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STERLING BANCORP
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2001

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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: 1-5273-1

Sterling Bancorp

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2565216

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification)

430 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

(Address of principal executive offices)

10022-3505

(Zip Code)

212-826-8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last
report)

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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 ☐ No

As of March 31, 2001 there were 9,108,635 shares of common stock,
\$1.00 par value, outstanding.

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STERLING BANCORP

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS	March 31, 2001	December 2000
Cash and due from banks	\$ 30,757,236	\$ 50,21
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	1,961,901	2,65
Securities available for sale	111,129,562	62,06
Securities available for sale - pledged	77,019,040	90,13
Securities held to maturity	104,697,386	104,58
Securities held to maturity - pledged	161,714,906	177,01
Total investment securities	454,560,894	433,79
Loans, net of unearned discounts	728,166,649	750,88
Less allowance for credit losses	12,849,561	12,67
Loans, net	715,317,088	738,21
Customers' liability under acceptances	1,500,067	98
Excess cost over equity in net assets of the banking subsidiary	21,158,440	21,15
Premises and equipment, net	5,525,865	5,46
Other real estate	1,183,874	64
Accrued interest receivable	5,308,800	5,19
Other assets	11,862,904	12,41
	\$ 1,249,137,069	\$ 1,270,74
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 278,453,763	\$ 341,03
Interest-bearing deposits	563,084,398	525,24
Total deposits	841,538,161	866,28
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	139,250,008	162,76
Commercial paper	38,536,500	25,65
Other short-term borrowings	531,478	17,73
Acceptances outstanding	1,500,067	98
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	66,141,543	69,61
Long-term debt - FHLB	1,087,497,757	1,143,03
	40,350,000	10,70
Total liabilities	1,127,847,757	1,153,73
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$5 par value. Authorized 644,389 shares		
Series B, issued 1,199 shares	23,980	2
Series D, issued 237,878 shares	2,378,780	2,37

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	2,402,760	2,40
Common stock, \$1 par value. Authorized 20,000,000 shares; issued 9,591,909 and 9,563,329 shares, respectively	9,591,909	9,56
Capital surplus	67,788,164	67,45
Retained earnings	50,529,248	47,46
Accumulated other comprehensive income(loss), net of tax	934,689	(2
	-----	-----
	131,246,770	126,86
Less		
Common shares in treasury at cost, 483,274 and 473,125 shares, respectively	8,199,892	7,98
Unearned compensation	1,757,566	1,85
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	121,289,312	117,01
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,249,137,069	\$ 1,270,74
	=====	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Income

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	\$17,259,102	\$15,019,107
Investment securities		
Available for sale	2,561,771	2,441,021
Held to maturity	4,704,691	5,135,044
Federal funds sold	19,492	169,288
Deposits with other banks	36,444	35,485
	-----	-----
Total interest income	24,581,500	22,799,945
	-----	-----
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	5,347,779	6,099,698
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,799,365	1,152,540
Commercial paper	414,591	396,130
Other short-term borrowings	59,350	92,250
Long-term debt	294,867	195,022
	-----	-----
Total interest expense	7,915,952	7,935,640
	-----	-----
Net interest income	16,665,548	14,864,305
Provision for credit losses	1,685,800	1,412,800
	-----	-----
Net interest income after provision		

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for credit losses	14,979,748	13,451,505
	-----	-----
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Factoring income	1,401,051	1,089,641
Mortgage banking income	1,289,407	1,194,864
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,401,219	798,572
Trade finance income	680,392	837,324
Trust fees	186,804	185,659
Other service charges and fees	339,880	433,385
Other income	50,370	35,741
	-----	-----
Total noninterest income	5,349,123	4,575,186
	-----	-----
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	6,993,018	6,538,810
Occupancy expenses, net	1,126,965	972,470
Equipment expenses	571,671	590,173
Other expenses	3,924,286	3,507,164
	-----	-----
Total noninterest expenses	12,615,940	11,608,617
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	7,712,931	6,418,074
Provision for income taxes	3,176,646	2,539,515
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 4,536,285	\$ 3,878,559
	=====	=====
Average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	9,092,275	9,181,647
Diluted	9,651,263	9,511,576
Per average common share		
Basic	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.42
Diluted	0.47	0.41
Dividends per common share	0.16	0.14

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Net Income	\$4,536,285	\$3,878,559
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Other comprehensive income,
net of tax:

Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	957,341	4,282
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Comprehensive income	\$5,493,626	\$3,882,841
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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Preferred Stock		
Balance at January 1 and March 31,	\$ 2,402,760	\$ 2,443,430
Common Stock		
Balance at January 1	\$ 9,563,329	\$ 8,723,051
Options exercised	28,580	2,625
Balance at March 31	\$ 9,591,909	\$ 8,725,676
Capital Surplus		
Balance at January 1	\$ 67,450,110	\$ 51,911,883
Issuance of shares under incentive compensation plan	--	(214,369)
Options exercised	338,054	15,514
Balance at March 31	\$ 67,788,164	\$ 51,713,028
Retained Earnings		
Balance at January 1	\$ 47,466,602	\$ 52,360,024
Net Income	4,536,285	3,878,559
Cash dividends paid - common shares	(1,448,856)	(1,157,834)
- preferred shares	(24,783)	(20,987)
Balance at March 31	\$ 50,529,248	\$ 55,059,762

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss), Net of Tax		
Balance at January 1	\$ (22,652)	\$ (2,634,509)
	-----	-----
Unrealized holding gains		
arising during the period		
Before tax	1,769,576	7,918
Tax expense	(812,235)	(3,636)
	-----	-----
Net of tax	957,341	4,282
	-----	-----
Balance at March 31	\$ 934,689	\$ (2,630,227)
	=====	=====
Treasury Stock		
Balance at January 1	\$ (7,986,763)	\$ (6,515,522)
Issuance of shares under incentive compensation plan	--	1,677,025
Surrender of shares issued under incentive		
compensation plan	(213,129)	(139,846)
Purchase of common shares	--	(2,248,400)
	-----	-----
Balance at March 31	\$ (8,199,892)	\$ (7,226,743)
	=====	=====
Unearned Compensation		
Balance at January 1	\$ (1,857,292)	\$ (1,048,230)
Issuance of shares under incentive compensation plan	--	(1,396,170)
Amortization of unearned compensation	99,726	--
	-----	-----
Balance at March 31	\$ (1,757,566)	\$ (2,444,400)
	=====	=====
Total Shareholders' Equity		
Balance at January 1	\$ 117,016,094	\$ 105,240,127
Net changes during the period	4,273,218	400,399
	-----	-----
Balance at March 31	\$ 121,289,312	\$ 105,640,526
	=====	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 4,536,285	\$ 3,878,55
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in)		
provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	1,685,800	1,412,80

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Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	383,539	387,050
Deferred income tax benefit	(61,050)	(103,530)
Net change in loans held for sale	(5,879,000)	1,267,000
Amortization of unearned compensation	99,726	-
Amortization of premiums of securities	251,438	223,100
Accretion of discounts on securities	(136,765)	(274,820)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(112,844)	(176,420)
Decrease in other liabilities and accrued expenses	(3,470,234)	(133,560)
Increase in other assets	(203,370)	(2,161,020)
Other, net	(213,129)	(73,360)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(3,119,604)	4,245,780
	-----	-----
Investing Activities		
Purchase of premises and equipment	(439,942)	(87,960)
Decrease in interest-bearing deposits	694,777	-
Increase in other real estate	(535,880)	(168,300)
Net decrease in loans	27,088,882	28,495,300
Proceeds from prepayments, redemptions or maturities of securities - held to maturity	15,058,625	7,888,280
Purchases of securities - held to maturity	--	(19,979,830)
Purchases of securities - available for sale	(39,129,630)	(32,027,590)
Proceeds from prepayments, redemptions or maturities of securities - available for sale	4,961,872	44,201,460
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by investing activities	7,698,704	28,321,340
	-----	-----
Financing Activities		
Decrease in noninterest-bearing deposits	(62,585,565)	(21,118,080)
Increase (Decrease) in interest-bearing deposits	37,841,542	(15,459,730)
(Decrease) Increase in Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(23,513,001)	33,352,090
Decrease in commercial paper and other short-term borrowings	(4,320,524)	(12,054,380)
Purchase of treasury stock	--	(2,248,400)
Increase (Decrease) in other long-term debt	29,650,000	(10,350,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	366,634	18,130
Cash dividends paid on common and preferred stock	(1,473,639)	(1,178,820)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(24,034,553)	(29,039,190)
	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and due from banks	(19,455,453)	3,527,930
Cash and due from banks - beginning of period	50,212,689	35,505,340
	-----	-----
Cash and due from banks - end of period	\$ 30,757,236	\$ 39,033,270
	=====	=====
Supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities:		
Issuance of treasury stock	\$ --	\$ 1,537,170
Surrender of treasury shares issued under incentive compensation plan	213,129	-
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	7,729,258	9,108,730
Income taxes paid	621,500	645,400

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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sterling Bancorp ("the parent company") and its subsidiaries, principally Sterling National Bank and its subsidiaries ("the bank"), after elimination of material intercompany transactions. The term "the Company" refers to Sterling Bancorp and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements as of and for the interim periods ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 are unaudited; however, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of such periods have been made. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2000 consolidated financial statements to conform to the current presentation. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000. The Board announced stock dividends as follows: on November 16, 2000, the declaration of a 10% stock dividend payable on December 11, 2000 to shareholders of record on December 1, 2000; and on November 18, 1999, the declaration of a 5% stock dividend payable on December 14, 1999 to shareholders of record on that date. Fractional shares were cashed-out and payments were made to shareholders in lieu of fractional shares. The basic and diluted average number of shares outstanding and earnings per share information for all prior reporting periods have been restated to reflect the effect of the stock dividend.
2. For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks.
3. The Company's outstanding Preferred Shares comprise 1,230 Series B shares (of 4,389 Series B shares authorized) and 238,961 Series D shares (of 300,000 Series D shares authorized). Each Series B share is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$0.10 per year, to one vote per share and upon liquidation or redemption to an amount equal to accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of redemption or liquidation plus an amount which is \$20 in the case of involuntary liquidation and \$28 otherwise; each Series D share (all of such shares are owned by the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Trust) is entitled to dividends at the rate of \$0.6125 per year, is convertible into 1.1561 Common Shares, and is entitled to a liquidation preference of \$10 (together with accrued dividends). All preferred shares are entitled to one vote per share (voting with the Common Shares except as otherwise required by law).
4. The Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," established standards for the way that public business enterprises report and disclose selected information about operating segments in interim financial statements issued to stockholders.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company provides a full range of financial products and services, including commercial loans, asset-based financing, accounts receivable management services, trade financing, equipment leasing, corporate and consumer deposit services, commercial and residential mortgage lending and brokerage, trust and estate administration and investment management services. The Company's primary source of earnings is net interest income, which represents the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and the interest incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. The Company's 2001 year-to-date average interest-earning assets were 60.6% loans (corporate lending was 76.8% and real estate lending was 18.9% of total loans, respectively) and 39.4% investment securities and money market investments. There are no industry concentrations exceeding 10% of loans, gross, in the corporate loan portfolio. Approximately 74% of loans are to borrowers located in the metropolitan New York area. The Company has determined that it has three reportable operating segments: corporate lending, real estate lending and company-wide treasury.

The following tables provide certain information regarding the Company's operating segments for the three month periods ended March 31, 2001 and 2000:

	Corporate Lending	Real Estate Lending	Company-wide Treasury
	-----	-----	-----
Three Months Ended March 31, 2001			
Net interest income	\$ 7,951,788	\$ 3,350,229	\$ 4,807,329
Noninterest income	3,287,188	1,321,539	41,731
Depreciation and amortization	40,745	46,385	84
Segment profit	4,658,360	2,597,615	5,719,134
Segment assets	560,067,578	132,628,549	516,059,951
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000			
Net interest income	\$ 5,943,773	\$ 2,266,672	\$ 5,811,584
Noninterest income	2,647,007	1,354,688	46,550
Depreciation and amortization	42,849	43,585	170
Segment profit	3,530,647	1,922,400	6,068,400
Segment assets	526,831,959	103,356,342	523,618,722

STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table sets forth reconciliations of net interest income, noninterest income, profits and assets of reportable operating segments to the Company's consolidated totals:

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Net interest income:		
Total for reportable operating segments	\$ 16,109,346	\$ 14,022,029
Other [1]	556,202	842,276
Consolidated net interest income	\$ 16,665,548	\$ 14,864,305
Noninterest income:		
Total for reportable operating segments	\$ 4,650,458	\$ 4,048,245
Other [1]	698,665	526,941
Consolidated noninterest income	\$ 5,349,123	\$ 4,575,186
Profit:		
Total for reportable operating segments	\$ 12,975,109	\$ 11,521,447
Other [1]	(5,262,178)	(5,103,373)
Consolidated income before income taxes	\$ 7,712,931	\$ 6,418,074
Assets:		
Total for reportable operating segments	\$ 1,208,756,078	\$ 1,153,807,023
Other [1]	40,380,991	42,146,135
Consolidated assets	\$ 1,249,137,069	\$ 1,195,953,158

[1] Represents operations not considered to be a reportable segment and/or general operating expenses of the Company.

5. On September 29, 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." SFAS No. 140 replaces SFAS No. 125 and addresses implementation issues that were identified in applying SFAS No. 125. SFAS No. 140 is effective for transfers of financial assets (including securitizations) occurring after March 31, 2001. However, the provisions of SFAS No. 140 related to the recognition and reclassification of collateral in financial statements and disclosures related to securitization transactions and collateral are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2000.
- In accordance with SFAS No. 140, the Company reports securities

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pledged as collateral separately in the consolidated balance sheets if the secured party has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral. Securities are pledged by the Company to secure trust and public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

6. SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended, is effective January 1, 2001 for the Company, and requires the recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. The accounting for derivative instruments depends on the intended use of the derivative and its classification as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, or a hedge of foreign currency exposure.

Special hedge accounting treatment is permitted only if specific criteria are met. One requirement is that the hedging relationship be highly effective both at inception and on an ongoing basis. Hedge accounting is determined based on the type of hedge-fair value, cash flow or foreign currency hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. Effective hedge results are recognized in current earnings for fair value hedges, in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedges and as part of the cumulative transaction adjustment in other comprehensive income for foreign currency net investment hedges. Ineffective portions of hedges are recognized immediately in current earnings.

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 133 effective January 1, 2001. At adoption, the Company recorded an insignificant loss and believes that SFAS No. 133 will not have a material impact on the Company's 2001 consolidated financial statements since the only derivatives that the Company has are interest rate floor contracts with a notional amount of \$100 million.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following commentary presents management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of Sterling Bancorp (the "parent company"), a bank holding company and a financial holding company as defined by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Sterling Banking Corporation and Sterling National Bank. Sterling National Bank, which is the principal subsidiary, owns all of the outstanding shares of Sterling Factors Corporation ("Factors"), Sterling National Mortgage Company, Inc. ("SNMC"), Sterling National Servicing, Inc. ("SNS- Virginia") and Sterling Holding Company of Virginia, Inc. Sterling Holding Company of Virginia, Inc. owns all of the outstanding shares of Sterling Real Estate Holding Company, Inc. ("SREHC"). Throughout this discussion and analysis, the term "the Company" refers to Sterling Bancorp and its subsidiaries and the term "the bank" refers to Sterling National Bank and its subsidiaries.

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This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company may from time to time make written or oral statements that are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, financial projections, statements of plans and objectives for future operations, estimates of future economic performance and assumptions relating thereto.

The Company may include forward-looking statements in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including this 10-Q, in reports to stockholders, in other written materials, and in statements made by officers and representatives of the Company to analysts, rating agencies, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others.

These statements are not historical facts but instead are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties and represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of our control. Any forward-looking statements we may make speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. It is possible that our actual results and financial position may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause our actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: inflation, interest rates, market and monetary fluctuations; the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve; changes, particularly declines, in general economic conditions and in the local economies in which we operate; competitive pressures on loan and deposit pricing and demand; changes in technology and their impact on the marketing of products and services; the timely development and effective marketing of competitive new products and services and the acceptance of these products and services by new and existing customers; the willingness of customers to substitute competitors' products and services for our products and services; the impact of changes in financial services' laws and regulations (including laws concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance); changes in accounting principles, policies and guidelines; the success of the Company at managing the risks involved in the foregoing as well as other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in

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press releases and other public filings. The foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive, and we will not update any forwarding- looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time.

BUSINESS

The Company provides a wide range of financial products and services, including business and consumer loans, commercial and residential mortgage lending and brokerage, asset-based financing, accounts receivable management services, trade financing, equipment leasing, corporate and consumer deposits services, trust and estate administration, and investment management services. The Company has operations in metropolitan New York area, as well as Virginia and other mid-Atlantic states and conducts business throughout the United States.

There is intense competition in all areas in which the Company conducts its business. In addition to competing with other banks, the Company competes in

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most areas of its business with other financial institutions. At March 31, 2001, the bank's year-to-date average earning assets (of which loans were 59% and investment securities were 40%) represented approximately 97% of the Company's year-to-date average earning assets.

The Company regularly evaluates acquisition opportunities and conducts due diligence activities in connection with possible acquisitions. As a result, acquisition discussions and, in some cases negotiations, regularly take place and future acquisitions could occur.

Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2001 and 2000

OVERVIEW

The Company reported net income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 of \$4.5 million, representing \$0.47 per share, calculated on a diluted basis, compared to \$3.9 million, or \$0.41 per share, calculated on a diluted basis, for the like period in 2000. This increase reflects higher net interest income and continued growth in noninterest income.

Net interest income, on a tax equivalent basis, increased to \$16.9 million for the first quarter of 2001 compared with \$15.1 million for the same period in 2000, principally due to higher average earning assets outstanding. The net interest margin, on a tax equivalent basis, was 6.28% for the first quarter

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of 2001 compared to 5.78% for the like 2000 period. This increase was principally due to an increase of 43 basis points in the average yield on earning assets.

Noninterest income rose to \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared to \$4.6 million for the like 2000 period principally due to continued growth in fees from factoring, deposit services and mortgage banking.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income Net interest income, which represents the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and interest incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, is the Company's primary source of earnings. Net interest income can be affected by changes in market interest rates as well as the level and composition of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity. The increases (decreases) in the components of interest income and interest expense, expressed in terms of fluctuation in average volume and rate are shown on page 21. Information as to the components of interest income and interest expense and average rates is provided in the Average Balance Sheets shown on page 20. Net interest income, on a tax equivalent basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2001 increased to \$16,916,000 from \$15,082,000 for the comparable period in 2000. Total interest income, on a tax equivalent basis, aggregated \$24,832,000 for the first quarter of 2001 up from \$23,018,000 for the same period of 2000. The tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets was 9.32% for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared with 8.89% for the comparable period in 2000. The increase in interest income was primarily due to

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an increase in income earned on the Company's loan portfolio principally as a result of higher average outstandings. Loan balances increased as the result of the implementation of business plans designed to increase funds employed in this asset category. The increase in yield on earning assets was primarily due to higher yields on loans.

Interest earned on the loan portfolio amounted to \$17,259,000 which was up \$2,239,000 when compared to a year ago. Average loan balances amounted to \$678,248,000 which were up \$78,907,000 from an average of \$599,341,000 in the prior year period. The increase in the average loans, primarily in the commercial and industrial, leasing and real estate loan segments of the Company's loan portfolio, principally accounted for the increase in interest earned on loans. The increase in the yield on the domestic loan portfolio to 11.07% for the three months ended March 31, 2001 from 10.79% for the comparable 2000 period was primarily attributable to a higher rate environment on average in the 2001 period.

Interest expense on deposits decreased \$752,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2001 to \$5,348,000 from \$6,100,000 for the comparable 2000 period principally due to a decrease in average outstandings. Average interest-bearing deposit balances amounted to \$537,673,000 which were down \$42,762,000 from an average of \$580,435,000 in the prior year period. The decrease in average balances reflects the impact of Y-2K strategies, including raising deposits in the capital markets and lengthening funding maturities into year 2000, designed to maximize year-end liquidity.

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Interest expense associated with borrowed funds increased to \$2,568,000 for the first quarter of 2001 from \$1,836,000 in the comparable 2000 period primarily as the result of higher Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Average amounts outstanding for this category of borrowing increased \$39,473,000 to \$129,559,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and the average rates paid rose to 5.63% from 5.15% in the prior year period.

Provision for Credit Losses

Based on management's continuing evaluation of the loan portfolio (discussed under "Asset Quality" below), and principally as the result of the growth in the loan portfolios, the provision for credit losses increased to \$1,686,000 up \$273,000 when compared to the same period last year.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income increased \$774,000 for the first quarter of 2001 when compared with the like 2000 period primarily as a result of increased fees from factoring, deposit services and mortgage banking.

Noninterest Expenses

Noninterest expenses increased \$1,007,000 for the first quarter of 2001 when compared with the like 2000 period primarily due to increased personnel, occupancy and various other expenses incurred to support growing levels of business activity and continued investment in the business franchise.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Securities

The Company's securities portfolios are comprised of principally U.S. Government and U.S. Government corporation and agency guaranteed mortgage-backed securities along with other debt and equity securities. At March 31, 2001, the Company's portfolio of securities totalled \$454,561,000 of which U.S. Government and U.S. Government corporations and agencies guaranteed mortgage-backed securities having an average life of approximately 5.6 years amounted to \$405,528,000.

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Securities classified as "available for sale" may be sold in the future, prior to maturity. These securities are carried at market value. Net aggregate unrealized gains or losses on these securities are included in a valuation allowance account and are shown net of taxes, as a component of shareholders' equity. The following table presents information regarding securities available for sale:

MARCH 31, 2001 -----	AMORTIZED COST -----	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS -----	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES -----
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 2,930,820	\$ 14,805	\$
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies--mortgage-backed securities	140,619,106	1,054,341	307,9
Obligations of state and political institutions	32,803,299	903,495	2,0
Other debt securities	2,995,525	51,350	
Federal Reserve Bank and other equity securities	7,072,142	14,272	6
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$186,420,892	\$ 2,038,263	\$ 310,5
	=====	=====	=====

Given the generally high credit quality of the portfolio, management expects to realize all of its investment upon the maturity of such instruments, and thus believes that any market value impairment is temporary in nature.

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The Company has the intent and ability to hold to maturity securities classified as "held to maturity." These securities are carried at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. The following table presents information regarding securities held to maturity:

MARCH 31, 2001 -----	CARRYING VALUE -----	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS -----	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES -----
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies--mortgage-backed securities	\$264,162,292	\$ 4,223,105	\$ 408,1
Debt securities issued by Foreign governments	2,250,000	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$266,412,292	\$ 4,223,105	\$ 408,1
	=====	=====	=====

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Loan Portfolio

A key management objective is to maintain the quality of the loan portfolio. The Company seeks to achieve this objective by maintaining rigorous underwriting standards coupled with regular evaluation of the creditworthiness and the designation of lending limits for each borrower. The portfolio strategies seek to avoid concentrations by industry or loan size in order to minimize credit exposure and to originate loans in markets with which it is familiar.

The Company's commercial and industrial loan portfolio represents approximately 63% of gross loans. Loans in this category are typically made to small and medium sized businesses and range between \$250,000 and \$10 million. The primary source of repayment is from the borrower's operating profits and cash flows. Based on underwriting standards, loans may be secured in whole or in part by collateral such as liquid assets, accounts receivable, equipment, inventory or real property. The Company's real estate loan portfolio, which represents approximately 18% of gross loans, is secured by mortgages on real property located principally in the State of New York and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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The Company's leasing portfolio, which consists of finance leases for various types of business equipment, represents approximately 14% of gross loans. The collateral securing any loan may vary in value based on market conditions.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's loan portfolio.

	March 31,		
	2001		2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
	Balances	% of Gross	Balances
Domestic			
Commercial and industrial	\$471,187	63.4%	\$437,578
Equipment lease financing	105,429	14.2	103,587
Real estate	132,785	17.9	102,225
Installment - individuals	8,803	1.2	9,517
Loans to depository institutions	24,000	3.2	19,000
Foreign			
Government and official institutions	777	0.1	782
Gross loan	742,981	100.0%	672,689
		=====	
Unearned discounts	14,814		14,436
Loans, net of unearned discounts	\$728,167		\$658,253
	=====		=====

Asset Quality

Intrinsic to the lending process is the possibility of loss. In times of economic slowdown, the risk inherent in the Company's portfolio of loans may be increased. While management endeavors to minimize this risk, it recognizes that loan losses will occur and that the amount of these losses will fluctuate depending on the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio which in turn

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depends on current and expected economic conditions, the financial condition of borrowers and the credit management process.

The allowance for credit losses is maintained through the provision for credit losses, which is a charge to operating earnings. The adequacy of the provision and the resulting allowance for credit losses is determined by management's continuing review of the loan portfolio, including identification and review of individual problem situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, review of overall portfolio quality through an analysis of current charge-offs, delinquency and nonperforming loan data, estimates of the value of any underlying collateral, review of regulatory examinations, an assessment of current and expected economic conditions and changes in the size and character of the loan portfolio. The allowance reflects management's evaluation of both loans presenting identified loss potential and of the risk inherent in various components of the portfolio, including loans identified as impaired as required by SFAS No. 114. Thus, an increase in the size of the portfolio or in any of its components could necessitate an increase in the allowance even though there may not be a decline in credit quality or an increase in potential problem loans. A significant change in any of the evaluation factors described above could result in future additions to the allowance. At March 31, 2001, the ratio of the allowance to loans, net of unearned discounts, was 1.76% and the allowance was \$12,850,000. At such date, the Company's non-accrual loans amounted to \$1,806,000; \$310,000 of such loans were judged to be impaired within the scope of SFAS No. 114 and required valuation allowances of \$150,000. Based on the foregoing, as well as management's judgment as to the current risks inherent in the loan portfolio, the Company's allowance for credit

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losses was deemed adequate to absorb all estimable losses on specifically known and other possible credit risks associated with the portfolio as of March 31, 2001. Potential problem loans, which are loans that are currently performing under present loan repayment terms but where known information about possible credit problems of borrowers cause management to have serious doubts as to the ability of the borrowers to continue to comply with the present repayment terms, aggregated \$863,000 at March 31, 2001.

Deposits

A significant source of funds for the Company continues to be deposits, consisting of demand (noninterest-bearing), NOW, Savings, money market and time deposits (principally certificates of deposit).

The following table provides certain information with respect to the Company's deposits:

	March 31,		
	2001		2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
	Balances	% of Total	Balances
Domestic			
Demand	\$278,454	33.1%	\$270,690
NOW	71,924	8.5	71,345

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Savings	25,651	3.1	24,423
Money Market	205,401	24.4	167,446
Time deposits	257,133	30.5	289,208
	-----	-----	-----
Total domestic deposits	838,563	99.6	823,112
Foreign			
Time deposits	2,975	0.4	2,830
	-----	-----	-----
Total deposits	\$841,538	100.0%	\$825,942
	=====	=====	=====

Fluctuations of balances in total or among categories at any date may occur based on the Company's mix of assets and liabilities as well as on customer's balance sheet strategies. Historically, however, average balances for deposits have been relatively stable. Information regarding these average balances is presented on page 20.

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19 CAPITAL

The Company and the bank are subject to risk-based capital regulations. The purpose of these regulations is to quantitatively measure capital against risk-weighted assets, including off-balance sheet items. These regulations define the elements of total capital into Tier 1 and Tier 2 components and establish minimum ratios of 4% for Tier 1 capital and 8% for Total Capital for capital adequacy purposes. Supplementing these regulations is a leverage requirement. This requirement establishes a minimum leverage ratio (at least 3% to 5%) which is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by adjusted quarterly average assets (after deducting goodwill). Information regarding the Company's and the bank's risk-based capital is presented on page 22. In addition, the Company and the bank are subject to the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1981 ("FDICIA") which imposes a number of mandatory supervisory measures. Among other matters, FDICIA established five capital categories ranging from "well capitalized" to "critically under capitalized." Such classifications are used by regulatory agencies to determine a bank's deposit insurance premium, approval of applications authorizing institutions to increase their asset size or otherwise expand business activities or acquire other institutions. Under the provisions of FDICIA a "well capitalized" institution must maintain minimum leverage, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios of 5%, 6% and 10%, respectively. At March 31, 2001, the Company and the bank exceeded the requirements for "well capitalized" institutions.

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Sterling Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Average Balance Sheets [1]
Three Months Ended March 31,

(Dollars in Thousands)

2001

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Assets	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	
	-----	-----	-----	
Interest-Bearing Deposits				
with other Banks	\$ 2,922	\$ 36	5.39 %	\$
Investment Securities:				
Available for sale	128,151	2,204	6.88	
Held to maturity	275,570	4,705	6.83	
Tax-exempt [2]	32,927	608	7.49	
Federal Funds sold	1,389	20	5.61	
Loans, net of unearned discounts				
Domestic [3]	677,471	7,244	11.07	
Foreign	777	15	7.63	
	-----	-----		
Total interest-earning assets	1,119,207	24,832	9.32 %	
		-----	=====	
Cash and due from banks	45,883			
Allowance for credit losses	(13,210)			
Goodwill	21,158			
Other assets	25,719			

Total assets	\$1,198,757			\$
	=====			
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Interest-bearing deposits				
Domestic				
Savings	\$ 24,932	146	2.38 %	\$
NOW	72,244	435	2.44	
Money market	181,670	1,311	2.93	
Time	255,852	3,419	5.42	
Foreign				
Time	2,975	37	5.05	
	-----	-----		
Total interest-bearing deposits	537,673	5,348	4.03	
	-----	-----		
Borrowings				
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	129,559	1,799	5.63	
Commercial paper	31,672	415	5.31	
Other short-term debt	4,073	59	5.10	
Long-term debt	25,488	295	4.63	
	-----	-----		
Total borrowings	190,792	2,568	5.45	
	-----	-----		
Total interest-bearing liabilities	728,465	7,916	4.40 %	
		-----	=====	
Noninterest-bearing deposits	285,183			
Other liabilities	68,384			

Total liabilities	1,082,032			
Shareholders' equity	116,725			

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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,198,757 =====	\$
Net interest income/spread	16,916	4.92 % =====
Net yield on interest-earning assets (margin)		6.28 % =====
Less: tax equivalent adjustment	250 -----	
Net interest income	\$16,666 =====	

[1] The average balances of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity are computed on the basis of daily averages. Average rates are presented on a tax equivalent basis. Certain reclassifications have been made to 2000 amounts to conform to the current presentation.

[2] Interest on tax-exempt securities is presented on a tax equivalent basis.

[3] Nonaccrual loans are included in amounts outstanding and income has been included to the extent earned.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Rate/Volume Analysis [1]

(in thousands)

	Increase/ (Decrease) From Three Months Ended March 31, 2001 to March 31, 2000		
	Volume	Rate	Net [2]
	-----	-----	-----
INTEREST INCOME			
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	\$ (2)	\$ 3	\$ 1
	-----	-----	-----
Investment securities			
Available for sale	(43)	119	76
Held to maturity	(424)	(6)	(430)
Tax-exempt	63	14	77
	-----	-----	-----
Total investment securities	(404)	127	(277)
	-----	-----	-----
Federal funds sold	(153)	4	(149)
	-----	-----	-----

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Loans, net of unearned discounts			
Domestic [3]	1,842	396	2,238
Foreign	--	1	1
	-----	-----	-----
Total loans, net of unearned discount	1,842	397	2,239
	-----	-----	-----
 TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	 \$ 1,283	 \$ 531	 \$ 1,814
	=====	=====	=====
 INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest-bearing deposits			
Domestic			
Savings	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4
NOW	(4)	(6)	(10)
Money market	125	(113)	12
Time	(858)	94	(764)
Foreign			
Time	2	4	6
	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing deposits	(732)	(20)	(752)
	-----	-----	-----
 Borrowings			
Federal funds purchased and securities sold			
under agreements to repurchase	530	116	646
Commercial paper	(8)	27	19
Other short-term debt	(40)	7	(33)
Long-term debt	137	(37)	100
	-----	-----	-----
Total borrowings	619	113	732
	-----	-----	-----
 TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	 \$ (113)	 \$ 93	 \$ (20)
	=====	=====	=====
 NET INTEREST INCOME	 \$ 1,396	 \$ 438	 \$ 1,834
	=====	=====	=====

[1] The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.

[2] The change in interest income and interest expense due to both rate and volume has been allocated to the change due to rate and the change due to volume in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the changes in each. the effect of one extra day in 2000 has been included in the change in volume.

[3] Nonaccrual loans have been included in the amounts outstanding and income has been included to the extent accrued.

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Ratios and Minimums
(dollars in thousands)

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Minimum
	Amount	Ratio	Amount
As of March 31, 2001	-----	-----	-----
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
The Company	\$108,713	14.34%	\$ 60,640
The bank	90,394	12.66	57,125
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
The Company	99,196	13.09	30,320
The bank	81,443	11.41	28,562
Tier 1 Leverage Capital (to Average Assets):			
The Company	99,196	8.42	47,104
The bank	81,443	7.14	45,655
As of December 31, 2000	-----		
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
The Company	\$105,503	13.35%	\$ 63,205
The bank	86,877	11.44	60,746
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
The Company	95,593	12.10	31,602
The bank	77,367	10.19	30,373
Tier 1 Leverage Capital (to Average Assets):			
The Company	95,593	8.11	47,141
The bank	77,367	6.73	46,015

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary earnings source is net interest income; therefore, the Company devotes significant time and has invested in resources to assist in the management of market risk, liquidity risk, capital and asset quality. The Company's net interest income is affected by changes in market interest rates and by the level and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The Company's objectives in its asset/liability management are to utilize its capital effectively, to provide adequate liquidity and to enhance net interest income, without taking undue risks or subjecting the Company unduly to interest rate fluctuations.

The Company takes a coordinated approach to the management of market risk, liquidity and capital. This risk management process is governed by policies and limits established by senior management which are reviewed and approved by the

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Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO"). ALCO, which is comprised of members of senior management and the Board, meets to review among other things, economic conditions, interest rates, yield curve, cash flow projections, expected customer actions, liquidity levels, capital ratios and repricing characteristics of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market indices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company's principal market risk exposure is interest rate risk, with no material impact on earnings from changes in foreign exchange rates or equity prices.

Interest rate risk is the exposure to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between market interest rates and net interest income due to the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities. The Company monitors the interest rate sensitivity of its on- and off-balance sheet positions by examining its near-term sensitivity and its longer term gap position. In its management of interest rate risk, the Company utilizes several tools including traditional gap analysis and sophisticated income simulation models.

A traditional gap analysis is prepared based on the maturity and repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for selected time bands. The mismatch between repricings or maturities within a time band is commonly referred to as the "gap" for that period. A positive gap (asset sensitive) where interest-rate sensitive assets exceed interest-rate sensitive liabilities generally will result in an institution's net interest margin increasing in a rising rate environment and decreasing in a falling rate environment. A negative gap (liability sensitive) will generally have the opposite result on an institution's net interest margin. However, the traditional gap analysis does not assess the relative sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates. The Company utilizes the gap analysis to complement its income simulations modeling, primarily focusing on the longer term structure of the balance sheet.

The Company's balance sheet structure is primarily short-term in nature with a substantial portion of assets and liabilities repricing or maturing within one year. The Company's gap analysis at March 31, 2001, is presented on page 26. The results of both the income simulation analysis and the gap analysis, reveal that net interest income would increase during periods of rising interest rates and decrease during periods of falling interest rates.

As part of its interest rate risk strategy, the Company uses off-balance sheet financial instruments (derivatives) to hedge the interest rate sensitivity of assets with the corresponding amortization reflected in the yield of the related on-balance sheet assets being hedged. The Company has written policy guidelines, which have been approved by the Board of Directors based on recommendations of the Asset/Liability Committee, governing the use of off-balance sheet financial instruments, including approved counterparties, risk

limits and appropriate internal control procedures. The credit risk of derivatives arises principally from the potential for a counterparty to fail to meet its obligation to settle a contract on a timely basis.

The Company purchased interest rate floor contracts to reduce the impact of falling rates on its floating rate commercial loans. Interest rate floor contracts require the counterparty to pay the Company at specified future dates the amount, if any, by which the specified interest rate (3 month LIBOR) falls below the fixed floor rates, applied to the notional amounts. The Company utilizes these financial instruments to adjust its interest rate risk position without exposing itself to principal risk and funding requirements.

At March 31, 2001, the Company's off-balance sheet financial instruments consisted of four interest rate floor contracts having a notional amount

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totaling \$100 million consisting of a contract with a notional amount of \$25 million and a final maturity of May 1, 2001, another contract with a notional amount of \$25 million and a final maturity of November 15, 2001 and two contracts with a notional amount of \$25 million each and a final maturity of November 15, 2002. These financial instruments are being used as part of the Company's interest rate risk management and not for trading purposes. At March 31, 2001, all counterparties have investment grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies. Each counterparty is specifically approved for applicable credit exposure.

The interest rate floor contracts require the Company to pay a fee for the right to receive a fixed interest payment. The Company paid up-front premiums of \$366,000 which are amortized monthly against interest income from the designated assets. At March 31, 2001, the unamortized premiums on these contracts totaled \$124,000 and are included in other assets. At March 31, 2001, there were no amounts receivable under these contracts.

The Company utilizes income simulation models to complement its traditional gap analysis. While ALCO routinely monitors simulated net interest income sensitivity over a rolling two-year horizon, it also utilizes additional tools to monitor potential longer-term interest rate risk. The income simulation models measure the Company's net interest income sensitivity or volatility to interest rate changes utilizing statistical techniques that allow the Company to consider various factors which impact net interest income. These factors include actual maturities, estimated cash flows, repricing characteristics, deposits growth/retention and, most importantly, the relative sensitivity of the Company's assets and liabilities to changes in market interest rates. This relative sensitivity is important to consider as the Company's core deposit base is not subject to the same degree of interest rate sensitivity as its assets. The core deposit costs are internally managed and tend to exhibit less sensitivity to changes in interest rates than the Company's adjustable rate assets whose yields are based on external indices and change in concert with market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate sensitivity is determined by identifying the probable impact of changes in market interest rates on the yields on the Company's assets and the rates which would be paid on its liabilities. This modeling technique involves a degree of estimation based on certain assumptions that management believes to be reasonable. Utilizing this process, management can project the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest margin. The estimated effects of the Company's interest rate floors are included in the results of the sensitivity analysis. The Company has established certain limits for the potential volatility of its net interest margin assuming certain levels of changes in market interest rates with the objective of maintaining a stable net interest margin under various probable rate scenarios. Management generally has maintained a risk position well within the policy limits. As of March 31, 2001, the model indicated the impact of a 200 basis point parallel and pro rata rise in rates over twelve months would approximate a 2.00% (\$1,285,000) increase in net interest income, while the impact of a 200 basis point decline in rates over the same period would approximate a 3.04% (\$1,959,000) decline from an unchanged rate environment.

The preceding sensitivity analysis does not represent a Company forecast and should not be relied upon as being indicative of expected operating results. These hypothetical estimates are based upon numerous assumptions including: the nature and timing of interest rate levels including yield curve shape, prepayments on loans and securities, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits, reinvestment/replacement of asset and liability cash flows, and others. While assumptions are developed based upon current economic and local market conditions, the Company cannot make any assurances as to the predictive nature of these assumptions including how customer preferences or competitor influences might change.

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Also, as market conditions vary from those assumed in the sensitivity analysis, actual results will also differ due to: prepayment/refinancing levels likely deviating from those assumed, the varying impact of interest rate change caps or floors on adjustable rate assets, the potential effect of changing debt service levels on customers with adjustable rate loans, depositor early withdrawals and product preference changes, and other internal/external variables. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not reflect actions that the Asset/Liability Committee might take in responding to or anticipating changes in interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity is the ability to meet cash needs arising from changes in various categories of assets and liabilities. Liquidity is constantly monitored and managed throughout the Company. Liquid assets consist of cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks and Federal funds sold and securities available for sale. Primary funding sources include core deposits, capital markets funds and other money market sources. Core deposits include domestic noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing retail deposits, which historically have been relatively stable. The parent company and the bank have significant unused borrowing capacity. Contingency plans exist and could be implemented on a timely basis to minimize the impact of any dramatic change in market conditions.

The parent company generates income from its own operations. Its cash requirements are supplemented from funds maintained or generated by its subsidiaries, principally the bank. Such sources have been adequate to meet the parent company's cash requirements.

The bank can supply funds to the parent company and its nonbank subsidiaries subject to various legal restrictions. All national banks are limited in the payment of dividends without the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency to an amount not to exceed the net profits as defined, for that year to date combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two calendar years.

At March 31, 2001, the parent company's short-term debt, consisting principally of commercial paper used to finance ongoing current business activities, was approximately \$38,887,000. The parent company had cash, interest-bearing deposits with banks and other current assets aggregating \$43,367,000 and back-up credit lines with banks of \$29,000,000. Since 1979, the parent company has had no need to use available back-up lines of credit.

While the past performance is no guarantee of the future, management believes that the Company's funding sources (including dividends from all its subsidiaries) and the bank's funding sources will be adequate to meet their liquidity and capital requirements in the future.

STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES Interest Rate Sensitivity

To mitigate the vulnerability of earnings to changes in interest rates, the Company manages the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities in an attempt to control net interest rate sensitivity. Management attempts to confine significant rate sensitivity gaps predominantly to repricing intervals of a year or less so that adjustments can be made quickly. Assets and liabilities with predetermined repricing dates are placed in a time of the earliest repricing period. Amounts are presented in thousands.

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	Repricing Date			
	3 months or less	More than 3 months to 1 Year	More than 1 Year to 5 years	Over 5 years
ASSETS				
Interest-bearing deposits				
with other banks	\$ 1,962	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Investment securities	3,393	2,960	40,698	400,424
Loans, net of unearned discounts				
Commercial and industrial	487,900	2,510	2,024	133
Loans to depository institutions	24,000	--	--	--
Lease financing	29,058	3,373	64,750	8,248
Real estate	44,936	22,004	6,499	39,584
Installment	3,832	145	2,437	771
Foreign government and official institutions	--	777	--	--
Noninterest-earning assets and allowance for credit losses	--	--	--	--
Total Assets	595,081	31,769	116,408	449,160
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Interest-bearing deposits				
Savings [1]	--	--	25,651	--
NOW [1]	--	--	71,924	--
Money market [1]	166,514	--	38,887	--
Time - domestic	148,884	79,420	28,829	--
- foreign	1,180	1,795	--	--
Federal funds purchased & securities sold u/a/r	138,741	509	--	--
Commercial paper	38,537	--	--	--
Other short-term borrowings	181	350	--	--
Long-term borrowings - FHLB	10,000	10,350	20,000	--
Noninterest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity	--	--	--	--
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	504,037	92,424	185,291	--
Net Interest Rate Sensitivity Gap	\$ 91,044	\$ (60,655)	\$ (68,883)	\$ 449,160
Cumulative Gap				
March 31, 2001	\$ 91,044	\$ 30,389	\$ (38,494)	\$ 410,666
Cumulative Gap				
March 31, 2000	\$ 30,538	\$ (49,098)	\$ (96,730)	\$ 366,574

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Cumulative Gap				
December 31, 2000	\$ 101,033	\$ 24,199	\$ (9,231)	\$ 455,154
	=====	=====	=====	=====

- [1] Historically, balances in non-maturity deposit accounts have remained relatively stable despite changes in levels of interest rates. Balances are shown in repricing periods based on management's historical repricing practices and runoff experience.

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

(11) Statement Re: Computation of Per Share Earnings

(b) No reports on Form 8-K have been filed during the quarter.

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.

STERLING BANCORP

(Registrant)

Date 05/15/01

/s/ Louis J. Cappelli

Louis J. Cappelli
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Date 05/15/01

/s/ John W. Tietjen

John W. Tietjen
Executive Vice President, Treasurer
and Chief Financial Officer

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STERLING BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----	Incorporated Herein By Reference To -----	Filed Herewith -----	Seq ---
11	Computation of Per Share Earnings		X	

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