STUDENT LOAN CORP Form 10-Q May 15, 2001

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 1-11616

THE STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

16-1427135 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

750 WASHINGTON BLVD.
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
(Address of principal executive offices)

06901 (Zip Code)

(203) 975-6292 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes /X/ No //

On May 4, 2001, there were 20,000,000 shares of The Student Loan Corporation's Common Stock outstanding. $^{\circ}$

Form 10-Q

Part I Financial Information

Ended March 31, 2001 and 2000

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This discussion is presented in Part I, Item 2 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

THE STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
REVENUE		
Interest income	\$307 , 031	
Interest expense	249,730	162,740
NET INTEREST INCOME	57,301	63,847
Provision for loan losses	1,814 	1,238
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	55 , 487	62,609
Fee and other income	2 , 297	1,056
TOTAL REVENUE, NET	\$ 57,784 	\$ 63,665
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,234
Other expenses	16 , 554	13,614

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 21,241 	\$ 17,848
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES Income taxes	\$ 36,543 14,276	•
NET INCOME	\$ 22,267 ======	\$ 26,785 ======
DIVIDENDS DECLARED	\$ 14,000 ======	\$ 12,000 ======
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE - (based on 20 million average shares outstanding)	\$ 1.11 ======	\$ 1.34 ======
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.70 =====	\$ 0.60
OPERATING RATIOS		
Net interest margin Operating expense as a percentage of	1.41%	2.25%
average insured student loans Return on equity	0.52% 15.71%	0.63% 20.66%

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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THE STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION BALANCE SHEETS (Dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2001 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2000 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Insured student loans	\$16,844,441	\$15,774,291
Allowance for loan losses	3,372	2,872
Insured student loans, net	16,841,069	15,771,419
Cash	259	323
Other assets	488,469 	471,489
TOTAL ASSETS	\$17,329,797	\$16,243,231
	=======	========

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Short-term borrowings	\$13,404,039	\$12,332,804
Long-term notes	3,057,000	3,057,000
Payable to principal stockholder	8,522	9,551
Deferred income taxes	51,435	47,656
Other liabilities	228,193	223,958
Total Liabilities	16,749,189	15,670,969
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 50,000,000 shares; 20,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	200	200
Additional paid-in capital	134,851	
Retained earnings	445,557	•
3.		
Total Stockholders' Equity	580,608	572,262
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$17,329,797	\$16,243,231
	=======	=======
AVERAGE INSURED STUDENT LOANS	\$16,457,439	\$13,226,364
(year-to-date)	_=======	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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THE STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,		:d	
		2001		2000
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	\$	22,267	\$	26 , 785
Adjustments to reconcile net income to				ļ
net cash from operating activities:				ļ
Depreciation and amortization		11,506		6,242
Provision for loan losses		1,814		1,238
Deferred tax provision		779		940
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable		(24,348)		(48,174
Decrease in other assets		8 , 909		5,014
Increase in other liabilities		6 , 286		41,848
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		27,213		33 , 893

Cash flows from investing activities:				
Disbursements of loans				
Purchase of loans	(854 , 797)	(577 , 333		
Repayment of loans	523 , 362	382 , 707		
Sale of loans	60,507	40,331		
Capital expenditures on equipment and computer software	(1,933)	(1,836		
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,084,512)	(922,244		
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase in borrowings with original				
maturities of one year or less		904,040		
Dividends paid to stockholders	(14,000)	(12,000		
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,057,235	892 , 040		
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(64)	3 , 689		
CASH - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	323			
CASH - END OF PERIOD	\$ 259 =======	\$ 3,940 ======		
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:				
Cash paid for:				
Interest	•	\$ 125 , 784		
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ (11,922)	\$ 11 , 154		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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THE STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) MARCH 31, 2001

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information of The Student Loan Corporation (the "Company") as of March 31, 2001 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 includes all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to fairly state the Company's financial position and results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related

notes included in the Company's 2000 Annual Report and Form 10-K.

Certain amounts in the prior year's financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the results of operations as previously reported.

2. USE OF ESTIMATES

In preparing the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management has used a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Citibank (New York State) ("CNYS"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc., owns 80% of the outstanding common stock of the Company. A number of significant transactions are carried out between the Company on the one hand and Citigroup and its affiliates on the other hand. At March 31, 2001, the Company had outstanding short- and long-term borrowings with CNYS of \$ 13.4 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively, compared to \$12.3 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2000. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2001, the Company incurred \$249.7 million in interest expense payable to CNYS and its affiliates, compared to \$162.7 million for the same period in 2000. In addition, Citigroup and its subsidiaries engage in other transactions and servicing activities with the Company, including cash management, data processing, income tax payments, loan servicing, employee benefits, payroll administration and facilities management. Management believes that the terms of these transactions are, in the aggregate, no less favorable to the Company than those which could be obtained from unaffiliated parties.

4. INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENTS

To better match the interest rate characteristics of its borrowings with its loan assets, the Company, from time to time, enters into interest rate swap agreements, generally with an affiliate, on portions of its portfolio. The swap agreements are intended to reduce the risk caused by differences between borrowing and lending rates.

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At March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, and for the quarters then ended, the Company was not a party to any interest rate swap agreements and managed interest rate risk directly through its funding agreements.

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended. Adoption had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. SHORT AND LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

In the first quarter of 2001, short-term debt increased by \$1.1 billion to \$13.4 billion. For the same period in 2000, short-term debt increased by \$0.9 billion. The \$3.1 billion long-term borrowings balance at March 31, 2001 remained unchanged from the balance at

December 31, 2000. Long-term borrowings at March 31, 2000 also remained unchanged from that outstanding at December 31, 1999.

6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On February 3, 2000, a consolidated amended class action complaint was filed in Delaware Chancery Court under the caption "In re The Student Loan Corp. Shareholders Litigation" in response to the 1999 announcement of Citigroup's proposal to acquire the 20% of the Company's stock not already beneficially owned by Citigroup. On February 17, 2000, Citigroup and the Special Committee of the Company's independent directors, formed to evaluate Citigroup's proposal, publicly announced the termination of discussions regarding the proposal. On March 28, 2001, the Delaware Court dismissed the action.

Also, in February 2000, three stockholders' derivative complaints, captioned "Alan Kahn v. Citigroup Inc.", "Kenneth Steiner v. Citigroup Inc.", and "Katherine F. Petty v. Citigroup Inc.", were filed in Delaware Chancery Court against the Company and its directors (as well as Citigroup and certain subsidiaries). The complaints allege, among other things, that defendants breached their fiduciary duties by engaging in a series of self-dealing transactions that are unfair to the Company and a misuse of corporate assets. Plaintiffs assert that Citigroup will continue to self-deal to benefit itself and further depress the price of the Company's outstanding public stock so that it can acquire the stock at a depressed price in the future. The action remains pending.

For further information regarding each of these proceedings, see "Legal Proceedings" on page 12 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

The Company is also involved in various litigation matters incidental to and typical of the business in which it is engaged. In the opinion of the Company's management, the ultimate resolution of these proceedings will not be likely to have a material adverse effect on the results of the Company's operations, financial position or liquidity.

In recent years, amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965 (the "Act") have significantly reduced the net interest margin of the guaranteed student loan portfolio as new loans with lower yields were added to the portfolio and older, more profitable loans were repaid. Pressure on margins will continue as more loans are originated with lower yields. In addition, the Act may be amended by Congress at any time, possibly resulting in further reductions in FFEL Program loan subsidies. Any such amendments could adversely affect the Company's business and prospects.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. The Student Loan Corporation's (the "Company's") actual results may differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements, which are typically identified by the words or phrases "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend",

"estimate," "may increase," "may result in," and similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will", "should", "would" and "could". These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the following: the effects of future legislative changes; actual credit losses experienced by the Company in future periods compared to the estimates used in calculating reserves; fluctuations in the interest rates paid by the Company for its funding and received on its loan portfolio; the success of the Company's hedging policies; the Company's ability to acquire or originate loans in the amounts anticipated and with interest rates to generate sufficient yields and margins; the successful resolution of legal proceedings; as well as general economic conditions, including the performance of financial markets and the passage of regulatory changes.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

During the three months ended March 31, 2001, the net student loan portfolio of the Company grew by \$1.1 billion (6.8%) from the balance at December 31, 2000. This growth was the result of loan disbursements totaling \$812 million and loan purchases of \$855 million in the first quarter of 2001, partially offset by \$61 million in loan sales and \$523 million in loan reductions (attributable to repayments and claims paid by guarantors), and other adjustments of \$13 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2000, the Company made loan disbursements of \$766 million, loan purchases of \$577 million, loan sales of \$40 million, loan reductions of \$383 million and other adjustments of \$7 million.

The Company's loan disbursements and new CitiAssist loan commitments for the first quarter of 2001 of \$992 million were \$95 million (10%) more than those made in the same period of 2000. This increase is attributable primarily to increases in new CitiAssist loan commitments. During the first three months of 2001, new CitiAssist loan commitments increased to \$180 million, a \$49 million (37%) increase from the same period last year. FFEL Program Stafford and Plus loan disbursements of \$694 million in the first three months of 2001 are \$26 million (4%) higher than the \$668 million disbursed during the same period of 2000. Federal Consolidation Program loan originations of \$118 million for the first quarter of 2001 increased \$20 million (20%) compared to the same period of 2000.

During the first quarter of 2001, the Company made \$261 million in interest payments, principally to CNYS, compared to \$126 million for the same period in 2000. The increase is due to changes in both the size of the borrowings and interest rates as well as timing of interest payments. The Company's income taxes, payable primarily to CNYS, were overfunded at December 31, 2000, generating a refund from CNYS of \$12 million during the first quarter of 2001. The tax refund, less tax payments made during the first quarter of 2001, resulted in net cash received of \$11.9 million. The Company made income tax payments of \$11.2 million during the first quarter of 2000.

In the first quarter of 2001, short-term debt increased by \$1.1 billion to \$13.4 billion. The new borrowings were used primarily for new loan disbursements and loan purchases made through the secondary market and third party loan consolidation channels. For the same period of 2000, short-term debt increased by \$0.9 billion. The \$3.1 billion long-term borrowings balance at March

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31, 2001 remained unchanged from the balance at December 31, 2000. Also, long-term borrowings at March 31, 2000 remained consistent with that outstanding at December 31, 1999.

The Company paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.70 per common share on March 1, 2001. On April 19, 2001, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend on the Company's common stock of \$0.70 per share to be paid June 1, 2001 to stockholders of record on May 15, 2001.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is an important business objective of the Company. The Company actively manages market, credit and operating risks. For further information, see "Risk Management" beginning on page 5 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

MARKET RISK

The Company's primary market risk exposure is to fluctuations in the spreads between the Company's borrowing and lending rates, which may be impacted by shifts in market interest rates. Market risk is measured using various tools, including Earnings-at-Risk. The Company prepares Earnings-at-Risk calculations to measure the discounted pre-tax earnings impact over a preset time span of a specific upward and downward shift in the interest rate yield curve. The Earnings-at-Risk calculation reflects the repricing gaps in the position as well as option positions, both explicit and embedded in the loan portfolio. The exposure is calculated by multiplying the gap between interest sensitive items, including assets, liabilities, and derivative instruments, by a 100 basis point change in the yield curve.

The Earnings-at-Risk calculation measures the Company's position at one point in time. As indicated in the table below, as of March 31, 2001 a 100 basis point increase in the interest yield curve would have a potential positive impact on the Company's pre-tax earnings of approximately \$13.9 million for the next twelve months and a potential negative impact of approximately \$44.7 million for all periods after March 2001. A 100 basis point decrease in the interest yield curve as of March 31, 2001 would have a potential positive impact on the Company's pre-tax earnings of approximately \$3.6 million for the subsequent twelve-month period and approximately \$99.1 million for all periods after March 2001.

Earnings-at-Risk (effect on pre-tax earnings)	March 31, 2001 Marc		arch 3		
(Dollars in millions)	2002	Thereafter	Total	2001	Ther
One hundred basis point increase	\$13.9	(\$58.6)	(\$44.7)	\$16.6	(\$1
One hundred basis point decrease	\$ 3.6	\$95.5	\$99.1	(\$12.3)	\$2

Certain information has been restated from that presented in the prior year to reflect a change in assumptions (specifically revising the measurement of Earnings-at-Risk from a two standard deviation change in interest rates to a 100 basis point change). The Company's management believes these changes will better align its Earnings-at-Risk calculation with changes in market interest rates.

The Company, through its Asset/Liability Management Committee, actively manages these risks by setting Earnings-at-Risk limits and takes the appropriate actions if interest rates move against the existing structure.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter Ended March 31, 2001

Net income was \$22.3 million (\$1.11 basic and diluted earnings per share) for the first quarter of 2001. This was a decrease of \$4.5 million (17%) from earnings for the same period last year. The decrease in net income was primarily attributable to less favorable spreads between the interest rates earned on the Company's student loan assets and paid on its borrowings.

The rapid reduction of market interest rates was brought about by the federal reserve interest rate reductions beginning in January 2001. This caused revenue from government special allowance payments to fall early in the quarter while the cost of funds on debt repriced evenly throughout the quarter. The Company expects second quarter earnings to show improvement over the first quarter of 2001, due to floor income and funding actions taken during the first quarter. Floor income is earned in declining interest rate environments when the Company's cost of funds declines while the borrower interest rate remains fixed, generating excess spread.

The net interest margin for the first quarter of 2001 was 1.41%, 0.84% lower than the 2.25%, margin for the first quarter of 2000. Approximately 70% of the decline in the margin is directly attributable to less favorable interest spreads, and 30% of the decline is due to the Company's decision to diversify loan sourcing to non-direct distribution channels, specifically acquiring loans through the secondary market and utilizing third party sourcing for loan consolidations. Loans acquired through these channels generally have lower yields than loans sourced directly through school lender lists. Continued Company participation in these initiatives will depend on market conditions. Although management expects net income for the second quarter of 2001 to improve due to floor income and funding actions taken during the first quarter, net interest margin compression, resulting from the legislated interest rate reductions and premium amortizations from secondary market loan activity, is expected to continue.

Total operating expenses for the first quarter of 2001 increased \$3.4 million (19%) from the same period last year, primarily due to an increase of \$2.6 million in fees and other costs to convert newly purchased loans and to service the significantly larger loan portfolio. Notwithstanding, operating expense as a percentage of average insured student loans improved 0.11% to 0.52%, from the first quarter 2000 expense ratio of 0.63%. The improvement in the expense ratio was primarily attributable to growth in assets not requiring a commensurate growth in the Company's infrastructure.

The Company's return on equity was 15.7% for the first quarter of 2001, 5.0% lower than the 20.7% return for the same period of 2000. The

decrease was attributed primarily to less favorable interest spreads.

REGULATORY IMPACTS

In recent years the Company's loan portfolio, comprised primarily of loans originated under the FFEL Program, has been subject to increased costs and reduced lender interest spreads as a result of amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965, which governs the FFEL Program. Pressure on margins will continue as more loans are originated with lower interest yields and reduced interest spreads.

In order to counteract the reduced net interest margin on the Company's loan portfolio resulting from the legislation, the Company continues to pursue both new and existing marketing programs and expand its guarantor relationships. The Company continues to seek new ways to meet the education finance needs of schools and students, including the implementation of loan programs, such as the Company's CitiAssist loan program, that are not dependent on federal funding, guarantees and authorization.

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The 1993 amendments to the Act also introduced a competitor program, the Federal Direct Student Loan Program ("Direct Lending"), in which private lenders such as the Company do not participate. Direct Lending accounts for approximately one-third, on a national basis, of all student loans originated under federally sponsored programs.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For information concerning the five putative class action stockholder derivatives complaints captioned "In re The Student Loan Corp. Shareholders Litigation", see the description that appears in the second and third paragraphs under the caption "Legal Proceedings" beginning on page 12 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 1-11616), which description is included as Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-Q and incorporated by reference herein. On March 28, 2001, the Delaware court entered a Stipulation and Order, which dismissed the action as moot but retained jurisdiction for the purpose of determining plaintiffs' application for an award of counsel fees and reimbursement of expenses.

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

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit	Number	Description

99.1 Second and third paragraphs under the caption "Legal Proceedings" beginning the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 3

No. 1-11616).

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the first quarter of 2001.

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SIGNATURE

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

Date: May 11, 2001

The Student Loan Corporation

By /s/ Steven Gorey

Steven Gorey Vice President and Chief Financial Officer