

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2001

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 1-13300

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

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-1719854
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2980 Fairview Park Drive, Suite 1300, Falls Church, Virginia 22042-4525
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(703) 205-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Not Applicable)
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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

YES X NO
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As of April 30, 2001, there were 208,385,008 shares of the registrant's Common
Stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q

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March 31, 2001

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ITEM 1.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(dollars in thousands, except per share data) (unaudited)

	March 31 2001	December 31 2000

ASSETS:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 49,842	\$ 74,493
Federal funds sold and resale agreements	247,676	60,600
Interest-bearing deposits at other banks	492,390	101,614

Cash and cash equivalents	789,908	236,707
Securities available for sale	2,112,180	1,696,815
Consumer loans	15,571,754	15,112,712
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(597,000)	(527,000)

Net loans	14,974,754	14,585,712
Premises and equipment, net	709,207	664,461
Interest receivable	108,944	82,675
Accounts receivable from securitizations	1,492,818	1,143,902
Other	614,194	479,069

Total assets	\$20,802,005	\$18,889,341

LIABILITIES:		
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 9,390,524	\$ 8,379,025
Other borrowings	1,845,509	2,925,938
Senior notes	5,040,761	4,050,597
Interest payable	135,863	122,658
Other	1,940,103	1,448,609

Total liabilities	18,352,760	16,926,827

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share; authorized 50,000,000 shares, none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; authorized 1,000,000,000 shares; 208,600,978 and 199,670,421 issued as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively	2,086	1,997
Paid-in capital, net	974,503	575,179
Retained earnings	1,609,261	1,471,106
Cumulative other comprehensive income (loss)	(89,406)	2,918
Less: Treasury stock, at cost; 1,229,134 and 2,301,476 shares as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively	(47,199)	(88,686)

Total stockholders' equity	2,449,245	1,962,514

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$20,802,005	\$18,889,341

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(in thousands, except per share data) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2001	2000
INTEREST INCOME:		
Consumer loans, including fees	\$ 617,889	\$488,937
Securities available for sale	28,234	24,734
Other	3,750	1,776
Total interest income	649,873	515,447
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	146,961	52,120
Other borrowings	43,900	41,454
Senior notes	83,293	68,376
Total interest expense	274,154	161,950
Net interest income	375,719	353,497
Provision for loan losses	250,614	126,525
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	125,105	226,972
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Servicing and securitizations	543,791	270,758
Service charges and other customer-related fees	406,134	341,232
Interchange	74,851	43,070
Total non-interest income	1,024,776	655,060
Non-Interest Expense:		
Salaries and associate benefits	325,716	234,836
Marketing	231,200	201,938
Communications and data processing	75,292	70,822
Supplies and equipment	73,603	52,274
Occupancy	31,302	25,292
Other	181,134	124,758
Total non-interest expense	918,247	709,920
Income before income taxes	231,634	172,112
Income taxes	88,021	65,403
Net income	\$ 143,613	\$106,709
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.54
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.51
Dividends paid per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(dollars in thousands, except per share data) (unaudited)

	COMMON STOCK		PAID-IN CAPITAL, NET	RETAINED EARNINGS	CUMULATIVE OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TREASURY STOCK	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
	SHARES	AMOUNT					
Balance, December 31, 1999	199,670,421	\$1,997	\$613,590	\$1,022,296	\$(31,262)	\$(91,014)	\$1,515,607
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				106,709			106,709
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax:							
Unrealized losses on securities, net of income tax benefit of \$509					(831)		(831)
Foreign currency translation adjustments					291		291
Other comprehensive loss					(540)		(540)
Comprehensive income							106,169
Cash dividends - \$.03 per share				(5,182)			(5,182)
Purchases of treasury stock						(72,144)	(72,144)
Issuances of common stock			(1,811)			5,073	3,262
Exercise of stock options			(16,427)			17,136	709
Common stock issuable under incentive plan			2,543				2,543
Other items, net			117				117
Balance, March 31, 2000	199,670,421	\$1,997	\$598,012	\$1,123,823	\$(31,802)	\$(140,949)	\$1,551,081
Balance, December 31, 2000	199,670,421	\$1,997	\$575,179	\$1,471,106	\$2,918	\$(88,686)	\$1,962,514
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				143,613			143,613
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax:							
Unrealized gains on securities, net of income taxes of \$8,337					13,602		13,602
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(35,850)		(35,850)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (SFAS 133)					(27,222)		(27,222)
Loss on cash flow hedging instruments, net of income tax benefit of \$26,265					(42,854)		(42,854)
Other comprehensive loss					(92,324)		(92,324)
Comprehensive income							51,289
Cash dividends - \$.03 per share				(5,458)			(5,458)
Issuances of common stock	6,837,562	68	414,613			6,418	421,099
Exercise of stock options	2,092,995	21	(16,245)			35,069	18,845
Common stock issuable under incentive plan			582				582
Other items, net			374				374
Balance, March 31, 2001	208,600,978	\$2,086	\$974,503	\$1,609,261	\$(89,406)	\$(47,199)	\$2,449,245

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands) (unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31

	2001	2000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 143,613	\$ 106,709
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	250,614	126,525
Depreciation and amortization, net	76,119	53,434
Stock compensation plans	582	2,543
Increase in interest receivable	(26,269)	(17,330)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable from securitizations	(349,133)	106
Increase in other assets	(155,932)	(21,074)
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	13,205	(27,967)
Increase in other liabilities	385,628	54,776
Net cash provided by operating activities	338,427	277,722
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities available for sale	(1,002,783)	(136,465)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	535,591	58,379
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	74,909	408,858
Proceeds from securitizations of consumer loans	1,446,193	588,576
Net increase in consumer loans	(2,176,683)	(322,182)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	82,075	94,187
Additions of premises and equipment, net	(99,528)	(69,640)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(1,140,226)	621,713
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	1,011,499	312,432
Net decrease in other borrowings	(1,080,493)	(824,488)
Issuances of senior notes	1,241,125	
Maturities of senior notes	(251,617)	(361,767)
Dividends paid	(5,458)	(5,182)
Purchases of treasury stock		(72,144)
Net proceeds from issuances of common stock	421,099	3,083
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	18,845	709
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	1,355,000	(947,357)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	553,201	(47,922)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	236,707	246,497
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 789,908	\$ 198,575

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE A: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Capital One Financial Corporation (the "Corporation") and its subsidiaries. The Corporation is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide a variety of products and services to consumers. The principal subsidiaries are Capital One Bank (the "Bank"), which offers credit card products, and Capital One, F.S.B. (the "Savings Bank"), which offers consumer lending (including credit cards) and deposit products. The Corporation and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Company."

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year ending December 31, 2001. The notes to the consolidated financial statements contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 should be read in conjunction with these condensed consolidated financial statements. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

NOTE B: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash paid for interest for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$260,949 and \$189,917, respectively. Cash paid for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$41 and \$22, respectively.

SEGMENTS

The Company maintains two distinct business segments: lending and non-lending. Lending is the Company's only reportable business segment, based on the definitions provided in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." Substantially all of the Company's reported assets, revenues and income are derived from the lending segment in all periods presented. All revenue is generated from external customers and is predominantly derived in the United States.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"). The Statement requires companies to recognize all of their derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains and losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, a company must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged, as either a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. The adoption of SFAS 133 on January 1, 2001 resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment decreasing other comprehensive income by \$27,222, net of an income tax benefit of \$16,685.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability or an identified portion thereof that is attributable to a particular risk), the gain or loss on the derivative instrument as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognized in current earnings during the period of the change in fair values. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instrument in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any, is recognized in current earnings during the period of change. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, the gain or loss is reported in other comprehensive income as part of the cumulative translation adjustment to the extent that it is effective. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, the gain or loss is recognized in current earnings during the period of change.

The Company maintains a risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate and foreign exchange rate volatility. The Company's goal is to manage sensitivity to changes in rates by modifying the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain balance sheet assets and liabilities so that net interest margin or foreign exchange gains or losses are not, on a material basis, adversely affected by movements in interest or foreign exchange rates.

The Company predominantly uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps generally involve the exchange of fixed and variable rate interest payments between two parties, based on a common notional principal amount and maturity date. As a result of interest rate fluctuations, hedged assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. Income or loss on the derivative instruments that are linked to the hedged assets and liabilities will generally offset the effect of this unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

The Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities expose it to foreign currency exchange risk. The Company enters into various foreign exchange derivative contracts for managing foreign currency exchange risk. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument effectively offset the related foreign exchange gains or losses on the items to which they are designated.

By using derivative instruments, the Company is exposed to credit and market risk. If the counterparty fails to perform, credit risk is equal to the extent of the fair value gain in a derivative. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this generally indicates that the counterparty owes the Company, and, therefore, creates a repayment risk for the Company. When the fair value of derivative contract is negative, the Company owes the counterparty, and therefore, has no repayment risk. The Company minimizes the credit (or repayment) risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high quality counterparties that are reviewed periodically by the Company's credit committee. The Company also maintains a policy of requiring that all derivative contracts be governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement; depending on the nature of the derivative transaction, bilateral collateral agreements may be required as well.

Market risk is the adverse effect that a change in interest rates, currency, or implied volatility rates has on the value of a financial instrument. The Company manages the market risk associated with interest rate and foreign exchange contracts by establishing and monitoring limits as to the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken.

The Company's derivative activities are monitored by its risk management committee as part of that committee's oversight of the Company's asset/liability and treasury functions. The Company's asset/liability committee is responsible for implementing various hedging strategies. The resulting strategies are then incorporated into the Company's overall interest rate risk management strategies.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES

The Company has entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency denominated investments against fluctuations in exchange rates. The purpose of the Company's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect the Company from the risk of adverse affects from movements in exchange rates.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, the Company recognized substantially no net gains or losses related to the ineffective portions of its fair value hedging instruments.

CASH FLOW HEDGES

The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements for the management of its interest rate risk exposure. The interest rate swap agreements utilized by the Company effectively modify the Company's exposure to interest risk by converting floating rate debt to a fixed rate. The agreements involve the receipt of fixed rate amounts in exchange for floating rate interest payments over the life of the agreement without an exchange of underlying principal amounts. The Company has also entered into interest rate swaps and amortizing notional interest rate swaps to effectively reduce the interest rate sensitivity of loan securitizations. The Company seeks to mitigate the variability in the anticipated net cash flows of its interest-only strip that is subject to variability in interest rates. The maximum time period over which the Company is hedging future cash flows is five years.

The Company has also entered into currency swaps that effectively convert fixed rate foreign currency denominated interest receipts to fixed dollar interest receipts on foreign currency denominated assets. The purpose of these hedges is to protect against adverse movements in exchange rates.

The Company has entered into forward exchange contracts to reduce the Company's sensitivity to foreign currency exchange rate changes on its foreign currency denominated loans. The forward rate agreements allow the Company to "lock-in" functional currency equivalent cash flows associated with the foreign currency denominated loans.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, the Company recognized no net gains or losses related to the ineffective portions of its cash flow hedging instruments.

HEDGE OF NET INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The Company uses cross currency swaps to protect the value of its investment in its foreign subsidiaries. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from these hedges are not included in the income statement, but are shown in the cumulative translation adjustment account included in other comprehensive income. The purpose of these hedges is to protect against adverse movements in exchange rates.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, the Company recognized no net gains or losses included in the cumulative translation adjustment related to its net investment hedges.

NOTE C: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities - a replacement of SFAS No. 125" ("SFAS 140"). SFAS 140 revises the standards for accounting for securitizations and other transfers of financial assets and collateral and requires certain additional disclosures. The disclosure requirements and collateral provisions of SFAS 140 were adopted as of December 31, 2000, while the other provisions apply prospectively to transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities occurring after March 31, 2001. The adoption of SFAS 140 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or the results of operations.

NOTE D: EQUITY ISSUANCE AND BORROWINGS

In January 2001, the Corporation issued 6,750,390 shares of common stock in a public offering under the shelf registrations. The net proceeds from the issuance were \$412,786. Proceeds from the sale of stock were used for general corporate purposes.

In February 2001, the Bank issued a \$1,250,000 five-year fixed rate senior bank note under its Global Bank Note Program with a term of five years.

In August 2000, the Company entered into four bilateral revolving credit facilities with different lenders (the "Bilateral Facilities"). The Bilateral Facilities were entered into to finance the Company's business in Canada and for general corporate purposes. Two of the Bilateral Facilities are for Capital One Inc., guaranteed by the Corporation, and are each in the amount of C\$100,000 (\$67,400 equivalent based on exchange rate at closing). The other two Bilateral Facilities are for the Corporation in the amount of \$70,000 and \$30,000. In February 2001, the two Bilateral Facilities for Capital One Inc. were terminated. In March 2001, the two Bilateral Facilities for the Corporation were terminated.

NOTE E: ASSOCIATE STOCK PLANS

In January 2001, the Company granted 901,060 options to full-time associates not previously eligible under an option plan. Associates were granted a set number of options. These options were granted at the fair market value on the date of grant and vest, in full, on January 18, 2004 or earlier upon a change in control of the Company.

NOTE F: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding any dilutive effects of options. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares, dilutive stock options or other dilutive securities outstanding during the year. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

THREE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31

(shares in thousands)	2001	2000
NUMERATOR:		
Net income	\$143,613	\$106,709
DENOMINATOR:		
Denominator for basic earnings per share - Weighted-average shares	204,792	196,645
EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES:		
Stock options	12,963	12,065
Dilutive potential common shares	12,963	12,065
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - Adjusted weighted-average shares	217,755	208,710
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.54
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.51

NOTE G: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In connection with the transfer of substantially all of Signet Bank's credit card business to the Bank in November 1994, the Company and the Bank agreed to indemnify Signet Bank (which was acquired by First Union Bank on November 30, 1997) for certain liabilities incurred in litigation arising from that business, which may include liabilities, if any, incurred in the purported class action case described below.

During 1995, the Company and the Bank became involved in a purported class action suit relating to certain collection practices engaged in by Signet Bank and, subsequently, by the Bank. The complaint in this case alleges that Signet Bank and/or the Bank violated a variety of California state statutes and constitutional and common law duties by filing collection lawsuits, obtaining judgements and pursuing garnishment proceedings in the Virginia state courts against defaulted credit card customers who were not residents of Virginia. This case was filed in the Superior Court of California in the County of Alameda, Southern Division, on behalf of a class of California residents. The complaint in this case seeks unspecified statutory damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs, a permanent injunction and other equitable relief.

In early 1997, the California court entered judgement in favor of the Bank on all of the plaintiffs' claims. The plaintiffs appealed the ruling to the California Court of Appeals First Appellate District Division 4. In early 1999, the Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's ruling in favor of the Bank on six counts, but reversed the trial court's ruling on two counts of the plaintiffs' complaint. The California Supreme Court rejected the Bank's Petition for Review of the remaining two counts and remitted them to the trial court for further proceedings. In August 1999, the trial court denied without prejudice plaintiffs' motion to certify a class on the one remaining common law claim. In November 1999, the United States Supreme Court denied the Bank's writ of certiorari on the remaining two counts, declining to exercise its discretionary power to review these issues.

Subsequently, the Bank moved for summary judgement on the two remaining counts and for a ruling that a class cannot be certified in this case. The motion for summary judgement was granted in favor of the Bank on both counts, but the plaintiffs were granted leave to amend the complaint. Plaintiffs have filed an Amended Complaint, to which the Bank filed demurrers and motions to strike. The Bank's demurrer was granted by the court and plaintiff's Amended Complaint was dismissed with prejudice. Plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal regarding this ruling.

Because no specific measure of damages is demanded in the complaint of the California case and the trial court entered judgement in favor of the Bank early in the case, an informed assessment of the ultimate outcome of this case cannot be made at this time. Management believes, however, that there are meritorious defenses to this lawsuit and intends to defend it vigorously.

The Company is commonly subject to various other pending and threatened legal actions arising from the conduct of its normal business activities. In the opinion of management, the ultimate aggregate liability, if any, arising out of any pending or threatened action will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition of the Company. At the present time, however, management is not in a position to determine whether the resolution of pending or threatened litigation will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations in any future reporting period.

NOTE H: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In May 2001, the Company signed an agreement to acquire AmeriFee Corporation ("AmeriFee"). AmeriFee is a specialty financial services firm based in Southborough, Massachusetts that provides financing solutions for consumers seeking elective medical and dental procedures. The acquisition will be accounted for as a purchase business combination. The initial acquisition price for AmeriFee is \$81,500, to be paid at closing in a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock. The terms of the acquisition agreement provide for additional consideration to be paid annually if AmeriFee's results of operations exceed certain targeted levels over the next three years. The additional consideration, up to a maximum of \$454,500, may be paid either in cash or with shares of the Company's common stock.

ITEM 2.

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CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

INTRODUCTION

Capital One Financial Corporation (the "Corporation") is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide a variety of products and services to consumers using its Information-Based Strategy ("IBS"). The principal subsidiaries are Capital One Bank (the "Bank"), which offers credit card products, and Capital One, F.S.B. (the "Savings Bank"), which offers consumer lending (including credit cards) and deposit products. The Corporation and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Company." As of March 31, 2001, the Company had 36.5 million customers and \$31.6 billion in managed consumer loans outstanding and was one of the largest providers of MasterCard and Visa credit cards in the world. The Company's profitability is affected by the net interest income and non-interest income earned on earning assets, consumer usage patterns, credit quality, the level of marketing expense and operating efficiency.

EARNINGS SUMMARY

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 of \$143.6 million, or \$0.66 per share, compares to net income of \$106.7 million, or \$0.51 per share, for the same period in 2000. The increase in net income is primarily a result of an increase in asset and account volumes. Net interest income increased \$22.2 million, or 6%, as average earning assets increased by 56%, offset by the decrease in net interest margin to 8.36% from 12.23%. The provision for loan losses increased \$124.1 million, or 98%, as average reported loans increased 60% and the reported net charge-off rate increased 70 basis points, or 18%. Non-interest income increased \$369.7 million, or 56%, primarily as a result of an increase in average accounts of 43%, a shift in the mix of the reported loan portfolio and an increase in the frequency of certain fees charged driven by increased purchase volume. Marketing expense increased \$29.3 million, or 14%, to \$231.2 million as the Company continues to invest in existing and new product opportunities. Increases in salaries and associate benefits expense of \$90.9 million, or 39%, and other non-interest expense (excluding marketing) of \$88.2 million, or 32%, primarily resulted from increased staff and cost of operations, and the building of infrastructure to manage the growth in accounts and products offered. Each component is discussed in further detail in subsequent sections of this analysis.

MANAGED CONSUMER LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Company analyzes its financial performance on a managed consumer loan portfolio basis. Managed consumer loan data adds back the effect of off-balance sheet consumer loans. The Company also evaluates its interest rate exposure on a managed portfolio basis.

The Company's managed consumer loan portfolio is comprised of reported and off-balance sheet loans. Off-balance sheet loans are those which have been securitized and accounted for as sales in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 125, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities" ("SFAS 125"), and are not assets of the Company. Therefore, those loans are not shown on the balance sheet. Effective April 1, 2001, the Company will adopt the accounting provisions of SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" ("SFAS 140"), a replacement of SFAS 125. SFAS 140 revises the standards for accounting for securitizations and other transfers of financial assets and collateral and requires certain additional disclosures; however, most of the provisions of SFAS 125 have been carried forward without amendment. The adoption of SFAS 140 is not expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company's operations.

Table 1 summarizes the Company's managed consumer loan portfolio.

TABLE 1 - MANAGED CONSUMER LOAN PORTFOLIO

(in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2001	2000

PERIOD-END BALANCES:		
Reported consumer loans	\$15,571,754	\$ 9,449,498
Off-balance sheet consumer loans	15,978,750	10,849,992

Total managed consumer loan portfolio	\$31,550,504	\$20,299,490

AVERAGE BALANCES:		
Reported consumer loans	\$15,508,942	\$ 9,704,933
Off-balance sheet consumer loans	14,996,508	10,476,440

Total average managed consumer loan portfolio	\$30,505,450	\$20,181,373

The Company actively engages in consumer loan securitization transactions. Securitization involves the transfer by the Company of a pool of loan receivables to an entity created for securitizations, generally a trust or other special purpose entity (the "trusts"). The credit quality of the receivables may be supported by credit enhancements, which may be in various forms including a letter of credit, a cash collateral guaranty or account, or a subordinated interest in the receivables in the pool. Certificates representing beneficial interests in the receivables are sold to the public through an underwritten offering or to private investors in private placement transactions. The Company receives the proceeds of the sale. The Company retains an interest in the trusts ("seller's interest") equal to the amount of the receivables transferred to the trust in excess of the principal balance of the certificates. The Company's interest in the trusts varies as the amount of the excess receivables in the trusts fluctuates as the accountholders make principal payments and incur new charges on the selected accounts. The securitization generally results in the removal of the receivables, other than the seller's interest, from the Company's balance sheet for financial and regulatory accounting purposes.

The Company's relationship with its customers is not affected by the securitization. The Company acts as a servicing agent and receives a fee.

Collections received from securitized receivables are used to pay interest to certificateholders, servicing and other fees, and are available to absorb the investors' share of credit losses. Amounts collected in excess of that needed to pay the above amounts are remitted to the Company, as described in Servicing and Securitizations Income.

Certificateholders in the Company's securitization program are generally entitled to receive principal payments either through monthly payments during an amortization period or in one lump sum after an accumulation period. Amortization may begin sooner in certain circumstances, including if the annualized portfolio yield (consisting, generally, of interest and fees) for a three-month period drops below the sum of the certificate rate payable to investors, loan servicing fees and net credit losses during the period.

Prior to the commencement of the amortization or accumulation period, all principal payments received on the trusts' receivables are reinvested in new receivables to maintain the principal balance of certificates. During the amortization period, the investors' share of principal payments is paid to the certificateholders until they are paid in full. During the accumulation period, the investors' share of principal payments is paid into a principal funding account designed to accumulate amounts so that the certificates can be paid in full on the expected final payment date.

Table 2 indicates the impact of the consumer loan securitizations on average earning assets, net interest margin and loan yield for the periods presented. The Company intends to continue to securitize consumer loans.

TABLE 2 - OPERATING DATA AND RATIOS

(dollars in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2001	2000
REPORTED:		
Average earning assets	\$17,986,891	\$11,561,128
Net interest margin(1)	8.36%	12.23%
Loan yield	15.94	20.15
MANAGED:		
Average earning assets	\$32,983,399	\$22,037,568
Net interest margin(1)	9.21%	11.23%
Loan yield	16.19	18.06

(1) Net interest margin is equal to net interest income divided by average earning assets.

RISK ADJUSTED REVENUE AND MARGIN

The Company's products are designed with the objective of obtaining the expected revenue for the level of risk undertaken. Management believes that comparable measures for external analysis are the risk adjusted revenue and risk adjusted margin of the managed portfolio. Risk adjusted revenue is defined as net interest income and non-interest income less net charge-offs. Risk adjusted margin measures risk adjusted revenue as a percentage of average earning assets. It considers not only the loan yield and net interest margin, but also the fee income associated with these products. By deducting net charge-offs, consideration is given to the risk inherent in these differing products.

The Company markets its card products to specific consumer populations. The terms of each card product are actively managed to achieve a balance between risk and expected performance, while also obtaining the expected return. For example, card product terms typically include the ability to reprice individual accounts upwards or downwards based on the consumer's performance. In addition, since 1998, the Company has aggressively marketed low non-introductory rate cards to consumers with the best established credit profiles to take advantage of the favorable risk return characteristics of this consumer type. Industry competitors have continuously solicited the Company's customers with similar interest rate strategies. Management believes the competition has put, and will continue to put, additional pressure on the Company's pricing strategies.

By applying its IBS and in response to dynamic competitive pressures, the Company also targets a significant amount of its marketing expense to other credit card product opportunities. Examples of such products include secured cards, lifestyle and co-branded cards, student cards and other cards targeted to certain markets which the Company feels are underserved by the Company's competitors. These products do not have a significant, immediate impact on managed loan balances; rather, they typically consist of lower credit limit accounts and balances that build over time. The terms of these customized card products tend to include membership fees and higher annual finance charge rates. The profile of the consumers targeted for these products, in some cases, may also tend to result in higher account delinquency rates and consequently higher past-due and overlimit fees as a percentage of loan receivables outstanding than the low non-introductory rate products.

Table 3 provides income statement data and ratios for the Company's managed consumer loan portfolio. The causes of increases and decreases in the various components of risk adjusted revenue are discussed in further detail in subsequent sections of this analysis.

TABLE 3 - MANAGED RISK ADJUSTED REVENUE

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2001	2000
MANAGED INCOME STATEMENT:		
Net interest income	\$ 759,308	\$ 618,854
Non-interest income	747,096	489,297
Net charge-offs	(285,950)	(195,276)
Risk adjusted revenue	\$1,220,454	\$ 912,875
RATIOS:(1)		
Net interest margin	9.21%	11.23%
Non-interest income	9.06	8.88
Net charge-offs	(3.47)	(3.54)
Risk adjusted margin	14.80%	16.57%

(1) As a percentage of average managed earning assets.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income is interest and past-due fees earned from the Company's consumer loans and securities less interest expense on borrowings, which includes interest-bearing deposits, other borrowings and borrowings from senior notes.

Reported net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 was \$375.7 million, compared to \$353.5 million for the same period in the prior year, representing an increase of \$22.2 million, or 6%. Net interest margin decreased 387 basis points to 8.36% for the three months ended March 31, 2001, compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease in net interest margin was primarily a result of the decrease in the yield on earning assets of 338 basis points for the three months ended March 31, 2001, to 14.45% from 17.83% for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in the yield on earning assets was primarily attributable to the decrease in the yield on consumer loans. The yield on consumer loans decreased 421 basis points as a result of a shift in the mix of the reported loan portfolio toward a greater composition of lower yielding, higher credit quality loans as compared to the same period in the prior year. This lower yield on the portfolio, combined with the 60% increase in the consumer loan portfolio, resulted in the 6% increase in reported net interest income.

Managed net interest income increased \$140.5 million, or 23%, for the three months ended March 31, 2001, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in managed net interest income resulted from the combination of an increase of 50% in managed average earning assets and a decrease in the managed net interest margin of 202 basis points to 9.21% for the three months ended March 31, 2001, as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease in managed net interest margin results primarily from a decrease in the managed loan yield of 187 basis points to 16.19% from 18.06% in the same period of the prior year. This decrease is a result of the shift in the mix of the managed portfolio toward a greater composition of lower yielding, higher credit quality loans, as well as an increase in low introductory rate balances as compared to the prior year.

Table 4 provides average balance sheet data, an analysis of net interest income, net interest spread (the difference between the yield on earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities) and net interest margin for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.

TABLE 4 - STATEMENTS OF AVERAGE BALANCES, INCOME AND EXPENSE, YIELDS AND RATES

(dollars in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31					
	2001			2000		
	AVERAGE BALANCE	INCOME/ EXPENSE	YIELD/ RATE	AVERAGE BALANCE	INCOME/ EXPENSE	YIELD/ RATE
ASSETS:						
Earning assets						
Consumer loans(1)	\$15,508,942	\$617,889	15.94%	\$ 9,704,933	\$488,937	20.15%
Securities available for sale	1,913,357	28,234	5.90	1,681,537	24,734	5.88
Other	564,592	3,750	2.66	174,658	1,776	4.07
Total earning assets	17,986,891	\$649,873	14.45%	11,561,128	\$515,447	17.83%
Cash and due from banks	140,749			91,068		
Allowance for loan losses	(538,667)			(347,000)		
Premises and equipment, net	707,170			496,600		
Other assets	2,058,841			1,237,114		
Total assets	\$20,354,984			\$13,038,910		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:						
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Deposits	\$ 8,996,414	\$146,961	6.53%	\$ 3,894,250	\$ 52,120	5.35%
Other borrowings	2,442,200	43,900	7.19	2,504,724	41,454	6.62
Senior notes	4,678,452	83,293	7.12	4,019,484	68,376	6.80
Total interest-bearing liabilities	16,117,066	\$274,154	6.80%	10,418,458	\$161,950	6.22%
Other	1,890,532			1,053,551		
Total liabilities	18,007,598			11,472,009		
Equity	2,347,386			1,566,901		
Total liabilities and equity	\$20,354,984			\$13,038,910		
Net interest spread			7.65%			11.61%
Interest income to Average earning assets			14.45%			17.83%
Interest expense to average earning assets			6.09			5.60
Net interest margin			8.36%			12.23%

(1) Interest income includes past-due fees on loans of approximately \$188,437 and \$162,775 for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

INTEREST VARIANCE ANALYSIS

Net interest income is affected by changes in the average interest rate earned on earning assets and the average interest rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, net interest income is affected by changes in the volume of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Table 5 sets forth the dollar amount of the increases (decreases) in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in the volume of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and from changes in yields and rates.

TABLE 5 - INTEREST VARIANCE ANALYSIS

(in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2001 VS. 2000		
	INCREASE (DECREASE)	CHANGE DUE TO(1) VOLUME	YIELD/RATE
INTEREST INCOME:			
Consumer loans	\$128,952	\$701,754	\$(572,802)
Securities available for sale	3,500	3,421	79
Other	1,974	5,973	(3,999)
Total interest income	134,426	683,243	(548,817)
INTEREST EXPENSE:			
Deposits	94,841	81,177	13,664
Other borrowings	2,446	(5,868)	8,314
Senior notes	14,917	11,616	3,301
Total interest expense	112,204	95,706	16,498
Net interest income(1)	\$ 22,222	\$584,846	\$(562,624)

(1) The change in interest due to both volume and rates has been allocated in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each. The changes in income and expense are calculated independently for each line in the table. The totals for the volume and yield/rate columns are not the sum of the individual lines.

SERVICING AND SECURITIZATIONS INCOME

In accordance with SFAS 125, the Company records gains or losses on the securitizations of consumer loan receivables on the date of sale based on the estimated fair value of assets sold and retained and liabilities incurred in the sale. Retained interests in securitized assets include "interest only" ("I/O") strips, subordinated interests in the transferred receivables and cash collateral accounts. Gains represent the present value of estimated excess cash flows the Company has retained over the estimated outstanding period of the receivables and are included in servicing and securitization income. This excess cash flow essentially represents an I/O strip, consisting of the excess of finance charges and past-due fees over the sum of the return paid to certificateholders, estimated contractual servicing fees and credit losses. However, exposure to credit losses on the securitized loans is contractually limited to the retained interests.

Servicing and securitization income represents servicing fees, excess spread and other fees relating to consumer loan receivables sold through securitization transactions, as well as gains and losses recognized as a result of the securitization transactions. Servicing and securitizations income increased \$273.0 million, or 101%, to \$543.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001, from \$270.8 million in the same period of the prior year. These increases were primarily due to the increase in excess spread on the off-balance sheet loan portfolio. This increase is a result of an increase in the average off-balance sheet loans of 43% as well as a shift in the mix of the off-balance sheet portfolio towards a greater composition of higher yielding and fee-generating loans. This mix shift has resulted in higher net interest income, as well as higher service charges and other customer-related fees, on the off-balance sheet portfolio.

Certain estimates inherent in the determination of the fair value of the I/O strip are influenced by factors outside the Company's control, and as a result, such estimates could materially change in the near term. Any future gains that will be recognized in accordance with SFAS 140 will be dependent on the timing and amount of future securitizations. The Company will continuously assess the performance of new and existing securitization transactions as estimates of future cash flows change.

OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME

Interchange income increased to \$74.9 million, or 74%, for the three months ended March 31, 2001, compared to \$43.1 million for the same period in the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to increased purchase volume and new account growth for the three months ended March 31, 2001 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Service charges and other customer-related fees increased to \$406.1 million, or 19%, for the three months ended March 31, 2001, compared to \$341.2 million for the same period in the prior year. This increase is primarily due to the increase in average accounts of 43% for the three months ended March 31, 2001, compared to the same period in the prior year, offset by the shift in the mix of the reported loan portfolio toward a greater composition of lower fee-generating loans.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Non-interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2001 was \$918.2 million, an increase of 29% over \$709.9 million, for the same period in the prior year. Contributing to the increase in non-interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2001 was salaries and associate benefits expense, which increased \$90.9 million, or 39%, as a result of increased staffing levels. Marketing expense increased \$29.3 million, or 14%, to \$231.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001, as the Company continued to invest in new and existing product opportunities. All other non-interest expenses increased \$88.2 million, or 32%, to \$361.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001, from \$273.1 million for the same period in the prior year. These increases were primarily a result of the 43% increase in the average number of accounts for the three months ended March 31, 2001, as compared to the same period in the prior year, as well as the Company's continued exploration and testing of new products and markets.

INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective income tax rate was 38% for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, and includes both state and federal income tax components.

ASSET QUALITY

The asset quality of a portfolio is generally a function of the initial underwriting criteria used, seasoning of the accounts, levels of competition, account management activities and demographic concentration, as well as general economic conditions. The seasoning of the accounts is also an important factor in the delinquency and loss levels of the portfolio. Accounts tend to exhibit a rising trend of delinquency and credit losses as they season.

DELINQUENCIES

Table 6 shows the Company's consumer loan delinquency trends for the periods presented on a reported and managed basis. The entire balance of an account is contractually delinquent if the minimum payment is not received by the payment due date. Delinquencies not only have the potential to impact earnings if the account charges off, they also are costly in terms of the personnel and other resources dedicated to resolving the delinquencies.

TABLE 6 - DELINQUENCIES

MARCH 31				

2001				

2000				

(dollars in thousands)	LOANS	PERCENT OF TOTAL LOANS	LOANS	PERCENT OF TOTAL LOANS

REPORTED:				
Loans outstanding	\$15,571,754	100.00%	\$ 9,449,498	100.00%
Loans delinquent:				
30-59 days	308,523	1.98	218,967	2.32
60-89 days	163,975	1.05	148,925	1.57
90 or more days	275,684	1.77	247,463	2.62

Total	\$ 748,182	4.80%	\$ 615,355	6.51%

MANAGED:				
Loans outstanding	\$31,550,504	100.00%	\$20,299,490	100.00%
Loans delinquent:				
30-59 days	555,591	1.76	377,320	1.86
60-89 days	331,915	1.05	250,595	1.24
90 or more days	601,611	1.91	438,929	2.16

Total	\$ 1,489,117	4.72%	\$ 1,066,844	5.26%

The 30-plus day delinquency rate for the reported consumer loan portfolio was 4.80% as of March 31, 2001, down 171 basis points from 6.51% as of March 31, 2000 and down 246 basis points from 7.26% as of December 31, 2000. These decreases are the result of a shift in the mix of the reported portfolio toward a greater composition of accounts with more established credit profiles, as well as enhanced customer payment patterns. The delinquency rate for the managed consumer loan portfolio was 4.72% as of March 31, 2001, down 54 basis points from 5.26% as of March 31, 2000 and down 51 basis points from 5.23% as of December 31, 2000. The managed consumer loan delinquency rate decrease as of March 31, 2001 as compared to March 31, 2000 principally reflected a shift in the managed portfolio toward a greater composition of accounts with more established credit profiles, as well as enhanced customer payment patterns.

NET CHARGE-OFFS

Net charge-offs include the principal amount of losses (excluding accrued and unpaid finance charges, fees and fraud losses) less current period recoveries. Table 7 shows the Company's net charge-offs for the periods presented on a reported and managed basis.

TABLE 7 - NET CHARGE-OFFS

(dollars in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2001	2000
REPORTED:		
Average loans outstanding	\$15,508,942	\$ 9,704,933
Net charge-offs	180,041	95,669
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans outstanding	4.64%	3.94%
MANAGED:		
Average loans outstanding	\$30,505,450	\$20,181,373
Net charge-offs	285,950	195,276
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans outstanding	3.75%	3.87%

Net charge-offs of managed loans increased \$90.7 million, or 46%, while average managed consumer loans grew 51% for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared to the same period in the prior year. For the three months ended March 31, 2001, the Company's net charge-offs as a percentage of average managed loans outstanding were 3.75% compared to 3.87% for the same period in the prior year.

PROVISION AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at an amount estimated to be sufficient to absorb probable future losses, net of recoveries (including recovery of collateral), inherent in the existing reported loan portfolio. The provision for loan losses is the periodic cost of maintaining an adequate allowance. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to cover anticipated losses in the reported homogeneous consumer loan portfolio under current conditions. There can be no assurance as to future credit losses that may be incurred in connection with the Company's consumer loan portfolio, nor can there be any assurance that the loan loss allowance that has been established by the Company will be sufficient to absorb such future credit losses. The allowance is a general allowance applicable to the reported homogeneous consumer loan portfolio. The amount of allowance necessary is determined primarily based on a migration analysis of delinquent and current accounts. In evaluating the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses, management also takes into consideration the following factors: recent trends in delinquencies and charge-offs including bankrupt, deceased and recovered amounts; historical trends in loan volume; forecasting uncertainties and size of credit risks; the degree of risk inherent in the composition of the loan portfolio; economic conditions; credit evaluations and underwriting policies.

Table 8 sets forth the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated. See "Asset Quality," "Delinquencies" and "Net Charge-Offs" for a more complete analysis of asset quality.

TABLE 8 - SUMMARY OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

(dollars in thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2001	2000
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 527,000	\$ 342,000
Provision for loan losses	250,614	126,525
Other	(573)	(856)
Charge-offs	(262,116)	(147,654)
Recoveries	82,075	51,985
Net charge-offs	(180,041)	(95,669)
Balance at end of period	\$ 597,000	\$ 372,000
Allowance for loan losses to loans at period-end	3.83%	3.94%

For the three months ended March 31, 2001, the provision for loan losses increased to \$250.6 million, or 98%, from \$126.5 million for the comparable period in the prior year. This increase is primarily a result of the 88% increase in the dollar amount of net charge-offs, as well as the 65% increase in reported loans from March 31, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

FUNDING

The Company has established access to a variety of funding alternatives, in addition to securitization of its consumer loans. In June 2000, the Company established a \$5.0 billion global senior and subordinated bank note program, of which \$2.2 billion was outstanding as of March 31, 2001 with original terms of three to five years. In February 2001, the Company issued \$1.3 billion fixed rate senior global bank note under this program with a term of five years. The Company has historically issued senior unsecured debt of the Bank through its \$8.0 billion domestic bank note program, of which \$2.3 billion was outstanding as of March 31, 2001, with original terms of one to ten years. Internationally, the Company has funding programs designed for foreign investors or to raise funds in foreign currencies allowing the Bank to borrow from both U.S. and non-U.S. lenders. In addition, the Company has multiple committed revolving credit facilities offering foreign currency funding options. Furthermore, the Bank has a \$1.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note program that is targeted specifically to non-U.S. investors. The Company funds its foreign assets by directly or synthetically borrowing or securitizing in the local currency to mitigate the financial statement effect of currency translation.

The Company continues to expand its retail deposit gathering efforts through both direct and broker marketing channels. The Company uses its IBS capabilities to test and market a variety of retail deposit origination strategies, as well as to develop customized account management programs. As of March 31, 2001, the Company had \$9.4 billion in interest-bearing deposits, with original maturities of up to ten years.

Table 9 shows the maturity distribution of certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or greater ("large denomination CDs") as of March 31, 2001.

TABLE 9 - MATURITIES OF LARGE DENOMINATION CERTIFICATES-\$100,000 OR MORE

(dollars in thousands)	MARCH 31, 2001	
	BALANCE	PERCENT
3 months or less	\$ 538,433	13.88%
Over 3 through 6 months	656,916	16.94
Over 6 through 12 months	693,275	17.87
Thereafter	1,990,605	51.31
Total	\$3,879,229	100.00%

The Company's other borrowings portfolio consists of \$1.1 billion in borrowings maturing within one year and \$720.8 million in borrowings maturing after one year.

Table 10 shows the Company's unsecured funding availability and outstandings as of March 31, 2001.

TABLE 10 - FUNDING AVAILABILITY

(dollars or dollar equivalents in millions)	EFFECTIVE/ ISSUE DATE	MARCH 31, 2001		
		AVAILABILITY(1)	OUTSTANDING	FINAL MATURITY(4)
Domestic revolving credit facility	5/99	\$1,200		5/03
Multicurrency credit facility	8/00	541		8/04
Senior global bank note program	6/00	5,000	\$2,236	-
Senior domestic bank note program(2)	4/97	8,000	2,251	-
Non-U.S. bank note program	10/97	1,000	5	-
Corporation Shelf Registration	8/99	1,550	549	-
Capital securities(3)	1/97	100	98	2/27

- (1) All funding sources are revolving except for the Corporation Shelf Registration and the Capital Securities. Funding availability under the credit facilities is subject to compliance with certain representations, warranties and covenants. Funding availability under all other sources is subject to market conditions.
- (2) Includes availability to issue up to \$200 million of subordinated bank notes, none outstanding as of March 31, 2001.
- (3) Qualifies as Tier 1 capital at the Corporation and Tier 2 capital at the Bank.
- (4) Maturity date refers to the date the facility terminates, where applicable.

In August 2000, the Bank entered into a multicurrency revolving credit facility (the "Multicurrency Facility"). The Multicurrency Facility is intended to finance the Bank's business in the United Kingdom and is comprised of two Tranches, each in the amount of Euro 300 million (\$270.8 million equivalent based on the exchange rate at closing). The Tranche A facility is intended for general corporate purposes whereas the Tranche B facility is intended to replace and extend the Corporation's prior credit facility for U.K. pounds sterling and Canadian dollars, which matured on August 29, 2000. The Corporation serves as guarantor of all borrowings under the Multicurrency Facility. In October 2000, the Bank's subsidiary, Capital One Bank (Europe) plc, replaced the Bank as a borrower under the Bank's guarantee. Tranche A of the commitment terminates on August 9, 2001, and Tranche B of the commitment terminates August 9, 2004.

In August 2000, the Company entered into four bilateral revolving credit facilities with different lenders (the "Bilateral Facilities"). The Bilateral Facilities were entered into to finance the Company's business in Canada and for general corporate purposes. Two of the Bilateral Facilities are for Capital One Inc., guaranteed by the Corporation, and are each in the amount of C\$100.0 million (\$67.4 million equivalent based on exchange rate at closing). The other two Bilateral Facilities are for the Corporation in the amount of \$70 million and \$30 million. In February 2001, the two Bilateral Facilities for Capital One Inc. were terminated. In March 2001, the two Bilateral Facilities for the Corporation were terminated.

In May 1999, the Company entered into a four-year, \$1.2 billion unsecured revolving credit arrangement (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility is comprised of two tranches: a \$810 million Tranche A facility available to the Bank and the Savings Bank, including an option for up to \$250 million in multicurrency availability, and a \$390 million Tranche B facility available to the Corporation, the Bank and the Savings Bank, including an option for up to \$150 million in multicurrency availability. Each tranche under the facility is structured as a four-year commitment and is available for general corporate purposes. All borrowings under the Credit Facility are based on varying terms of LIBOR. The Bank has irrevocably undertaken to honor any demand by the lenders to repay any borrowings which are due and payable by the Savings Bank but have not been paid. Any borrowings under the Credit Facility will mature on May 24, 2003; however, the final maturity of each tranche may be extended for three additional one-year periods with the lenders' consent.

The Corporation has three shelf registration statements under which the Corporation from time to time may offer and sell (i) senior or subordinated debt securities, consisting of debentures, notes and/or other unsecured evidences, (ii) preferred stock, which may be issued in the form of depository shares evidenced by depository receipts and (iii) common stock. The amount of securities registered is limited to a \$1.6 billion aggregate public offering price or its equivalent (based on the applicable exchange rate at the time of sale) in one or more foreign currencies, currency units or composite currencies as shall be designated by the Corporation. As of March 31, 2001, the Corporation had existing unsecured senior debt outstanding under the shelf registrations of \$550 million, including \$125 million maturing in 2003, \$225 million maturing in 2006, and \$200 million maturing in 2008. During January 2001, the Corporation issued 6,750,390 shares of common stock in a public offering under these shelf registration statements. The net proceeds from the issuance were \$412.8 million, and were used for general corporate purposes.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity refers to the Company's ability to meet its cash needs. The Company meets its cash requirements by securitizing assets, gathering deposits and through issuing debt. As discussed in "Managed Consumer Loan Portfolio," a significant source of liquidity for the Company has been the securitization of consumer loans. Maturity terms of the existing securitizations vary from 2001 to 2008 and typically have accumulation periods during which principal payments are aggregated to make payments to investors. As payments on the loans are accumulated and are no longer reinvested in new loans, the Company's funding requirements for such new loans increase accordingly. The occurrence of certain events may cause the securitization transactions to amortize earlier than scheduled, which would accelerate the need for funding.

As such loans amortize or are otherwise paid, the Company believes it can securitize consumer loans, purchase federal funds and establish other funding sources to fund the amortization or other payment of the securitizations in the future, although no assurance can be given to that effect. Additionally, the Company maintains a portfolio of high-quality securities such as U.S. Treasuries and other U.S. government obligations, commercial paper, interest-bearing deposits with other banks, federal funds and other cash equivalents in order to provide adequate liquidity and to meet its ongoing cash needs. As of March 31, 2001, the Company held \$2.9 billion in such securities.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank and the Savings Bank are subject to capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the Federal Reserve Board (the "Federal Reserve") and the Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS") (collectively, the "regulators"), respectively. The capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action require the Bank and the Savings Bank to maintain specific capital levels based upon quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

The most recent notifications received from the regulators categorized the Bank and the Savings Bank as "well-capitalized." To be categorized as "well-capitalized," the Bank and the Savings Bank must maintain minimum capital ratios as set forth in Table 11. As of March 31, 2001, there were no conditions or events since the notifications discussed above that management believes would have changed either the Bank or the Savings Bank's capital category.

TABLE 11 - REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS

	RATIOS	MINIMUM FOR CAPITAL ADEQUACY PURPOSES	TO BE "WELL-CAPITALIZED" UNDER PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION PROVISIONS

MARCH 31, 2001			
Capital One Bank			
Tier 1 Capital	10.01%	4.00%	6.00%
Total Capital	12.06	8.00	10.00
Tier 1 Leverage	10.36	4.00	5.00
Capital One, F.S.B.			
Tier 1 Capital	9.41%	4.00%	6.00%
Total Capital	11.89	8.00	10.00
Tier 1 Leverage	7.48	4.00	5.00

MARCH 31, 2000			
Capital One Bank			
Tier 1 Capital	11.36%	4.00%	6.00%
Total Capital	13.94	8.00	10.00
Tier 1 Leverage	10.71	4.00	5.00
Capital One, F.S.B.			
Tier 1 Capital	10.66%	4.00%	6.00%
Total Capital	12.28	8.00	10.00
Tier 1 Leverage	8.61	4.00	5.00

In August 2000, the Bank received regulatory approval and established a subsidiary bank in the United Kingdom. In connection with the approval of its former branch office in the United Kingdom, the Company committed to the Federal Reserve that, for so long as the Bank maintains a branch or subsidiary bank in the United Kingdom, the Company will maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3.0%. As of March 31, 2001, the Company's Tier 1 leverage ratio was 12.49%.

Additionally, certain regulatory restrictions exist which limit the ability of the Bank and the Savings Bank to transfer funds to the Corporation. As of March 31, 2001, retained earnings of the Bank and the Savings Bank of \$331.1 million and \$86.8 million, respectively, were available for payment of dividends to the Corporation, without prior approval by the Federal Reserve and the OTS. The Savings Bank, however, is required to give the OTS at least 30 days' advance notice of any proposed dividend and the OTS, in its discretion, may object to such dividend.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Company is subject to off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business including commitments to extend credit and interest rate sensitivity related to its securitization transactions. The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements in the management of its interest rate exposure. The Company also enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency swaps to reduce its sensitivity to changing foreign currency exchange rates. These derivative financial instruments expose the Company to certain credit, market, legal and operational risks. The Company has established credit policies for these instruments.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Interest rate sensitivity refers to the change in earnings that may result from changes in the level of interest rates. To the extent that managed interest income and expense do not respond equally to changes in interest rates, or that all rates do not change uniformly, earnings could be affected. The Company's managed net interest income is affected by changes in short-term interest rates, primarily LIBOR, as a result of its issuance of interest-bearing deposits, variable rate loans and variable rate securitizations. The Company manages and mitigates its interest rate sensitivity through several techniques, which include, but are not limited to, changing the maturity, repricing and distribution of assets and liabilities and entering into interest rate swaps.

The Company measures exposure to its interest rate risk through the use of a simulation model. The model generates a distribution of possible twelve-month managed net interest income outcomes based on (i) a set of plausible interest rate scenarios, as determined by management based upon historical trends and market expectations, (ii) all existing financial instruments, including swaps, and (iii) an estimate of ongoing business activity over the coming twelve months. The Company's asset/liability management policy requires that based on this distribution there be at least a 95% probability that managed net interest income achieved over the coming twelve months will be no more than 1.4% below the mean managed net interest income of the distribution. As of March 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with the policy; more than 99% of the outcomes generated by the model produced a managed net interest income of no more than 0.2% below the mean outcome. The interest rate scenarios evaluated as of March 31, 2001, included scenarios in which short-term interest rates rose by over 270 basis points or fell by as much as 285 basis points over twelve months.

The analysis does not consider the effects of the changed level of overall economic activity associated with various interest rate scenarios. Further, in the event of a rate change of large magnitude, management would likely take actions to further mitigate its exposure to any adverse impact. For example, management may reprice interest rates on outstanding credit card loans subject to the right of the consumers in certain states to reject such repricing by giving timely written notice to the Company and thereby relinquishing charging privileges. However, competitive factors as well as certain legal constraints may limit the repricing of credit card loans.

Interest rate sensitivity at a point in time can also be analyzed by measuring the mismatch in balances of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities that are subject to repricing in future periods.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

EARNINGS, GOALS AND STRATEGIES

This business outlook section summarizes Capital One's expectations for earnings for the year ending December 31, 2001, and our primary goals and strategies for continued growth. The statements contained in this section are based on management's current expectations. Certain statements are forward looking and, therefore, actual results could differ materially. Factors that could materially influence results are set forth throughout this section and in Capital One's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (Part I, Item 1, Risk Factors).

We have set targets, dependent on the factors set forth below, to achieve a 20% return on equity in 2001 and to increase Capital One's 2001 earnings per share by approximately 30% over earnings per share for 2000. As discussed elsewhere in this report and below, Capital One's actual earnings are a function of our revenues (net interest income and non-interest income on our earning assets), consumer usage and payment patterns, credit quality of our earning assets (which affects fees and charge-offs), marketing expenses and operating expenses.

PRODUCT AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Our strategy for future growth has been, and is expected to continue to be, to apply our proprietary IBS to our lending and non-lending businesses. We will seek to identify new product opportunities and to make informed investment decisions regarding new and existing products. Our lending and other financial and non-financial products are subject to competitive pressures, which management anticipates will increase as these markets mature.

LENDING. Lending includes credit card and other consumer lending products, such as automobile financing and unsecured installment lending. Credit card opportunities include, and are expected to continue to include, a wide variety of highly customized products with interest rates, credit lines and other features specifically tailored for numerous consumer segments. We expect continued growth across a broad spectrum of new and existing customized products, which are distinguished by a range of credit lines, pricing structures and other characteristics. For example, our low introductory and non-introductory rate products, which are marketed to consumers with the best established credit profiles, are characterized by higher credit lines, lower yields and an expectation of lower delinquencies and credit loss rates. On the other hand, certain other customized card products are characterized by lower credit lines, higher yields (including fees) and in some cases, higher delinquencies and credit loss rates. These products also involve higher operational costs but exhibit better response rates, less adverse selection, less attrition and a greater ability to reprice than traditional products. More importantly, as a whole, all of these customized products continue to have less volatile returns than traditional products in recent market conditions, based partly on our ability to diversify risk. Based in part on the success of this range of products and growth in the superprime and prime markets, we expect strong growth in our managed loan balances during 2001. We believe that we can continue to gain market share and to grow accounts and loan balances, despite our expectation that the credit card industry as a whole will begin experiencing slower growth.

Partnership finance relationships have continued to grow through the first quarter of 2001. Our alliance with Kmart has generated more than two million customers since its launch in September 2000, and we recently launched a similar relationship with Carnival Cruise Lines. We anticipate entering into more alliances of this nature as opportunities arise.

Capital One Auto Finance, Inc., our automobile finance subsidiary, offers loans, secured by automobiles, through dealer networks throughout the United States. As with our credit card business, we have applied IBS to our auto finance business by reinventing existing products and creating new products to optimize pricing, customer selection and risk diversification. As of the end of 2000, loans outstanding for Capital One Auto Finance had tripled since we acquired it in 1998. We anticipate loans outstanding for Capital One Auto Finance to continue to increase through 2001.

Our internet services support our lending business and include account decisioning, real-time account numbering and account servicing. As of March 31, 2001, we were servicing approximately 2.8 million accounts online. We expect continued growth in the internet services portion of our business in 2001, provided that we can continue to limit fraud and safeguard our customers' privacy.

We have expanded our existing operations outside of the United States and have experienced growth in the number of accounts and loan balances in our international business. To date, our principal operations outside of the United States have been in the United Kingdom, with additional operations in Canada, South Africa and France. In 2000 we established a bank in the United Kingdom with authority to conduct full-service operations to support the continued growth of our United Kingdom business and any future business in Europe. The number of accounts and loans outstanding in the United Kingdom experienced steady growth from the latter half of 2000 through the first quarter of 2001. We anticipate this trend will continue through 2001. We anticipate entering and doing business in additional countries from time to time as opportunities arise.

NON-LENDING. Our non-lending business consists primarily of our retail deposit-taking business. In addition, in 2000 we launched the CapitalOnePlace where we offer customers a variety of products available for purchase online, some of which are offered in partnership with other companies. Our internet services also support our retail deposit-taking business.

We will continue to apply our IBS in an effort to balance the mix of credit card products with other financial and non-financial products and services to optimize profitability within the context of acceptable risk. We continually test new product offerings and pricing combinations, using IBS, to target different consumer groups. The number of tests we conduct has increased each year since 1994 and we expect further increases in 2001. Our growth through expansion and product diversification, however, will be affected by our ability to build internally or acquire the necessary operational and organizational infrastructure, recruit experienced personnel, fund these new businesses and manage expenses. Although we believe we have the personnel, financial resources and business strategy necessary for continued success, there can be no assurance that our results of operations and financial condition in the future will reflect our historical financial performance.

MARKETING INVESTMENT

We expect our 2001 marketing expenses to exceed the expense level in 2000, as we continue to invest in various credit card products and services, and other financial and non-financial products and services. We have also increased our focus on a brand marketing, or "brand awareness," strategy with the intent of building a branded franchise to support our IBS and mass customization strategies. We caution, however, that an increase in marketing expenses does not necessarily equate to a comparable increase in outstanding balances or accounts based on historical results. As our portfolio continues to grow, generating balances and accounts to offset attrition requires increasing amounts of marketing. Although we are one of the leading direct mail marketers in the credit card industry, and our overall credit card response rates remained fairly stable in the first quarter of 2001, increased mail volume throughout the industry indicates that competition has been accelerating. This intense competition in the credit card market has resulted in an industry-wide reduction in both credit card response rates and the productivity of marketing dollars invested in that line of business, both of which may affect us more significantly in the remainder of 2001. In addition, the cost to acquire new accounts varies across product lines and is expected to rise as we move beyond the domestic card business. With competition affecting the profitability of traditional card products, we have been allocating, and expect to continue to allocate, a greater portion of our marketing expense to other customized credit card products and other financial and non-financial products. We intend to continue a flexible approach in our allocation of marketing expenses. The actual amount of marketing investment is subject to a variety of external and internal factors, such as competition in the consumer credit industry, general economic conditions affecting consumer credit performance, the asset quality of our portfolio and the identification of market opportunities across product lines that exceed our targeted rates of return on investment.

The amount of marketing expense allocated to various products or businesses will influence the characteristics of our portfolio as various products or businesses are characterized by different account growth, loan growth and asset quality characteristics. Due in part to an increase in our marketing efforts towards the prime and superprime markets, we currently expect continued strong loan growth in the remainder of 2001, but expect account growth, while remaining strong, to moderate compared to recent quarters. Actual growth, however, may vary significantly depending on our actual product mix and the level of attrition in our managed portfolio, which is primarily affected by competitive pressures. Also as a result of our increased focus on the prime and superprime markets, our net interest margin decreased during the first quarter of 2001. We expect this decrease to moderate through the remainder of 2001 due in part to the scheduled repricing of certain introductory-rate credit card products.

IMPACT OF DELINQUENCIES, CHARGE-OFFS AND ATTRITION

Our earnings are particularly sensitive to delinquencies and charge-offs on our portfolio, and to the level of attrition resulting from competition in the credit card industry. As delinquency levels fluctuate, the resulting amount of past due and overlimit fees, which are significant sources of our revenue, will also fluctuate. Further, the timing of revenues from increasing or decreasing delinquencies precedes the related impact of higher or lower charge-offs that ultimately result from varying levels of delinquencies. Delinquencies and net charge-offs are impacted by general economic trends in consumer credit performance, including bankruptcies, the degree of seasoning of our portfolio and our product mix.

As of March 31, 2001, we had the lowest net charge-off rate among the top ten credit card issuers in the United States. However, we expect delinquencies and charge-offs to increase in the latter half of 2001 due to general economic factors, the increase in consumer bankruptcy filings in the first quarter of 2001, and the continued seasoning of certain of our accounts. We caution that delinquency and charge-off levels are not always predictable and may vary from projections. In the case of an economic downturn or recession, delinquencies and charge-offs are likely to increase more quickly. In addition, competition in the credit card industry, as measured by the volume of mail solicitations, remains very high. Competition can affect our earnings by increasing attrition of our outstanding loans (thereby reducing interest and fee income) and by making it more difficult to retain and attract profitable customers.

CAUTIONARY FACTORS

The strategies and objectives outlined above, and the other forward-looking statements contained in this section, involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Capital One cautions readers that any forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and that actual results could differ materially. In addition to the factors discussed above, among the other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the following: continued intense competition from numerous providers of products and services which compete with our businesses; with respect to financial and other products, changes in our aggregate accounts or consumer loan balances and the growth rate thereof, including changes resulting from factors such as shifting product mix, amount of our actual marketing expenses and attrition of accounts and loan balances; an increase in credit losses (including increases due to a worsening of general economic conditions); our ability to continue to securitize our credit cards and consumer loans and to otherwise access the capital markets at attractive rates and terms to fund our operations and future growth; difficulties or delays in the development, production, testing and marketing of new products or services; losses associated with new products or services or expansion internationally; financial, legal, regulatory or other difficulties that may affect investment in, or the overall performance of, a product or business, including changes in existing laws to regulate further the credit card and consumer loan industry and the financial services industry, in general, including the flexibility of financial services companies to obtain, use and share consumer data; the amount of, and rate of growth in, our expenses (including salaries and associate benefits and marketing expenses) as our business develops or changes or as we expand into new market areas; the availability of capital necessary to fund our new businesses; our ability to build the operational and organizational infrastructure necessary to engage in new businesses or to expand internationally; our ability to recruit experienced personnel to assist in the management and operations of new products and services; and other factors listed from time to time in the our SEC reports, including, but not limited to, the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (Part I, Item 1, Risk Factors).

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

- (a) The 2001 Annual Meeting of Stockholders was held April 26, 2001.
- (b) The following directors were elected at such meeting:

Nigel W. Morris
W. Ronald Dietz

The following directors will also continue in their office after such meeting:

Richard D. Fairbank
Stanley I. Westreich
James A. Flick, Jr.
Patrick W. Gross
James V. Kimsey

(c) The following matters were voted upon at such meeting:

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS -----	VOTES FOR -----	VOTES WITHHELD -----	
NIGEL W. MORRIS	154,233,004	21,682,446	
W. RONALD DIETZ	174,199,590	1,715,861	
ITEM -----	VOTES FOR -----	VOTES AGAINST -----	ABSTAIN -----
RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP AS INDEPENDENT AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY FOR 2001	169,254,228	5,107,208	1,554,015

No other matter was voted upon at such meeting.

Item 6. REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits: None

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 17, 2001, Commission File No. 1-13300, enclosing its press release dated January 16, 2001.

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 19, 2001, Commission File No. 1-13300, enclosing its press release dated January 19, 2001.

SIGNATURES

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

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date: May 11, 2001

/s/ David M. Willey

David M. Willey
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Chief Accounting Officer and duly authorized officer
of the Registrant)