assets	1.1%	--
-----		
Commitments (e)	\$ 90	--
=====		

- (a) Cross-border outstandings include deposits in other banks, resale agreements, trading securities, securities available for sale and held to maturity, loans and leases, amounts due from customers on acceptances, accrued interest receivable and revaluation gains on trading derivatives. Excluded from cross-border outstandings are claims reallocated as a result of external guarantees, cash collateral and insurance contracts primarily issued by U.S. government agencies.
- (b) Cross-border outstandings in countries which totaled between .75% and 1% of consolidated total assets were approximately as follows: March 31, 2001-none; December 31, 2000-Brazil-\$2 billion.
- (c) Local country assets and local country liabilities for Argentina and Brazil are summarized below. Local country assets in excess of local country liabilities are included in cross-border outstandings.

In billions	March 31, 2001		December 31, 2000	
	Local Country Assets	Local Country Liabilities	Local Country Assets	Local Country Liabilities
Argentina	\$ 6.4	\$ 5.6	\$ 6.2	\$ 5.5
Brazil	7.3	5.7	6.5	5.2

Included in local country liabilities are liabilities where the provider of funds assumes the risk of nonpayment due to currency exchange restrictions in a given country. Such liabilities were \$3.5 billion at March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000.

- (d) Excluding net local country outstandings, cross-border outstandings with a remaining maturity of less than one year, as a percentage of total

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outstandings, were approximately 50% for Argentina and 90% for Brazil at March 31, 2001 and 55% for Argentina and 70% for Brazil at December 31, 2000.

- (e) Commitments include legally binding cross-border letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments defined by the FFIEC guidelines.

The Argentine economy continues to be impacted by the recession that began in 1999. Political discussions regarding a plan to improve the economy continue. A new finance minister was appointed in March of this year and was given broad powers to implement specific measures to improve the economy.

The Argentine financial markets continue to experience periods of significant volatility. To date, Argentine cross-border outstandings and securities portfolios have not been significantly impacted by the economic and political situation described above. In management's judgment, the Argentine situation has not significantly impacted other Latin American countries where FleetBoston has operations. The Corporation will continue to closely monitor the Argentine economic and political situation and its potential impact on Argentine and other Latin American operations. However, it is not possible to predict what effect, if any, the economic and political events in Argentina will ultimately have on that country's economic growth or on FleetBoston's operations in Argentina or in other Latin American countries.

The Argentine government recently announced plans to enter into a voluntary swap of existing government securities held by bondholders. Existing securities with principal and interest payments due between 2001-2006 will be swapped for new securities with longer maturities. The government has agreed in principle with seven investment banks to execute the swap. Current estimates are that approximately \$20 billion of existing government securities will be included in the swap program. The specific conditions of the swap program are not yet available.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### NONPERFORMING ASSETS (a)

In millions	March 31, 2001			December 31, 2000			Current or less than 90 days past due
	Current or less than 90 days past due	Noncurrent	Total	Current or less than 90 days past due	Noncurrent	Total	
<b>Domestic:</b>							
C&I	\$614	\$255	\$ 869	\$578	\$187	\$ 765	
CRE	27	21	48	3	25	28	
Consumer	5	68	73	4	83	87	
OREO	--	29	29	--	30	30	
<b>Total Domestic</b>	<b>\$646</b>	<b>\$373</b>	<b>\$1,019</b>	<b>\$585</b>	<b>\$325</b>	<b>\$ 910</b>	
<b>International:</b>							
C&I	\$ --	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 3	\$ 78	\$ 81	
CRE	4	73	77	2	64	66	

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Consumer	--	59	59	--	55	55
OREO	--	15	15	--	18	18
-----						
Total International	\$ 4	\$222	\$ 226	\$ 5	\$215	\$ 220
-----						
Total NPAs	\$650	\$595	\$1,245	\$590	\$540	\$1,130
=====						

(a) Throughout this Report, NPAs and related ratios do not include loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest (\$352 million, \$361 million, and \$293 million at March 31, 2001, December 31, 2000, and March 31, 2000, respectively). Included in these 90 days past due and still accruing amounts were \$264 million, \$276 million, and \$213 million of consumer loans at March 31, 2001, December 31, 2000, and March 31, 2000, respectively.

Nonperforming assets (NPAs) at March 31, 2001 increased \$115 million to \$1.2 billion when compared with December 31, 2000, and increased \$206 million compared to March 31, 2000. The three month rise in NPAs was due primarily to additions to domestic C&I nonperforming loans (NPLs), offset, in part, by \$61 million of NPLs which were reclassified during the first quarter of 2001 to assets held for sale by accelerated disposition (AHAD). NPAs at March 31, 2001, as a percentage of total loans, leases and OREO, and as a percentage of total assets, were .95% and .59%, respectively, compared to .84% and .52%, respectively, at December 31, 2000.

As noted in previous public comments and prior filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), FleetBoston anticipates increases in NPAs during 2001, primarily related to domestic C&I loans. Future levels of NPAs will be influenced by the economic environment, interest rates and other internal and external factors existing at the time. As such, no assurance can be given as to future levels of NPAs.

The following table sets forth the status of impaired loans, which are primarily commercial and commercial real estate loans on nonaccrual status.

Impaired Loans

In millions	March 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
Impaired loans with a reserve	\$ 801	\$ 722
Impaired loans without a reserve	220	164
Total impaired loans	\$1,021	\$ 886
Reserve for impaired loans(a)	\$ 328	\$ 268
Quarterly average balance of impaired loans	\$ 956	\$1,007

(a) The reserve for impaired loans is part of the Corporation's overall reserve for credit losses.

Substantially all of the impaired loans presented above were on nonaccrual status and the amount of interest income recognized on impaired loans was not significant. FleetBoston had no significant outstanding commitments to lend

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additional funds to customers whose loans have been placed on nonaccrual status or the terms of which have been modified.

At March 31, 2001, FleetBoston had AHAD with a net carrying value of \$177 million, all of which were not accruing interest. At December 31, 2000 and March 31, 2000, the net carrying value of AHAD was \$138 million and \$498 million respectively, of which approximately \$136 million and \$320 million, respectively, were not accruing interest. Transfers to this category are made in accordance with management's intention to focus appropriate resources on the disposition of these assets. Such assets are classified as other assets in the consolidated balance sheet, and the portions not accruing interest are excluded from the preceding NPA table.

### RESERVE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ACTIVITY

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,709	\$ 2,816
Loans charged off	(330)	(351)
Recoveries of loans charged off	60	56
Net charge-offs	(270)	(295)
Provision for credit losses	315	320
Divestitures/Acquisitions/Other	--	(31)
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,754	\$ 2,810
Ratios of net charge-offs to average loans	.82%	.83%
Ratios of reserve for credit losses to period-end loans	2.09	1.99
Ratios of reserve for credit losses to period-end NPLs	229	284

The reserve for credit losses at March 31, 2001 decreased \$56 million from March 31, 2000. This decrease

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

was the result of transfers of reserves throughout 2000 related to divestitures of loans. The drop in net charge-offs in the quarterly comparison resulted from lower levels of credit card and other consumer charge-offs, partly offset by increased charge-offs of domestic C&I loans. The increase in the reserve for credit losses from December 31, 2000 to March 31, 2001 was the result of the provision for credit losses exceeding net charge-offs by \$45 million. Further information with respect to the reserve for credit losses is included in the "Reserve for Credit Losses" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in FleetBoston's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

### ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

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The goal of asset and liability management is the prudent control of market risk, liquidity risk and use of capital. Asset and liability management is governed by policies reviewed and approved annually by the FleetBoston Board of Directors (the Board), which delegates responsibility for asset and liability management to the Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (ALCCO). Further information with respect to asset and liability management, including related policies, is included in the "Asset and Liability Management" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in FleetBoston's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

### MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the sensitivity of income and capital to variations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other market-driven rates or prices. FleetBoston is exposed to market risk both in its balance sheet management activities and in its trading activities. The market risk management process for these activities applies to both balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures.

#### Balance Sheet Management - U.S. Dollar Denominated Risk

U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities comprise the majority of the consolidated balance sheet. Interest rate risk, which is the sensitivity of income or financial condition to variations in interest rates, is by far the most significant non-trading market risk to which the U.S. dollar denominated positions are exposed. Interest rate risk arises directly from core banking activities - lending and deposit gathering. The interest rate risk exposure of U.S. dollar denominated positions results almost entirely from domestic operations. Such exposure of U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities in overseas operations is not significant.

Board-approved limits on interest rate risk specify that if interest rates in the base forecast scenario were to shift immediately up or down 200 basis points, estimated net interest income for the subsequent 12 months should decline by less than 7.5%. The base scenario for March 31, 2001, intended to reflect current market consensus, envisioned approximately 100 basis points of further interest rate easing by the Federal Reserve Board, half of which occurred in April 2001. The limit relates to the impact of an immediate increase or decrease in forecasted interest rates relative to the base scenario. FleetBoston was in compliance with the limit at March 31, 2001.

The following table reflects the estimated exposure of net interest income for the next 12 months due to an immediate shift in forecasted interest rates. This analysis reflects the balance sheet as of March 31, 2001, adjusted for the anticipated sale of the mortgage banking business, which was announced in April 2001. The analysis does not reflect the impact of balance sheet management transactions executed subsequent to quarter-end to offset the expected impact of the sale on net interest income.

Rate Change (Basis Points)	Estimated Exposure to Net Interest Income (In millions)	
	March 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
+200	\$ 68	\$(121)
-200	(137)	97

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As indicated, an immediate 200 basis point decrease in interest rates relative to the base scenario would tend to reduce net interest income but by an amount that is well within Board-approved limits. An immediate 200 basis point increase in interest rates would tend to enhance net interest income.

The change in position during the quarter ended March 31, 2001 reflects a number of events, including the termination of \$6 billion of receive-fixed/pay-variable interest rate swaps in January 2001; the completion of the Summit acquisition; and the announcement of the sale of the mortgage banking business. While the balance sheet position as of March 31, 2001 appears modestly asset-sensitive, subsequent balance sheet management transactions related to the sale of the mortgage banking business have reduced this exposure. Furthermore, while an immediate and severe shift in interest rates is used in this analysis to provide an estimate of exposure under an extremely adverse scenario, management believes that the exposure of net interest income to gradual and modest changes in interest rates is relatively insignificant. Given a gradual (1-year) 200 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates relative to the base scenario, there is currently no material exposure to annual net interest income. Net interest income would tend to benefit from a steepening of the yield curve.

FleetBoston also performs valuation analysis, which involves projecting future cash flows from assets, liabilities and derivative positions over a very long-term horizon, discounting those cash flows at appropriate interest rates, and then aggregating the discounted cash flows. The "Economic Value of Equity" (EVE) is the estimated net present value of these discounted cash flows.

Board-approved limits on interest rate risk specify that if interest rates in the base forecast scenario were to shift immediately up or down 200 basis points, the estimated EVE should decline by less than 10%. FleetBoston was in compliance with this limit at March 31, 2001.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table reflects estimated EVE exposures assuming an immediate shift in interest rates. Exposures are reported for shifts of +/- 100 basis points as well as +/- 200 basis points because the sensitivity of EVE to changes in interest rates can be very nonlinear.

Rate Change (Basis Points)	Estimated Exposure to Economic Value (In millions)	
	March 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
+200	\$(399)	\$(611)
+100	(372)	(155)
-100	150	(315)
-200	(343)	(451)



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As indicated, an immediate 200 basis point change in interest rates in either direction would reduce EVE, but by an amount that is well within Board-approved limits.

Estimated EVE exposures at March 31, 2001 were similar but smaller than at December 31, 2000. These changes were a result of the balance sheet management transactions executed in the period as well as the acquisition of Summit; however, the major factor impacting estimated exposures was the anticipated sale of MSRs in connection with the sale of the mortgage banking business.

SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," was adopted as of January 1, 2001. For additional information on this new Standard, refer to Notes 2 and 11 to the Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet Management - Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Risk

Non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities are exposed to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks. The majority of the non-U.S. dollar denominated interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk exposure stems from operations in Latin America, primarily Argentina and Brazil. At March 31, 2001, exposure to non-trading interest rate risk in Latin American operations was not significant. Exposure to non-trading foreign exchange rate risk in Latin American operations is managed using a Value-at-Risk (VAR) methodology, which is discussed in the Trading Activities section of this discussion and analysis.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Risk Management Instruments

March 31, 2001 Dollars in millions	Notional Value	Assets- Liabilities Hedged	Weight Avera Maturi (Year
-----			
DOMESTIC INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS			
Interest rate swaps:			
Receive fixed/pay variable	\$ 13,318	Variable-rate loans	
	340	Fixed-rate deposits	
	485	Short-term debt	
	5,835	Long-term debt	
	-----		
	19,978		3
	-----		
Pay fixed/receive variable	100	Short-term debt	
	-----		
	100		4
	-----		
Options	1,500	Securities	
	450	Fixed-rate deposits	
	855	Long-term debt	
	-----		
	2,805		4
-----			

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Total domestic interest rate risk management instruments	22,883		3
-----			
INTERNATIONAL INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS			
Interest rate swaps	135	Foreign currency denominated variable-rate deposits	2
-----			
Total international interest rate risk management instruments	135		2
-----			
Total hedges of net interest income	\$ 23,018		3
-----			
MORTGAGE BANKING RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS			
Swaps:			
Interest rate, P.O., and MBS swaps	\$ 15,498	MSRs	3
Options:			
Interest rate floors and options on swaps	56,882	MSRs	2
Interest rate caps	11,634	MSRs	3
Other options	477	MSRs	
-----			
Total options	68,993		2
-----			
Total hedges of mortgage servicing rights	\$ 84,491		2
-----			
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS			
Swaps			
	\$ 1,225	Foreign currency denominated resale agreements	1
Forward contracts	461	Foreign currency denominated fixed-rate loans; fixed-rate deposits	1
Futures	1,041	Foreign currency denominated resale agreements	1
-----			
Total hedges of foreign exchange	\$ 2,727		1
-----			
Total risk management instruments	\$110,236		3
=====			

(a) The mortgage banking risk management interest rate floors and options on swaps, and interest rate caps, have weighted average strike rates of 5.46% and 7.39%, respectively.

Trading Activities

The Corporation's trading activities create exposure to price risk, or the risk of loss in earnings arising from adverse changes in the value of trading portfolios of financial instruments. Price risk arises from market-making, dealing and position-taking in interest rate, equity, currency exchange rate and precious metals markets.

Trading-related revenues include certain components of capital markets revenue (trading profits and commissions, foreign exchange revenue and market-making revenue), as well as net interest income from these trading positions. For the three months ended March 31, 2001, daily trading-related revenues ranged from a loss of \$19.7 million to a profit of \$22.6 million. For the 2000 period, such revenues ranged from a loss of \$.3 million to a profit of \$18.3 million.

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The Corporation uses a VAR methodology, based on industry-standard risk measurement techniques, to measure the overall price risk inherent in its activities. This methodology is more fully described on page 21 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001. Under this methodology, aggregate VAR averaged \$40 million daily for the three months ended March 31, 2001, essentially unchanged from the daily average for all of 2000. At March 31, 2001, total VAR usage measured \$46 million. In no instance during the current year quarter did FleetBoston's daily VAR measure exceed the approved limit.

For the three months ended March 31, 2001, most of the price risk in the Corporation's trading activities arose from interest rate risk, which includes directional and spread components, and averaged \$23 million, or 58%, of aggregate VAR. Interest rate risk arises primarily from trading activity in various domestic fixed-income markets, and in the Argentine and Brazilian sovereign and high-end corporate bond markets.

The contribution to FleetBoston's VAR from equity trading activities for the first quarter of 2001 decreased somewhat, to an average of \$10 million, or 25%, of aggregate VAR. The individual activities that generate most of these risks include the Corporation's large NYSE specialist firm, as well as NASDAQ market-making, equity

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

trading and a convertible bond trading and underwriting business.

Risk from foreign exchange trading activities for the three months ended March 31, 2001 remained moderate at an average of \$7 million, or 17%, of aggregate VAR. The majority of foreign exchange risk arises from the Corporation's Argentine and Brazilian operations, which establish positions with the intention of taking advantage of expected movements in currency exchange rates and/or interest rates. During the first quarter of 2001, the Corporation primarily maintained local currency assets funded with U.S. dollars. The daily average for the Argentine exposure measured \$342 million, while the daily average for the Brazilian exposure measured \$24 million. This compares with \$294 million and \$26 million, respectively, for the fourth quarter of 2000.

Average VAR for commodity risk remained insignificant during the three months ended March 31, 2001.

FleetBoston's independent Market Risk Management function routinely validates FleetBoston's measurement framework by conducting backtests, which compare the actual daily trading-related results against the estimated VAR with a one-day holding period. In no instance during the current year quarter did a daily aggregate trading loss exceed the one-day aggregate VAR measure associated with that date.

[GRAPHIC OMITTED - LINE GRAPH REPRESENTATION OF DAILY TRADING-RELATED REVENUES AND VAR MEASURE WITH A ONE-DAY HOLDING PERIOD FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2001]

During the three months ended March 31, 2001, the daily trading-related revenues ranged from a loss of \$19.7 million to a profit of \$22.6 million. Over the same period, VAR with a one-day holding period ranged from \$22 million to \$36 million.

In addition to the VAR framework, FleetBoston employs other risk measurement tools to evaluate and control price risk. These tools include

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cumulative loss limits and overall portfolio size limits, as well as regular stress tests and scenario analyses. While the VAR framework and the additional risk measurement tools effectively ensure exposures remain within the Corporation's expressed tolerance for price risk, they do not guarantee the avoidance of trading losses during periods of extreme volatility.

### LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of liquidity risk management is to assure the ability of FleetBoston and its subsidiaries to meet their financial obligations. These obligations are the payment of deposits on demand or at their contractual maturity, the repayment of borrowings as they mature, the ability to fund new and existing loan commitments and the ability to take advantage of new business opportunities. Liquidity is achieved by the maintenance of a strong base of core customer funds; maturing short-term assets; the ability to sell marketable securities; committed lines of credit and access to capital markets. Liquidity may also be enhanced through the securitization of commercial and consumer receivables. Further information with respect to liquidity risk management, including sources of liquidity for FleetBoston and its banking and nonbanking subsidiaries, is included in the "Liquidity Risk Management" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in FleetBoston's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

At March 31, 2001, the parent company had excess funds of \$1.3 billion, compared to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2000, and commercial paper outstanding of \$1 billion at March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000. In addition, the parent company has backup lines of credit totaling \$1 billion to provide funding should commercial paper not be available. At March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, the parent company had no outstanding balances under these lines of credit.

At March 31, 2001, the parent company had \$1.6 billion available for the issuance of senior or subordinated debt securities and other debt securities, common stock, preferred stock or trust preferred securities under a shelf registration statement filed with the SEC. Management believes the Corporation has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities to customers and debt holders.

### CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

#### CAPITAL RATIOS

	March 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000	March 31, 2000
Risk-adjusted assets (in millions)	\$209,399	\$212,438	\$222,216
Tier 1 risk-based capital (4% minimum)	7.96 %	8.08 %	7.02 %
Total risk-based capital (8% minimum)	11.74	11.87	11.03
Leverage (3% minimum)	7.89	8.01	6.75
Common equity to assets	8.88	8.58	7.66
Total equity to assets	9.15	8.84	7.91
Tangible common equity to assets	6.93	6.64	5.72
Tangible common equity to managed assets	6.44	6.18	5.37
Tangible total equity to assets	7.20	6.90	5.97

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At March 31, 2001, FleetBoston exceeded all regulatory required minimum capital ratios, as its Tier 1 and Total risk-based capital ratios were 7.96% and 11.74%, respectively, compared with 8.08% and 11.87%, respectively, at December 31, 2000. The leverage ratio, a

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

measure of Tier 1 capital to average quarterly assets, was 7.89% at March 31, 2001 compared with 8.01% at December 31, 2000.

On April 15, 2001, the Corporation redeemed all of the outstanding shares of its 7.25% Series V perpetual preferred stock at its aggregate liquidation value of \$191 million. On April 25, 2001, FleetBoston repurchased 189,420 of the 600,000 outstanding shares of its 6.75% Series VI perpetual preferred stock, having an aggregate liquidation value of \$47.4 million. The Corporation may repurchase additional shares of its preferred stock from time to time, subject to market conditions, capital requirements and other factors.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements relating to future results of FleetBoston (including certain projections and business trends) that are considered "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, changes in general political and economic conditions, either domestically or internationally; interest rate and currency fluctuations; competitive product and pricing pressures within FleetBoston's market; equity and bond market fluctuations and perceptions; the level of nonperforming assets; inflation; technological changes, including the impact of the Internet; lower than expected cost savings or higher than expected costs associated with acquisitions and integrations of acquired businesses; greater than expected negative impact of required divestitures; adverse legislation or regulatory developments affecting the businesses in which FleetBoston is engaged; as well as other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in the filings of FleetBoston with the SEC.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In September 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." The Standard provides consistent accounting standards for transfers of financial assets, and requires disclosure of information about securitized assets. The accounting requirements of the Standard are effective for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities occurring after March 31, 2001, and must be applied prospectively. The required disclosures related to securitization transactions were provided in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001, and the impact of the accounting requirements of the Standard, which FleetBoston adopted as of April 1, 2001, is not expected to be material to its financial position or results of operations in future periods.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(unaudited)

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts		
Interest income:		
Interest and fees on loans and leases	\$3,080	\$3,268
Interest on securities and trading assets	613	616
Other	225	232
Total interest income	3,918	4,116
Interest expense:		
Deposits of domestic offices	772	790
Deposits of international offices	300	297
Short-term borrowings	361	435
Long-term debt	510	478
Other	56	68
Total interest expense	1,999	2,068
Net interest income	1,919	2,048
Provision for credit losses	315	320
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	1,604	1,728
Noninterest income:		
Banking fees and commissions	390	405
Investment services revenue	388	526
Processing-related revenue	188	160
Credit card revenue	164	166
Capital markets revenue	94	1,060
Other	300	503
Total noninterest income	1,524	2,820
Noninterest expense:		
Employee compensation and benefits	1,044	1,544
Occupancy	154	182
Equipment	146	128
Intangible asset amortization	100	97
Legal and other professional	69	88
Marketing and public relations	63	79
Merger- and restructuring-related charges	487	37
Other	790	590
Total noninterest expense	2,853	2,745
Income before income taxes	275	1,803
Applicable income taxes	133	727
Net income	\$ 142	\$1,076

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Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions)	1,095.9	1,097.4
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 132	\$1,066
Basic earnings per share	.12	.99
Diluted earnings per share	.12	.97
Dividends declared	.33	.30

See accompanying Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(unaudited)

	March 31,
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts	2001
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash, due from banks and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 11,497
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,615
Trading assets	6,523
Mortgages held for sale	3,574
Securities (market value: \$25,612 and \$34,932)	25,609
Loans and leases	131,640
Reserve for credit losses	(2,754)
Net loans and leases	128,886
Due from brokers/dealers	3,448
Premises and equipment	2,865
Mortgage servicing rights	2,735
Intangible assets	4,448
Other assets	15,541
Total assets	\$211,741
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Deposits:	
Domestic:	
Noninterest bearing	\$ 27,462
Interest bearing	80,973
International:	
Noninterest bearing	1,595
Interest bearing	17,959
Total deposits	127,989
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	8,428
Other short-term borrowings	10,134
Trading liabilities	2,195

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Due to brokers/dealers	3,700
Long-term debt	30,134
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,783
-----	
Total liabilities	192,363
-----	
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred stock	566
Common stock, par value \$.01 (1,085.8 million shares issued in 2001 and 1,100.1 million shares issued in 2000)	11
Common surplus	4,013
Retained earnings	14,392
Accumulated other comprehensive income	539
Treasury stock, at cost (3.5 million shares in 2001 and 14.6 million shares in 2000)	(143)
-----	
Total stockholders' equity	19,378
-----	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$211,741
=====	

See accompanying Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(unaudited)

Three months ended March 31	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Common Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts					
-----					
2000					
----					
Balance at December 31, 1999	\$691	\$11	\$5,273	\$12,020	
Net income				1,076	
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:					
Change in unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of taxes and reclassification adjustment					
Change in translation adjustment, net of taxes					
Other comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income					
Cash dividends declared on common stock (\$ .30 per share)				(271)	
Cash dividends declared by pooled company prior to merger				(58)	



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Cash dividends declared on preferred stock				(10)
Common stock issued in connection with				
dividend reinvestment and employee benefit plans		(12)		(12)
Business combinations		(26)		
Redemption of preferred stock	(125)			
Treasury stock purchased				
Settlement of forward purchase contracts				
Other, net				
-----				
Balance at March 31, 2000	\$566	\$11	\$5,235	\$12,745
-----				
2001				
----				
Balance at December 31, 2000	\$566	\$11	\$4,814	\$14,561
Net income				142
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:				
Change in unrealized gain on securities				
available for sale, net of taxes and				
reclassification adjustment				
Change in translation adjustment, net of				
taxes				
Change in derivative instruments, net of taxes:				
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS No. 133				
Changes in fair values of derivatives				
Net losses reclassified to noninterest				
income				
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income				
Cash dividends declared on common stock				(358)
(\$.33 per share)				
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock				(10)
Common stock issued in connection with				
dividend reinvestment and employee benefit plans			154	57
Exercise of common stock warrants			77	
Treasury stock purchased				
Retirement of treasury stock			(1,033)	
Other, net				1
-----				
Balance at March 31, 2001	\$566	\$11	\$4,013	\$14,392
=====				

See accompanying Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(unaudited)

=====  
Three months ended March 31  
In millions  
-----

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### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income	\$
Adjustments for noncash items:	
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	
Amortization of other intangible assets	
Provision for credit losses	
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense	
Securities losses	
Merger- and restructuring-related charges	
Gains on branch divestitures	
Originations and purchases of mortgages held for sale	(9)
Proceeds from sales of mortgages held for sale	7
Decrease/(increase) in trading assets	
Decrease in trading liabilities	
Increase in due from brokers/dealers	
Decrease/(increase) in accrued receivables, net	
(Decrease)/increase in due to brokers/dealers	
(Decrease)/increase in accrued liabilities, net	
Other, net	

---

Net cash flow (used in)/provided by operating activities

---

### CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Net increase in federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	(4)
Purchases of securities available for sale	(2)
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	9
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	1
Purchases of securities held to maturity	
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity	
Net cash and cash equivalents received from businesses acquired	
Proceeds from sale of loan portfolio by banking subsidiary	
Net decrease/(increase) in loans and leases	1
Net cash and cash equivalents received from branch divestitures	
Purchases of premises and equipment	
Purchases of mortgage servicing rights	

---

Net cash flow provided by/(used in) investing activities

---

### CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net decrease in deposits	
Net (decrease)/increase in short-term borrowings	(4)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	
Repayments of long-term debt	(2)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	
Repurchases of common stock	
Settlement of forward purchase contracts	
Redemption of preferred stock	
Cash dividends paid	

---

Net cash flow (used in)/provided by financing activities

---

Effect of foreign currency translation on cash

---

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (1)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period 12

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period \$11

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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

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Interest paid  
Income taxes paid

---

\$ 1

See accompanying Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
MARCH 31, 2001

## NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of FleetBoston Financial Corporation (FleetBoston or the Corporation) are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations contained herein have been made. Certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to current period classifications.

The financial statements reflect the acquisition of Summit Bancorp. (Summit), which was completed on March 1, 2001. The acquisition was accounted for as a pooling of interests and, accordingly, the information included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes presents the combined financial position and results of operations of FleetBoston and Summit as if they had operated as a combined entity for all periods presented. This information should be read in conjunction with FleetBoston's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K and its Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

## NOTE 2. ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

FleetBoston adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as of January 1, 2001. The transition adjustments related to adoption of the Standard resulted in an after-tax increase to other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity, of approximately \$200 million, and an increase of approximately \$14 million to other noninterest income (\$8 million after-tax). Concurrent with adoption of the Standard, and as permitted by its provisions, approximately \$5 billion of securities held to maturity were reclassified as securities available for sale. As a result, these securities will be eligible as hedged items in future fair value and cash flow hedge transactions. This reclassification resulted in an after-tax loss of approximately \$160 million, which was initially recorded in other comprehensive income. Significant accounting policies related to derivative instruments are described below, and other disclosures required by the Standard are included in Note 11.

All derivatives are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value. On the date a derivative contract is entered into, the derivative is designated as: (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized fixed-rate asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (a "fair value" hedge); (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized variable-rate asset or liability (a "cash flow" hedge); (3) a foreign currency fair value or cash flow hedge (a "foreign currency" hedge); (4) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, or (5) "held for trading" ("trading" instruments).

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective - and that is designated and qualifies - as a fair value hedge, along with changes in

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fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk (including losses or gains on firm commitments), are recorded in the current period in noninterest income. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective - and that is designated and qualifies as - a cash flow hedge, to the extent that the hedge is effective, are recorded in other comprehensive income, until earnings are affected by the variability of the hedged cash flows (e.g., when periodic settlements on a variable-rate asset or liability are recorded in earnings). Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness, defined as the extent that the changes in fair value of the derivative exceed the variability of cash flows of the forecasted transaction, is recorded in the current period in noninterest income. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are highly effective - and that are designated and qualify as - foreign currency hedges are recorded in either current period noninterest income or other comprehensive income, depending on whether the hedge transaction meets the criteria for a fair value or a cash flow hedge. If, however, a derivative is used as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, its changes in fair value, to the extent effective as a hedge, are recorded in the cumulative translation adjustments component of other comprehensive income. Lastly, changes in the fair value of derivative trading instruments are reported in the current period in noninterest income.

FleetBoston formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as fair value, cash flow or foreign currency hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. FleetBoston formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items and whether they are expected to continue to be highly effective in future periods. When it is determined that a derivative has ceased to be a highly effective hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Specifically, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when: (1) it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
MARCH 31, 2001

cash flows of a hedged item; (2) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised; (3) the hedged firm commitment no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment; (4) it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the specified time period; or (5) management determines that the fair value or cash flow hedge designation is no longer appropriate.

When it is determined that the derivative no longer qualifies as an effective fair value or cash flow hedge or management removes the hedge designation, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in current period noninterest income. The asset or liability under a fair value hedge will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value. The component of other comprehensive income related to discontinued cash flow hedges is amortized to noninterest income over the original term of the hedge contract.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because the hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, or because it is probable that the

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forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the specified time period, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in current period noninterest income. Any asset or liability that was recorded pursuant to recognition of the firm commitment is removed from the balance sheet and recognized in current period noninterest income. Gains and losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income pursuant to the hedge of a forecasted transaction are recognized immediately in current period noninterest income.

### NOTE 3. MERGER AND DIVESTITURE ACTIVITIES

On March 1, 2001, FleetBoston completed its acquisition of Summit. Approximately 180.5 million shares of FleetBoston common stock were issued in exchange for substantially all of Summit's outstanding shares, through the exchange of 1.02 shares of FleetBoston stock for each outstanding Summit share. The transaction was accounted for as a pooling of interests.

In connection with the Summit acquisition, aggregate charges totaling \$718 million were recorded in the first quarter of 2001. These charges were composed of \$453 million of merger- and restructuring-related charges and integration costs, and \$265 million of losses on sales of securities available for sale, which were completed as part of a repositioning of the combined balance sheet. The merger- and restructuring-related charges and integration costs are more fully described in Note 6.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of revenue and net income previously reported by each of the companies, with the combined amounts presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the quarter ended March 31, 2000. Information presented for Summit has been conformed to FleetBoston's accounting policies.

Quarter ended March 31, 2000 in millions	FleetBoston	Summit	Combined
Net interest income	\$1,708	\$340	\$2,048
Noninterest income	2,722	98	2,820
Net income	957	119	1,076

On April 2, 2001, FleetBoston announced a definitive agreement to sell its mortgage banking business. The sale is expected to close during the second quarter of 2001, and an estimated pre-tax loss on the sale of approximately \$327 million (\$225 million after-tax) was recorded in other noninterest expense in the first quarter of 2001.

### NOTE 4. LOANS AND LEASES

The following table presents details of loan and lease financing balances:

Three months ended March 31 In millions	2001	2000
Domestic:		

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Commercial and industrial	\$ 54,249	\$ 62,945
Commercial real estate	11,336	11,164
Residential real estate	11,051	15,384
Credit card	4,587	5,130
Other consumer	18,786	20,661
Lease financing	13,296	11,267
-----		
Total domestic loans and leases	113,305	126,551
-----		
International loans and leases	18,335	14,822
-----		
Total loans and leases	\$131,640	\$141,373
=====		

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 MARCH 31, 2001

NOTE 5. RESERVE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

A summary of activity in the reserve for credit losses follows:

Three months ended March 31	2001	2000
In millions		
-----		
Balance at beginning of year	\$2,709	\$2,816
Gross charge-offs:		
Domestic:		
Commercial and industrial	190	176
Commercial real estate	---	2
Residential real estate	1	3
Credit card	67	92
Other consumer	26	35
Lease financing	12	5
International	34	38
-----		
Total gross charge-offs	330	351
-----		
Recoveries:		
Domestic:		
Commercial and industrial	24	20
Commercial real estate	2	3
Residential real estate	1	1
Credit card	9	9
Other consumer	7	11
Lease financing	3	1
International	14	11
-----		
Total recoveries	60	56
-----		
Net charge-offs	270	295
Provision for credit losses	315	320
Divestitures/Acquisitions/Other	---	(31)



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Merger-related charges of \$73 million related to costs incurred as a direct result of the merger, with \$25 million related to personnel and \$48 million related to transaction costs and other merger-related expenses. Personnel-related costs consisted of contractual arrangements for key executives. Transaction costs/other principally related to investment banking fees, legal and accounting fees and other costs related to regulatory filings necessary to obtain regulatory approvals of the merger.

### RESTRUCTURING-RELATED CHARGES

The restructuring charge of \$322 million resulted from a restructuring plan that management committed to and communicated to employees in the first quarter of 2001 in connection with its integration of FleetBoston and Summit. Of the \$322 million charge, \$150 million related to personnel, \$96 million related to asset write-downs and contract cancellations, \$60 million related to facilities and \$16 million related to other restructuring expenses.

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FLEETBOSTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
MARCH 31, 2001

Personnel-related costs of \$150 million included severance, benefit program changes and outplacement services primarily associated with the elimination of duplicate functions within the combined company. The severance may be paid in a lump sum or over a defined period. These costs reflect FleetBoston's identification of approximately 2,700 positions to be eliminated in connection with the restructuring. Of the total positions to be eliminated, approximately 6% are in Corporate and Global Banking, 24% are in Consumer and Investment Services, and the remaining 70% are in support units. During the first quarter of 2001, approximately \$1 million of personnel-related benefits were paid.

Asset write-downs and contract cancellation costs of \$96 million related to costs to dispose of duplicate or obsolete equipment and computer software, and penalties incurred to cancel leases and other contracts. During the first quarter of 2001, \$4 million of costs were paid and \$42 million of write-downs were recorded.

Facilities charges of \$60 million represented minimum lease payments related to duplicate branch and other facilities. Other costs of \$16 million included expenses and various other costs incurred to merge the two companies.

Accelerated depreciation expense of \$13 million resulted from revisions to the estimated useful lives of assets currently in use that will be disposed of when the integration of Summit operations has been completed.

The \$79 million restructuring charge was composed of \$52 million related to severance, benefit program changes and outplacement services; \$23 million of costs related to future lease obligations and write-downs of capitalized assets; and \$4 million of other restructuring expenses. Approximately 750 positions were identified in the first quarter for elimination in connection with this restructuring, and substantially all of the affected employees were notified by March 31, 2001. During the first quarter, 270 employees were terminated and left the Corporation, and \$6 million of related benefits were paid. It is expected that the remaining affected employees will be leaving the company by the end of the second quarter of 2001.

The following table presents activity in the 2001 and 1999 restructuring-related accruals during the three months ended March 31, 2001. The



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remaining accrual at March 31, 2001 is composed primarily of expected cash outlays related to severance and facilities obligations.

### Restructuring Accrual Activity

	Summit & Capital Markets Businesses	BankBoston
Balance at Dec. 31, 2000	\$---	\$146
Restructuring accrual	401	---
Cash payments	(11)	(58)
Noncash write-downs	(42)	---
Balance at March 31, 2001	\$348	\$ 88

The \$58 million of cash payments included in the table above related to the BankBoston merger consisted of \$45 million of personnel benefits, bringing total personnel benefits paid through March 31, 2001 to \$283 million, \$12 million in facilities charges, with a total of \$17 million paid to date, and \$1 million of other restructuring expenses.

#### NOTE 7. TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES

FleetBoston has eleven statutory business trusts, of which it owns all of the common securities. These trusts have no independent assets or operations, and exist for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds thereof in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Corporation.

The junior subordinated debentures, which are the sole assets of the trusts, are unsecured obligations of FleetBoston, and are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior and subordinated indebtedness and certain other financial obligations of the Corporation. The principal amount of subordinated debentures held by each trust equals the aggregate liquidation amount of its trust preferred securities and its common securities. The subordinated debentures bear interest at the same rate, and will mature on the same date, as the corresponding trust preferred securities. FleetBoston fully and unconditionally guarantees each trust's obligations under the trust preferred securities.

All of the trust preferred securities, which are included in long-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, may be prepaid at the option of the trusts, in whole or in part, on or after their respective prepayment option dates.

Further information with respect to trust preferred securities is included in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in FleetBoston's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2001.

#### NOTE 8. LINE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

Information about operating segments for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 is included in the "Line of Business Information" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis included in this Report.

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## NOTE 9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A summary of the calculation of earnings per common share follows:

Three months ended March 31	2001		
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts	BASIC	DILUTED	
Average shares outstanding	1,083,498,054	1,083,498,054	1,
Additional shares due to:			
Stock options	--	11,826,649	
Warrants	--	549,412	
Total equivalent shares	1,083,498,054	1,095,874,115	1,
Earnings per share:			
Net income	\$ 142	\$ 142	\$
Less preferred stock dividends	(10)	(10)	
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 132	\$ 132	\$
Total equivalent shares	1,083,498,054	1,095,874,115	1,
Earnings per share	\$ .12	\$ .12	\$

## NOTE 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

FleetBoston and its subsidiaries are involved in various legal proceedings arising out of, and incidental to, their respective businesses. Management, based on its review with counsel of the development of these matters to date, considers that the aggregate loss resulting from the final outcome, if any, of these proceedings should not be material to FleetBoston's financial condition or results of operations.

## NOTE 11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

In the normal course of business, FleetBoston enters into a variety of interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts in connection with its balance sheet management activities, which involve the management of interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, and its trading activities. These contracts involve, to varying degrees, credit (repayment) risk and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur if a counterparty to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. Market risk is the sensitivity of income and capital to variations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other market-driven rates or

prices.

BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Balance sheet management activities are governed by the Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (ALCCO), which is responsible for setting strategic directives that guide day-to-day market risk management activities. In connection with these activities, non-trading derivative financial instruments are used to manage market risk.

Interest rate risk, including mortgage prepayment risk, is by far the most significant non-trading market risk to which U.S. dollar denominated positions are exposed. Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of income or financial condition to variations in interest rates, and arises directly from the Corporation's core banking activities - lending, deposit gathering and loan servicing. The Corporation controls interest rate risk by identifying, quantifying and hedging its exposures. The Corporation hedges the interest rate risk inherent in its core banking operations using both on-balance sheet instruments, mainly fixed-rate portfolio securities, and a variety of derivative instruments. The most frequently used derivative instruments are interest rate swaps and options (e.g., interest rate caps and floors). When appropriate, forward rate agreements, options on swaps, and exchange-traded futures and options are also used.

A second major source of non-trading U.S. dollar denominated interest rate risk is the sensitivity of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) to prepayments. A mortgage borrower has the option to prepay a mortgage loan at any time, without penalty. As a result, the Corporation's mortgage-based assets (not only MSRs but also mortgage loans and securities) are subject to prepayment risk. This risk tends to increase when interest rates fall due to the benefits of refinancing. To mitigate the risk of declining long-term interest rates, increased mortgage prepayments, and the potential impairment of MSRs, FleetBoston uses a variety of derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, caps and floors, options on swaps, and exchange-traded options on Treasury bond and note futures, and swaps linked to mortgage assets such as "principal only" (P.O.) securities. These instruments gain value as interest rates decline, mitigating the impairment of MSRs. As more fully discussed in Note 3, the Corporation has agreed to sell its mortgage banking business. The sale is expected to close in the second quarter of 2001.

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FleetBoston's non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities are primarily exposed to foreign exchange rate risk. The majority of this exposure stems from operations in Latin America, primarily Argentina and Brazil, and is managed through the use of foreign currency spot, forward, futures, option and swap contracts.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES. Derivatives categorized as fair value hedges are utilized to convert fixed-rate debt to floating-rate debt, as part of the Corporation's overall interest rate risk management process; to mitigate the impairment risk of MSRs; and to reduce the price risk resulting from the origination and sale of mortgage loans.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001, FleetBoston recognized a net pre-tax loss of approximately \$16 million, which represented the ineffective portion of

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all fair value hedges, primarily hedges of MSRs, excluding the time value of option contracts and the interest rate differential on foreign currency forward contracts. The component of fair value excluded from the assessment of fair value hedge effectiveness was a loss of approximately \$14 million. All components of each derivative's gain or loss are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness, unless otherwise noted.

**CASH FLOW HEDGES.** Derivatives categorized as cash flow hedges are utilized primarily to convert floating-rate loans to fixed-rate loans; and to convert floating-rate, non-functional currency denominated assets to fixed-rate, functional currency denominated assets.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001, FleetBoston recognized a net pre-tax gain of approximately \$.4 million, which represented the total ineffectiveness of all cash flow hedges.

Gains and losses on derivative contracts that are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to current period earnings are included in the line item in which the hedged item is recorded. As of March 31, 2001, approximately \$180 million of the deferred net after-tax gains on derivative instruments included in accumulated other comprehensive income is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months. This expectation is based on the net discounted cash flows from derivative instruments hedging variable-rate assets, as well as the amortization of gains from the termination of cash flow hedge derivatives.

**HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS.** Derivatives categorized as hedges of net investments in foreign operations are utilized to protect the value of an investment against adverse exchange rate fluctuations. For the quarter ended March 31, 2001, net after-tax gains related to these derivatives, recorded in other comprehensive income, were approximately \$6 million.

### TRADING ACTIVITIES

Trading activities create exposure to price risk, or the risk of loss of income arising from adverse changes in the value of financial instrument trading portfolios. This exposure arises in the normal course of business as a financial intermediary. FleetBoston enters into interest rate, foreign exchange and precious metals derivative contracts primarily to satisfy the investment and risk management needs of its customers. Equity derivative contracts result mainly from market-making and underwriting activities.

The price risk management process includes trading derivatives activities. This process identifies, measures, monitors and controls the effects of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices on results of operations and financial condition. Price risk policies and limits are reviewed by ALCCO and the Market Risk Committee at least annually, or more often if warranted by current market, economic or business conditions. Line of business management has primary responsibility for the actual market risk profile, ensuring the appropriate measurement, monitoring and control of exposures within approved policies and limits.

### CREDIT RISK

The use of non-trading and trading derivatives creates exposure to credit risk. This credit exposure relates to accounting losses that would be recognized if the counterparties completely failed to perform their obligations. The amount of credit exposure can be estimated by calculating the cost to replace all profitable derivative contracts, on a present value basis and at current market prices. To manage its level of credit exposure, FleetBoston deals only with counterparties of good credit standing, establishes counterparty credit limits, in certain cases has the ability to require securities collateral, and enters

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into master netting agreements whenever possible. Reserves related to credit exposure associated with non-trading derivative instruments are included in other liabilities in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet.

Non-trading derivative instruments, other than those used for mortgage banking and foreign exchange, had credit exposure of \$690 million at March 31, 2001, versus \$720 million at December 31, 2000. Mortgage banking derivative instruments had credit exposure of \$137 million at March 31, 2001, versus \$217 million at December 31, 2000. Foreign exchange derivative instruments had credit exposure of \$103 million at March 31, 2001, versus \$132 million at December 31, 2000. Trading derivatives had credit exposure of \$2.7 billion at March 31, 2001, versus \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2000.

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### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

- (a) FleetBoston held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on April 17, 2001.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) A brief description of each matter voted upon at the meeting, and the number of votes cast for, against or withheld, as well as the number of abstentions and broker non-votes as to each such matter, follows. A separate tabulation with respect to each nominee for office is also included. Four matters were voted on at the Annual Meeting. A fifth matter, a stockholder proposal to change the date of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting, was not voted upon by FleetBoston stockholders because neither the proponent nor the proponent's qualified personal representative attended the meeting and presented the proposal.

#### 1. Election of Directors

All seven nominees for election as directors were elected. There were no abstentions or broker non-votes for any of the nominees.

Name of Director -----	For ---	Authority Withheld -----	Term Expiration -----
Joel B. Alvord	664,527,170	46,580,820	2004
Daniel P. Burnham	665,232,627	45,875,363	2004
T.J. Dermot Dunphy	665,250,480	45,857,510	2004
Robert J. Higgins	635,236,720	75,871,270	2004
Henrique C. Meirelles	635,142,337	75,965,653	2004
T. Joseph Semrod	640,890,972	70,217,018	2004
Paul R. Tregurtha	665,170,701	45,937,289	2004

The following directors will continue in office and were not up for re-election.

Name of Director	Term Expiration
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Paul J. Choquette, Jr.	2002
Alice F. Emerson	2002
Robert M. Kavner	2002
Donald F. McHenry	2002
Michael B. Picotte	2002
Francene S. Rodgers	2002
John W. Rowe	2002
Thomas M. Ryan	2002
William Barnet, III	2003
John T. Collins	2003
William F. Connell	2003
Gary L. Countryman	2003
Charles K. Gifford	2003
Marian L. Heard	2003
Thomas J. May	2003
Terrence Murray	2003

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2. Ratification of Selection of Independent Accountants

The second proposal voted on by stockholders of the Corporation, to ratify the selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to serve as the Corporation's independent accountants for 2001, was approved with 658,872,537 votes cast for, 48,895,207 votes cast against and 3,340,246 abstentions. There were no broker non-votes on this proposal.

3. Stockholder Proposal A regarding Term Limits for Outside Directors

The third proposal voted on by stockholders of the Corporation, to require term limits for outside directors, was rejected with 36,641,162 votes cast for, 566,608,989 votes cast against, 10,703,944 abstentions and 97,153,895 broker non-votes.

4. Stockholder Proposal B regarding the Establishment of an Executive Compensation Review

The fourth proposal voted on by stockholders of the Corporation, to establish an executive compensation review, was rejected with 86,167,087 votes cast for, 511,698,575 votes cast against, 16,088,433 abstentions and 97,153,895 broker non-votes.

(d) Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Exhibit Index

Exhibit  
Number

- 3 By-Laws of the Corporation, as amended.
- 12 Computation of Consolidated Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

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(b) Current Reports on Form 8-K

FleetBoston filed five Current Reports on Form 8-K during the period from January 1, 2001 to the date of the filing of this report.

- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 17, 2001, announcing the Corporation's fourth quarter and fiscal 2000 earnings.
- Two Current Reports on Form 8-K, each dated March 1, 2001, announcing the completion of the Corporation's acquisition of Summit Bancorp.
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated April 17, 2001, announcing the Corporation's first quarter earnings.
- Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 4, 2001, containing restated consolidated financial statements of the Corporation reflecting the merger with Summit, completed on March 1, 2001.

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### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirement 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.

FleetBoston Financial Corporation

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(Registrant)

/s/ Eugene M. McQuade

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Eugene M. McQuade  
Vice Chairman and  
Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Ernest L. Puschaver

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Ernest L. Puschaver  
Chief Accounting Officer

DATE: May 15, 2001

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