

METRIS COMPANIES INC  
Form 10-Q/A  
April 12, 2004

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

-----  
FORM 10-Q/A

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report amendment pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003

or

Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 001-12351

METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 41-1849591  
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

10900 Wayzata Boulevard, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305-1534  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(952) 525-5020  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Yes  No

As of April 30, 2003, 57,754,091 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, were outstanding.

METRIS COMPANIES INC.

FORM 10-Q

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MARCH 31, 2003

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

As previously disclosed, Metris Companies Inc. (the "Company") restated its financial results for 1998 through 2002 and for the first three quarters of 2003. This restatement was made in connection with the Company's analysis of its method of valuing "Retained interests in loans securitized."

This Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on May 15, 2003 (the "Original 10-Q"), is being filed to reflect restatements of the following financial statements: (a) consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2002, and March 31, 2003; (b) consolidated statements of income for the three-months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002; and (c) consolidated statements of cash flows for the three-months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002. Included in these restatements, in addition to changes made as a result of the Company's revised accounting policies and procedures related to valuing its retained interests, are corrections to conform with

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accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") related to securitization transaction costs, credit card solicitation costs, interest rate caps and debt waiver revenue associated with credit card receivables sold to the Metris Master Trust, as well as the transfer of allowance for loan losses that was incorrectly classified as a valuation reserve in "Retained interests in loans securitized" as of December 31, 2001. In addition, we have restated certain other prior period amounts to conform with the current period's presentation. For a more detailed description of the restatements, see Note 2 to the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and "Restatements" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A.

This Amendment No. 1 amends and restates Items 1, 2, and 4 of Part I and Item 6 of Part II of the Original 10-Q. No other information in the Original 10-Q is amended. The foregoing items have been amended to reflect the restatements and have not been updated to reflect other events occurring after the filing of the Original 10-Q or to modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events. Such matters have been or will be addressed in the amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, filed concurrently herewith, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed on March 2, 2004, the current report on Form 8-K filed on March 15, 2004, and any reports filed with the SEC subsequent to the date of this filing.

We are concurrently filing an amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2002, and amended Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, containing restated financial statements for the relevant periods. We did not amend our Annual Reports on Form 10-K or Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for periods affected by the restatements that ended prior to December 31, 2002, and therefore, the financial statements, auditors' reports and related financial information for the affected periods contained in such reports should no longer be relied upon.

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### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(Dollars in thousands)

	MARCH 31, 2003	
	AS RESTATED (UNAUDITED)	DEC AS
	-----	-----
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 90,770	\$
Federal funds sold	102,300	
Short-term investments	342,934	
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents	536,004	
	-----	-----
Liquidity reserve deposit	69,221	

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Credit card loans	686,285	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	125,357	
	-----	----
Net credit card loans	560,928	
	-----	----
Retained interest in loans securitized	805,633	
Property and equipment, net	75,205	
Purchased portfolio premium, net	58,083	
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	114,347	
Other assets	203,761	
	-----	----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,423,182	\$ 2,423,182
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits	\$ 801,498	\$ 801,498
Debt	358,276	
Accounts payable	50,480	
Deferred income	123,570	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	116,631	
	-----	----
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,450,455	1,450,455
	-----	----
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Convertible preferred stock - Series C, par value \$.01 per share; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,182,098 and 1,156,086 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	440,331	
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; 300,000,000 shares authorized, 64,759,515 and 64,223,231 shares issued, respectively	648	
Paid-in capital	228,702	
Unearned compensation	(448)	
Treasury stock - 7,055,300 shares	(58,308)	
Retained earnings	361,802	
	-----	----
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	972,727	972,727
	-----	----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,423,182	\$ 2,423,182
	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 Consolidated Statements of Income  
 (In thousands, except earnings per-share data) (Unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
2003	2002
----	----
AS RESTATED	AS RESTATED
-----	-----

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INTEREST INCOME:		
Credit card loans	\$ 29,907	\$ 88,52
Federal funds sold	359	11
Other	1,895	1,20
	-----	-----
Total interest income	32,161	89,84
	-----	-----
Deposit interest expense	10,908	23,65
Other interest expense	8,433	8,51
	-----	-----
Total interest expense	19,341	32,16
	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME	12,820	57,67
Provision for loan losses	44,786	61,87
	-----	-----
NET INTEREST EXPENSE AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	(31,966)	(4,19)
	-----	-----
OTHER OPERATING INCOME:		
Securitization (expense) income	(37,970)	102,44
Servicing income on securitized / sold receivables	47,813	45,03
Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income	26,319	75,65
Enhancement services revenues	43,509	34,27
	-----	-----
	79,671	257,41
	-----	-----
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE:		
Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses	33,688	47,25
Employee compensation	53,381	56,54
Data processing services and communications	19,178	22,30
Credit protection claims expense	12,306	9,17
Occupancy and equipment	9,613	12,79
Purchased portfolio premium amortization	6,496	8,45
MasterCard/Visa assessment and fees	2,415	3,83
Credit card fraud losses	940	2,22
Asset impairments, lease write-offs and severance	16,777	--
Other	20,352	18,49
	-----	-----
	175,146	181,09
	-----	-----
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(127,441)	72,13
Income tax (benefit) expense	(44,611)	27,85
	-----	-----
NET (LOSS) INCOME	(82,830)	44,28
Convertible preferred stock dividends	9,689	9,18
	-----	-----
NET (LOSS) INCOME APPLICABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ (92,519)	\$ 35,09
	=====	=====
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	(1.62)	0.4
Diluted	(1.62)	0.4
SHARES USED TO COMPUTE (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	57,257	96,03
Diluted	57,257	96,97
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE		
	--	\$ 0.0

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
 (In thousands) (Unaudited)

	NUMBER OF SHARES PREFERRED COMMON	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON STOCK	PAID-IN CAPITAL	UNEARNED COMPENSATION	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001 AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	1,058	63,419	\$393,970	\$642	\$232,413	\$ (4,980)
Cumulative restatements to prior periods, see Note 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001 AS RESTATED	1,058	63,419	\$393,970	\$642	\$232,413	\$ (4,980)
Net income (as restated)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cash dividends	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common stock repurchased	--	(1,292)	--	--	--	--
Preferred dividends in kind	23	--	8,864	--	--	--
Issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans	--	116	--	1	1,822	--
Amortization of restricted stock	--	--	--	--	--	404
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2002 AS RESTATED	1,081	62,243	\$402,834	\$643	\$234,235	\$ (4,576)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2002 AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	1,156	57,168	\$430,642	\$642	\$227,376	\$ --
Cumulative restatements to prior periods, see Note 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2002 AS RESTATED	1,156	57,168	\$430,642	\$642	\$227,376	\$ --
Net loss (as restated)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Preferred dividends in kind	26	--	9,689	--	--	--
Issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans	--	536	--	3	792	--
Deferred compensation obligations	--	--	--	3	546	(549)
Restricted stock forfeitures	--	--	--	--	(12)	12
Amortization of restricted stock	--	--	--	--	--	89
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2003 AS RESTATED	1,182	57,704	\$440,331	\$648	\$228,702	\$ (448)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
 (Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	AS RESTATED	AS RESTATED
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (82,830)	\$ 44,280
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	(36,420)	(43,787)
Provision for loan losses	44,786	61,876
Loss from credit card securitization	66,209	39,087
Asset impairments, lease write-offs, and severance	16,777	--
Market loss on derivative financial instruments	3,710	9,272
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:		
Liquidity Reserve deposit	(69,221)	--
Fair value of retained interests in loans securitized	83,608	48,868
Spread accounts receivable	(164,549)	(30,224)
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	(3,876)	9,439
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,325	(4,128)
Deferred income	(19,578)	(8,413)
Other	(42,793)	50,338
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(191,852)	176,608
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from transfers of portfolios to the Metris Master Trust	205,560	619,554
Net cash from loan originations and principal collections on loans receivable	32,399	(228,410)
Additions to property and equipment	(501)	(3,645)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by investing activities	237,458	387,499
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	627	26
Repayment of debt	--	(292,000)
Net decrease in deposits	(91,256)	(332,122)
Cash dividends paid	--	(938)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	795	1,823
Repurchase of common stock	--	(17,582)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(89,834)	(640,793)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(44,228)	(76,686)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	580,232	381,639
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 536,004	\$ 304,953
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES AND CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for:		

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Interest	\$ 19,959	\$ 34,261
Income taxes	(32,042)	(17,948)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Dollars in thousands, except as noted) (Unaudited)

### NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Metris Companies Inc. ("MCI") and its subsidiaries. MCI's principal subsidiaries are Direct Merchants Credit Card Bank, National Association ("Direct Merchants Bank" or the "Bank"), Metris Direct, Inc. and Metris Receivables, Inc. MCI and its subsidiaries, as applicable, may be referred to as "we," "us," "our" or the "Company." We are an information-based direct marketer of consumer lending products and enhancement services.

All dollar amounts are presented as pre-tax amounts unless otherwise noted. We have eliminated all significant intercompany balances and transactions in consolidation.

### INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have prepared the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related unaudited financial information in the footnotes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial statements. These interim financial statements reflect all adjustments consisting of normal recurring accruals, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly our consolidated financial position and the results of our operations and our cash flows for the interim periods. You should read these consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, filed concurrently with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A. The nature of our business is such that the results of any interim period may not be indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

### PERVASIVENESS OF ESTIMATES

We have prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP, which require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant and subjective of these estimates is our determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and our determination of the fair value of "Retained interests in loans securitized." The significant factors susceptible to future change that have an impact on these estimates include default rates, net interest spreads, payment rates, liquidity and the ability to finance future receivables activity and overall economic conditions. As a result, the actual losses in our loan portfolio and the fair value of our retained interests as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, could materially differ from these estimates. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include an adjustment to the fair value of retained interests that might result from the inability to finance future receivables.



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### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SFAS No. 130 "Reporting Comprehensive Income," does not apply to our current financial results and therefore, net income equals comprehensive income.

### NOTE 2 - RESTATEMENTS

The consolidated statements of income and cash flows as presented for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, and the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, have been restated to reflect the following:

- The valuation model and related collateral assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Company's "Retained interests in loans securitized" did not properly reflect the structure of the Metris Master Trust and related series supplements. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the changes in the valuation model and the related collateral

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assumptions. These restatements impact "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" and "Securitization income."

- The Company's policy for recognizing transaction costs related to the securitization of receivables through the Metris Master Trust or a conduit was not in accordance with GAAP. Historically, these costs had been capitalized and amortized over the estimated life of the new debt securities. These costs are now allocated and recognized over the initial and reinvestment periods of the respective debt securities or Metris Master Trust financing unless the transaction results in a loss, in which case the costs are expensed as incurred. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. This restatement impacts "Other assets" and "Securitization income."
- The Company's policy for recognizing expenses related to credit card solicitation costs was not in accordance with GAAP. Historically, the Company had capitalized and expensed these costs over the estimated period over which the new credit card accounts were established, approximately three months. These costs are now expensed as incurred. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. This restatement impacts "Other assets" and "Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses."
- The Company corrected its accounting for interest rate caps purchased in May of 2002 and forward to comply with SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended. These costs had been deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the new debt securities. These instruments are now recorded at fair value. Periods from May 2002 forward have been restated to reflect this correction. This restatement impacts "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Other assets" and "Securitization income."
- The Company historically recognized revenue in the month following completion of the cancellation period, generally one month. Cash flows related to debt waiver are now included in the valuation of the interest-only strip receivable. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. This restatement impacts "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Deferred revenue," "Enhancement services revenue," and "Securitization income."

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- At December 31, 2001 we had \$50 million of "Allowance for loan losses" classified as valuation reserve in our "Retained interests in loans securitized." The valuation reserve was subsequently transferred to "Allowance for loan losses" through "Provision for loan losses" during the first quarter of 2002. We have restated the December 31, 2001 balance sheet and 2001 income statement and March 31, 2002 income statement to reflect this transfer occurring during the fourth quarter of 2001. This restatement impacts "Allowance for loan losses," "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Provision for loan losses" and "Securitization income."

The cumulative impact of the above restatements as of December 31, 2001 is a \$36.6 million decrease in retained earnings and consists of the following adjustments:

Retained interests in loans securitized	\$	4.6
Allowance for loan losses		(50.0)
Transaction costs		6.6
Pre-paid costs		(17.9)
Income tax		20.1
		-----
	\$	(36.6)
		=====

In addition, we have restated certain prior-period amounts to conform with the current period's presentation.

- In prior periods, we classified interest income, provision for loan losses, and related credit card loan fees generated from retained interests in loans securitized on the income statement as "Interest income-credit card loans and retained interests in loans securitized," "Provision for loan losses" and "Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income." For all periods presented, these amounts are now included in the estimation of the fair value of the interest-only strip receivable and "Securitization income."
- In prior periods we classified spread accounts receivable in "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net." For all periods presented, we have reclassified our spread accounts receivable from "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" to "Retained interests in loans securitized."

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- In prior periods, we classified servicing income in "Net securitization and credit card servicing income." For all periods presented, we have reclassified these amounts to "Servicing income."
- In prior periods, income from our debt waiver product sold to customers of Direct Merchants Bank with receivables held by Direct Merchants Bank was included in "Enhancement services revenue." For all periods presented we have reclassified this income to "Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income."
- We classified the liquidity reserve deposit established in March 2003 and other restricted cash deposits maintained at Direct Merchants Bank as "Short-term investments." We have reclassified these items to "Liquidity reserve deposit" for all periods presented.
- Revenue related to our membership club and warranty business for current and prior periods is classified as "Enhancement services revenue." Claims expense related to this business has been reclassified

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as "Other" expenses for all periods presented.

- In addition to the tax effects of the pre-tax restatement amounts, the restated presentation also reflects revised probable amounts of future taxable and deductible temporary differences, resulting in a reclassification of certain deferred income taxes to current income taxes.

See Notes 3,4,6,7,8,9, 10, 11 and 12, all of which are impacted by these changes.

The following tables present certain captions of the consolidated financial statements, for all periods presented, which were affected by the restatements.

	MARCH 31, 2003		D PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	AS RESTATED	
<b>BALANCE SHEETS:</b>			
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Short-term investments	\$ 412,155	\$ 342,934	\$ 429,000
Liquidity reserve deposit	--	69,221	--
Retained interests in loans securitized	1,670,171	--	1,736,000
Less: Valuation allowance	931,052	--	986,000
Retained interests in loans securitized	739,119	805,633	750,000
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	276,134	114,347	184,000
Other assets	168,843	203,761	174,000
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>			
Deferred income	\$ 138,207	\$ 123,570	\$ 159,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	100,125	116,631	72,000
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings	\$ 424,026	\$ 361,802	\$ 458,000

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	THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003		THREE- MAR PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	AS RESTATED	
<b>STATEMENTS OF INCOME:</b>			
Provision for loan losses	\$ 44,786	\$ 44,786	\$ 111,870
Net interest expense after provision for loan losses	(31,966)	(31,966)	(54,190)
<b>Other operating income:</b>			
Securitization (expense) income	--	(37,970)	--

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Servicing income on securitized / sold receivables	--	47,813	--
Net securitization and credit card servicing income	56,396	--	157,411
Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income	21,757	26,319	61,000
Enhancement services revenue	93,684	43,509	94,990
Other operating expenses:			
Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses	36,054	33,688	40,550
Enhancement services claims expense	13,022	--	11,200
Credit protection claims expense	--	12,306	--
Other	19,639	20,352	16,460
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(37,644)	(127,441)	84,830
Income tax (benefit) expense	(12,686)	(44,611)	32,490
Net (loss) income	(24,958)	(82,830)	52,340
(Loss) earnings per share	(0.61)	(1.62)	0.50
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	(0.61)	(1.62)	0.50

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	THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003		THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	AS RESTATED	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (24,958)	\$ (82,830)	\$ 52,340
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	39,254	(36,420)	27,240
Provision for loan losses	44,786	44,786	111,876
Retained interests valuation income	(56,920)	--	(7,557)
Loss from credit card securitizations	--	66,209	--
Changes in fair value of retained interests in loans securitized	--	83,608	--
Market loss on derivative financial instruments	--	3,710	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:			
Liquidity reserve deposit	--	(69,221)	--
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	(99,401)	(3,876)	(18,825)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,336	12,325	(5,384)
Deferred income	(21,060)	(19,578)	(10,503)
Spread accounts receivable	--	(164,549)	--
Other	(15,946)	(42,793)	59,528
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(105,132)	(191,852)	208,715
Net use of cash from sales and repayments of securitized loans	(723,527)	--	(292,037)
Net loans collected	38,427	--	33,017
Net cash from loan originations and principal collections on loans receivable	--	32,399	--
Net cash provided by investing activities	219,959	237,458	356,889
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,993	(44,228)	(75,189)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	605,225	536,004	412,897

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The following is a summary of the Company's revised accounting policies related to retained interests:

Upon securitization, the Company removes the applicable credit card loans from the balance sheet and recognizes the "Retained interests in loans securitized" at their allocated carrying value in accordance with SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125" ("SFAS No. 140"). Credit card receivables are sold to the Metris Master Trust at the inception of a securitization series. We also sell credit card receivables to the Metris Master Trust on a daily basis to replenish receivable balances that have decreased due to payments and charge-offs. The difference between the allocated carrying value and the proceeds from the assets sold is recorded as a gain or loss on sale and is included in "Securitization (expense) income." At the same time, the Company recognizes the "Retained interests in loans securitized."

The "Retained interests in loans securitized" are financial assets measured at fair value consistent with trading securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," and includes the contractual retained interests, an interest-only strip receivable, excess transferor's interests and spread accounts receivable. The contractual retained interests consist of non-interest bearing securities held by the Company. The interest-only strip receivable represents the present value of the excess of the estimated future interest and fee collections expected to be generated by the

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securitized loans over the period the securitized loans are projected to be outstanding above the interest paid on investor certificates, credit losses, contractual servicing fees, and other expenses. The excess transferor's interests represent principal receivables held in the Metris Master Trust above the contractual retained interests. Spread accounts receivable represents restricted cash reserve accounts held by the Metris Master Trust that can be used to fund payments due to securitization investors and credit enhancers if cash flows are insufficient. Cash held in spread accounts is released to us if certain conditions are met or a securitization series terminates with amounts remaining in the spread accounts. The fair value of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" is determined through estimated cash flows discounted at rates that reflect the level of subordination, the projected repayment term, and risk of the securitized loans.

At least quarterly, the Company reviews its "Retained interests in loans securitized" for changes in fair value and recognizes those changes as "Securitization (expense) income." The changes in fair value reflect the Company's revisions in the expected timing and amount of future cash flows. The significant factors that affect the timing and amount of future cash flows relate to the collateral assumptions, which include payment rate, default rate, gross yield and discount rate.

The Company recognizes future cash flows associated with its retained interests using the effective yield method in accordance with EITF 99-20 "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets." Accordingly, "Securitization (expense) income" includes discount accretion associated with the contractual retained interests, the excess transferor's interests, the interest-only strip receivable, spread accounts receivable as well as the difference in the actual excess spread received as compared to the

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estimated amount recorded related to the interest-only strip. Since the Company's retained interests are trading securities, the impairment provisions of EITF 99-20 are not applicable.

Up-front transaction costs related to securitizations are allocated and recognized over the initial and reinvestment periods unless the transaction results in a loss, in which case, the costs are expensed as incurred and recorded as "Securitization (expense) income."

The Company services the receivables held by the Metris Master Trust, and receives servicing fees based upon the principal receivables outstanding. "Servicing income" is recognized when earned. We consider these fees to be adequate compensation and as a result no servicing asset or liability is recorded.

"Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" primarily represents cash accumulated in the Metris Master Trust during a month, which is released to Metris Receivables, Inc. the following month.

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### NOTE 3 - EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted weighted-average shares used in the per-share calculations:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, -----	
	2003 ----	2002 ----
Net income (loss), as restated	\$ (82,830)	\$ 44,280
Convertible preferred stock dividends	9,689	9,188
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders	\$ (92,519)	\$ 35,092
	=====	=====
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	57,257	62,188
Adjustments for dilutive securities:		
Assumed conversion of convertible preferred stock (1)	--	33,844
	-----	-----
Basic common shares	57,257	96,032
Assumed exercise of outstanding stock options (1)	--	941
	-----	-----
Diluted common shares	57,257	96,973
	=====	=====

(1) The earnings per share calculation for the period ended March 31, 2003 excludes the assumed conversion of the convertible preferred stock and the outstanding stock options, as they are anti-dilutive.

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### NOTE 4 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

We recognize compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation

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plans based on the difference, if any, between the quoted market price of the stock on the date of grant and the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. No expense was reflected in net income related to stock options as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. We recorded \$0.1 million of amortization of deferred compensation obligation, net of related tax benefit, in net income related to restricted stock granted in the first quarter of 2003.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share has been determined as if we accounted for our employee stock options under the fair value method. The fair value of the options was estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting periods. Under the fair value method, our net earnings and earnings per share would have been recorded at the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 ----	2002 ----
Net (loss) income, as restated	\$ (82,830)	\$ 44,280
Deduct: Annual stock-based employee compensation expense (benefit) determined based on the fair value for all awards, net of related tax effects	(7,897)	4,373
	-----	-----
Pro forma net (loss) income	(74,933)	39,907
	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic-as reported	(1.62)	0.46
	=====	=====
Basic-pro forma	(1.48)	(0.42)
	=====	=====
Diluted-as reported	(1.62)	0.46
	=====	=====
Diluted-pro forma	(1.48)	(0.41)
	=====	=====
Weighted-average assumptions in option valuation:		
Risk-free interest rates	1.5%	3.7%
Dividend yields	--	1.6%
Stock volatility factor	107.0%	92.9%
Expected life of options (in years)	4.3	6.0

The above pro forma amounts may not be representative of the effects on restated net (loss) earnings for future periods.

### NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

In January 2003, FASB issued SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure," which amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require more prominent and more frequent disclosures in financial statements about the effects of stock-based compensation. SFAS No. 148 requirements are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 148 did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

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In January 2003, FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" in an effort to expand upon and strengthen existing accounting guidance that addresses when a company should include in its financial statements the assets, liabilities and

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activities of another entity. FASB Interpretation No. 46 requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated by a company, if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the variable interest entity activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns or both. Interpretation No. 46 also requires disclosures about variable interest entities that the company is not required to consolidate, but in which it has a significant variable interest. The consolidation requirements of Interpretation No. 46 apply immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003, and apply to existing variable interest entities in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. Interpretation No. 46 provides a specific exemption for entities qualifying as Qualified Special Purpose Entities as described in SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125." All of our non-consolidated entities are Qualified Special Purpose Entities under the definition in SFAS No. 140. We do not expect the adoption of Interpretation No. 46 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2003, FASB issued SFAS No. 149 "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 149 amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after September 30, 2003. In addition, certain provisions relating to forward purchases or sales of when-issued securities or other securities that do not yet exist, should be applied to existing contracts as well as new contracts entered into after September 30, 2003. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 149 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

NOTE 6 - LIQUIDITY RESERVE DEPOSIT

Direct Merchants Bank has established restricted deposits with third-party depository banks for the purpose of supporting Direct Merchants Bank's funding needs and to satisfy banking regulators' requirements under the Operating Agreement, dated March 18, 2003, among Direct Merchants Bank, MCI and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. These deposits are invested in short term liquid investments. As of March 31, 2003, the balance of these deposits was \$69.2 million and is classified on the balance sheets as "Liquidity reserve deposit."

NOTE 7 - ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The activity in the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	----- 2003 ----	2002 ----
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 90,315	\$ 460,159



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Allowance related to assets transferred to the Metris Master Trust	(1,455)	(21,443)
Provision for loan losses	44,786	61,876
Principal receivables charged-off	(8,681)	(88,891)
Recoveries	392	5,213
	-----	-----
Net principal receivables charged off	(8,289)	(83,678)
	-----	-----
Balance at end of period	\$ 125,357	\$ 416,914
	=====	=====

Credit card loans greater than 30 days contractually past due for the periods ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002 were \$56.4 million and \$226.3 million, respectively.

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NOTE 8 - RETAINED INTERESTS IN LOANS SECURITIZED

Our credit card receivables are primarily funded through asset securitizations. As part of the asset securitizations, credit card receivables are transferred to the Metris Master Trust, a non-consolidated, qualifying special purpose entity that issues asset backed securities representing undivided interests in receivables held in the Metris Master Trust and the right to receive future collections of principal, interest and fees related to those receivables. The senior classes of these securities are sold to third party investors. We retain subordinated interests in the securitized receivables, including contractual retained interests, an interest-only strip receivable, excess transferor's interests maintained above the contractual retained interests, and spread accounts receivable. The components of these retained interests are recorded at their fair value.

The following table shows the fair value of the components of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 ----
Contractual retained interests	\$627,997	\$685,197
Excess transferor's interests	52,247	57,447
Interest-only strip receivable	1,531	13,882
Spread accounts receivable	123,858	51,500
	-----	-----
Retained interests in loans securitized	\$805,633	\$808,026
	=====	=====

The following table illustrates the significant assumptions used for estimating the fair value of retained interests as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

MARCH 31, 2003	DECEMBER 31, 2002
-------------------	----------------------

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	----	----
Monthly payment rate	6.7%	6.7%
Gross yield (1)	26.0%	26.0%
Annual interest expense and servicing fees	4.0%	4.0%
Annual gross principal default rate	22.7%	21.7%
Discount rate:		
Contractual retained interests	16.0%	16.0%
Excess transferor's interests	16.0%	16.0%
Interest-only strip receivable	30.0%	30.0%
Spread accounts receivable	15.0%	16.0%

(1) Includes expected cash flows from finance charges, late and overlimit fees, debt waiver premiums and bad debt recoveries, net of finance charge and fee charge-offs. Gross yield for purposes of estimating fair value does not include interchange income, or cash advance fees.

(2) Beginning on March 31, 2003 the discount rate on spread account balances has been reduced by interest income expected to be earned.

At March 31, 2003, the sensitivity of the current fair value of the retained interests to immediate 10% and 20% adverse changes are as follows (in millions):

	ADVERSE IMPACT ON FAIR VALUE	
	10% ADVERSE CHANGE	20% ADVERSE CHANGE
	-----	-----
Annual discount rate	\$ 22.6	\$ 44.3
Monthly payment rate	193.6	434.3
Gross yield	176.6	358.8
Annual interest expense and servicing fees	31.4	63.9
Annual gross principal default rate	145.5	287.4

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As the sensitivity indicates, the value of the Company's retained interests on its balance sheet, as well as reported earnings, could differ significantly if different assumptions or conditions prevail.

NOTE 9 - SECURITIZATION INCOME

The following summarizes "Securitization (expense) income" for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002.

	THREE-MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	-----	-----
	2003	2002
	----	----
Loss on new securitization of receivables to the Metris Master Trust	\$ (19,955)	\$ (25,070)
(Loss) gain on replenishment of receivables to		

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the Metris Master Trust	(46,254)	(14,017)
Discount accretion	75,674	71,027
Change in fair value	(83,608)	(48,868)
Interest-only revenue	58,436	135,082
Transaction and other costs	(22,263)	(15,708)
	-----	-----
Securitization (expense) income	\$ (37,970)	\$ 102,446
	=====	=====

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAXES

The components of the (benefit) provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

	THREE-MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH, 31	
	2003	2002
	----	----
Current:		
Federal	\$ (1,991)	\$ (26,428)
State	424	464
	-----	-----
	(1,567)	(25,964)
	-----	-----
Deferred:		
Federal	(41,843)	52,081
State	(1,201)	1,734
	-----	-----
	(43,044)	53,815
	-----	-----
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (44,611)	\$ 27,851
	=====	=====

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A reconciliation of our effective income tax rate compared to the statutory federal income tax rate is as follows:

	THREE-MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	----	----
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	0.4	2.0
Other, net	(0.4)	1.6
	----	----
Effective income tax rate	35.0%	38.6%
	=====	=====

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Our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 ----
Deferred income tax assets resulting from future deductible and taxable temporary differences:		
Allowance for loan losses and retained interests fair value adjustments	\$196,909	\$172,299
Deferred revenues	49,914	59,042
Other	67,581	68,143
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	314,404	299,484
Deferred income tax liabilities resulting from future taxable and deductible temporary differences:		
Accrued interest on credit card loans	198,505	207,984
Deferred marketing costs	24,217	35,689
Other	27,813	34,986
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities	250,535	278,659
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 63,869 =====	\$ 20,825 =====

In addition to the tax effects of the pre-tax restatement amounts, the restated presentation also reflects revised probable amounts of future taxable and deductible temporary differences, resulting in a reclassification of certain deferred income taxes to current income taxes. The effects of the reclass for the year ended December 31, 2002 and three-months ended March 31, 2003 amounted to an addition to deferred income taxes of \$16.5 million. Such reclasses did not result in any adjustment to net income.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has completed its examination of the Company's tax returns through December 31, 1998. The IRS has proposed adjustments to increase the Company's federal income tax by \$42.9 million, plus interest of more than \$15 million, pertaining to the Company's treatment of certain credit card fees as original issue discount ("OID"). Although these fees are primarily reported as income when billed for financial reporting purposes, we believe the fees constitute OID and must be deferred and amortized over the life of the underlying credit card loans for tax purposes. Cumulatively through March 31, 2003, the Company has deferred approximately \$207.8 million in federal income tax under the OID rules. Any assessment similar to what has been proposed by the IRS may ultimately require the Company to pay the federal tax plus state taxes and related interest.

The Company believes its treatment of these fees is appropriate and continues to work with the IRS to resolve the proposed adjustments. The Company's position on the treatment of credit card fees is consistent with that of many other U.S. credit card issuers. We do not expect final settlement or additional tax to be paid over the next twelve months. However, both the timing and amount of the final resolution of this matter are uncertain.

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We operate in two principal areas: consumer lending products and enhancement services. Our consumer lending products are primarily unsecured and secured credit cards, including the Direct Merchants Bank MasterCard(R) and Visa(R). Our credit cardholders include customers obtained from third-party lists and other customers for whom general credit bureau information is available.

We market our enhancement services, including: (1) debt waiver protection for unemployment, disability, death and family leave; (2) membership programs such as card registration, purchase protection and other club memberships; and (3) third-party insurance, directly to our credit card customers and customers of third parties. We currently administer extended service plans issued through a third party retailer. These plans are no longer being sold, and contracts expire by first quarter, 2005. We continue to sell extended service plans for homeowners through third party distribution partnerships as well as directly to consumers.

We have presented the segment information reported below on a managed basis. We use this basis to review segment performance and to make operating decisions. In doing so, the income statement and balance sheet are adjusted to reverse the effects of securitizations. Presentation on a managed basis is not in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The adjustments columns in the segment table include adjustments to present the information on an owned basis as reported in the financial statements of this quarterly report.

We do not allocate the expenses, assets and liabilities attributable to corporate functions to the operating segments, such as employee compensation, data processing services and communications, third-party servicing expenses, and other expenses including occupancy, depreciation and amortization, professional fees, and other general and administrative expenses. We include these expenses in the reconciliation of the income before income taxes for the reported segments to the consolidated total. We do not allocate capital expenditures for leasehold improvements, capitalized software and furniture and equipment to operating segments. There were no material operating assets located outside of the United States for the periods presented.

Our enhancement services operating segment pays a fee to our consumer lending products segment for successful marketing efforts to cardholders at a rate similar to those paid to our other third parties. Our enhancement services segment reports interest income and our consumer lending products segment reports interest expense at our weighted-average borrowing rate for the excess cash flow generated by the enhancement services segment and used by the consumer lending products segment to fund the growth of cardholder balances.

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 ----			
	CONSUMER LENDING PRODUCTS -----	ENHANCEMENT SERVICES -----	SECURITIZATION ADJUSTMENTS (a) -----	OTHER ADJUSTMENT -----
Interest				
income	\$ 485,259	\$ 29	\$ (453,098)	\$
Interest expense	64,011	--	(44,641)	

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Net interest income	421,248	29	(408,457)	
Other operating income	88,142	93,684	(102,155)	
Total revenue	509,390	93,713	(510,612)	
Income before income taxes	(51,262) (c)	51,316 (c)	--	(127,
Total assets	\$ 9,942,909	\$ 60,068	\$ (8,318,889)	\$ 739,

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THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,  
2002

	CONSUMER LENDING PRODUCTS	ENHANCEMENT SERVICES	SECURITIZATION ADJUSTMENTS (a)	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS (b)	CONSOLIDATED
Interest income	\$ 526,678	\$ 2,328	\$ (436,834)	\$ (2,328)	\$ 89,844
Interest expense	88,405	--	(53,912)	(2,328)	32,165
Net interest income	438,273	2,328	(382,922)	--	57,679
Other operating income	129,971	94,996	32,451	--	257,418
Total revenue	568,244	97,324	(350,471)	--	315,097
Income before income taxes	126,701 (c)	65,833 (c)	--	(120,403)	72,131
Total assets	\$11,133,489	\$ 110,471	\$ (8,231,616)	\$ 544,980 (d)	\$ 3,557,324

(a) This column reflects adjustments to the Company's internal financial statements, which are prepared on a managed basis, to eliminate investors' interests in securitized loans.

(b) The other adjustments column includes: intercompany eliminations and amounts not allocated to segments.

(c) Income before income taxes includes intercompany commissions paid by the enhancement services segment to the consumer lending products segment for successful marketing efforts to cardholders of \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and \$3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

(d) Total assets include the assets attributable to corporate functions not allocated to operating segments and the removal of investors' interests in securitized loans to present total assets on an owned basis.

NOTE 12 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

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On May 1, 2003, we sold our Arizona facility for cash proceeds of \$19.3 million, which approximated its carrying value.

### NOTE 13 - SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have various indirect subsidiaries which do not guarantee Company debt. We have prepared condensed consolidating financial statements of the Company, the Guarantor subsidiaries and the non-guarantor subsidiaries for purposes of complying with SEC reporting requirements. Separate financial statements of the guaranteeing subsidiaries and non-guaranteeing subsidiaries are not presented because we have determined that the subsidiaries financial information would not be material to investors.

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
 SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS  
 MARCH 31, 2003 (AS RESTATED)  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
 UNAUDITED (AS RESTATED)

	METRIS COMPANIES INC. ----	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	ELIMIN -----
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (1,538)	\$ 2,726	\$ 534,816	\$
Liquidity reserve deposit	--	--	69,221	
Net credit card loans	4,770	--	556,158	
Retained interest in loans securitized	22,937	--	782,696	
Property and equipment, net	--	54,806	20,399	
Purchased portfolio premium, net	117	--	57,966	
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	8	--	114,339	
Other assets	30,603	63,199	148,228	(
Investment in subsidiaries	1,383,549	1,328,320	--	(2,7
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 1,440,446</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,051</b>	<b>\$ 2,283,823</b>	<b>\$ (2,7</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
Deposits	\$ (1,000)	\$ --	\$ 802,498	\$
Debt	391,957	9,319	--	(
Accounts payable	73	17,377	37,890	
Deferred income	--	12,337	113,485	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	76,689	26,469	1,630	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>467,719</b>	<b>65,502</b>	<b>955,503</b>	<b>(</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>972,727</b>	<b>1,383,549</b>	<b>1,328,320</b>	<b>(2,7</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 1,440,446</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,051</b>	<b>\$ 2,283,823</b>	<b>\$ (2,7</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
 SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS  
 DECEMBER 31, 2002 (AS RESTATED)  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
 UNAUDITED

	METRIS COMPANIES INC. ----	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	ELIM -----
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (3,795)	\$ 8,109	\$ 575,918	\$
Net credit card loans	3,813	--	752,289	
Retained interests in loans securitized	--	--	808,026	
Property and equipment, net	--	63,395	20,436	
Purchased portfolio premium, net	128	--	64,451	
Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net	13	--	110,458	
Other assets	10,160	44,252	180,591	
Investment in subsidiaries	1,594,352	1,549,307	--	(3)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 1,604,671</b> =====	<b>\$ 1,665,063</b> =====	<b>\$ 2,512,169</b> =====	<b>\$ (3)</b> =====
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
Deposits	\$ (1,000)	\$ --	\$ 893,754	\$
Debt	391,228	9,421	--	
Accounts payable	71	20,683	38,949	
Deferred income	--	16,681	129,978	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	159,699	23,926	(99,819)	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>549,998</b> -----	<b>70,711</b> -----	<b>962,862</b> -----	<b>(3)</b> -----
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>1,054,673</b> -----	<b>1,594,352</b> -----	<b>1,549,307</b> -----	<b>(3)</b> -----
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 1,604,671</b> =====	<b>\$ 1,665,063</b> =====	<b>\$ 2,512,169</b> =====	<b>\$ (3)</b> =====

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
 SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
 THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 (AS RESTATED)  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
 UNAUDITED (AS RESTATED)

	METRIS COMPANIES INC. ----	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES -----	ELIMINATION -----
NET INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE)	\$ (8,706)	\$ (818)	\$ 22,344	\$ --
Provision for loan losses	846	--	43,776	164



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NET INTEREST EXPENSE AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	(9,552)	(818)	(21,432)	(164,332)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME:				
Securitization income and servicing income	(10,011)	--	20,533	(679)
Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income	55	12,543	26,451	(12,730)
Income from discontinued operations	--	8,998	(8,998)	--
Enhancement services revenues	--	181	47,081	(3,753)
Intercompany allocations	75	65,606	9,991	(75,672)
	(9,881)	87,328	95,058	(92,834)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE:				
Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses	--	12,222	33,754	(12,288)
Employee compensation	--	51,211	2,170	--
Data processing services and communications	(1)	(21,987)	44,651	(3,485)
Credit protection claims expense	--	109	12,197	--
Occupancy and equipment	--	--	9,613	--
Purchased portfolio premium amortization	11	--	7,697	(1,212)
MasterCard/Visa assessment and fees	--	--	2,415	--
Credit card fraud losses	1	--	939	--
Asset impairments, lease write-offs and severance	--	--	16,777	--
Other	84	39,098	(18,830)	--
Intercompany allocations	11	25,626	50,035	(75,672)
	106	106,279	161,418	(92,657)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT AND EQUITY IN LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(19,539)	(19,769)	(87,792)	(341,332)
Income tax benefit	(1,439)	(8,120)	(34,935)	(117,332)
Equity in loss of subsidiaries	(64,730)	(52,857)	--	117,587
NET LOSS	\$ (82,830)	\$ (64,506)	\$ (52,857)	\$ 117,363

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 (AS RESTATED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
UNAUDITED (AS RESTATED)

	METRIS COMPANIES INC.	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATI
Net Interest (Expense) Income	\$ (5,482)	\$ (1,395)	\$ 64,556	\$
Provision for loan losses	65	--	61,811	

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Net Interest Expense After Provision for Loan Losses	(5,547)	(1,395)	2,745	
Other Operating Income:				
Securitization income and servicing income	35	--	147,450	
Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income	264	7,923	73,906	(6,4
Income from discontinued operations	--	15,889	(15,889)	
Enhancement services revenues	--	275	33,999	
Intercompany allocations	30	53,073	9,661	(62,7
	329	77,160	249,127	(69,1
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE:				
Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses	--	2,660	44,593	
Employee compensation	404	49,168	6,976	
Data processing services and communications	23	(19,562)	45,211	(3,3
Credit protection claims expense	--	56	9,123	
Occupancy and equipment	--	--	12,797	
Purchased portfolio premium amortization	--	--	9,362	(9
MasterCard/Visa assessment and fees	--	--	3,834	
Credit card fraud losses	(8)	--	2,236	
Other	44	26,309	(5,903)	(1,9
Intercompany allocations	(509)	18,078	45,195	(62,7
	(46)	76,709	173,424	(68,9
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN (LOSS) INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(5,172)	(944)	78,448	(2
Income taxes	(1,989)	(1,430)	31,270	
Equity in income of subsidiaries	47,463	47,178	--	(94,6
NET INCOME	\$ 44,280	\$ 47,664	\$ 47,178	\$ (94,8

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 (AS RESTATED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
UNAUDITED (AS RESTATED)

	METRIS COMPANIES INC.	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINAT
	----	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (107,278)	\$ (78,724)	\$ (123,213)	\$ 117,
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				

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Proceeds from transfers of portfolios to Metris Master Trust	--	--	205,560	
Net cash from loan originations and principal collections on loans receivable	(34,727)	--	67,126	
Additions to property and equipment	--	1,534	(2,035)	
Investment in subsidiaries	142,738	218,206	70,846	(431,)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by investing activities	108,011	219,740	341,497	(431,)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Net increase (decrease) in debt	729	(102)	--	
Net decrease in deposits	--	--	(91,256)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	795	--	--	
Capital contributions	--	(146,297)	(168,130)	314,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	1,524	(146,399)	(259,386)	314,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,257	(5,383)	(41,102)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	(3,795)	8,109	575,918	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ (1,538)	\$ 2,726	\$ 534,816	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 (AS RESTATED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)  
UNAUDITED (AS RESTATED)

	METRIS COMPANIES INC.	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINAT
	----	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 124,353	\$ 28,317	\$ 118,780	\$ (94,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from transfers of portfolios to the Metris Master Trust	--	--	619,554	
Net cash from loan originations and principal collections on loans receivable	(7,873)	--	(220,537)	
Additions to property and equipment	--	(3,328)	(317)	
Investment in subsidiaries	(112,527)	(42,492)	24,361	130,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(120,400)	(45,820)	423,061	130,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Increase (decrease) in debt	222	(196)	(292,000)	

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Decrease in deposits	--	--	(332,122)	
Cash dividends paid	(938)	--	--	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,823	--	--	
Repurchase of common stock	(17,582)	--	--	
Capital contributions	--	18,064	17,752	(35,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,475)	17,868	(606,370)	(35,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12,522)	365	(64,529)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,614	1,505	362,520	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 5,092	\$ 1,870	\$ 297,991	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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ITEM 2.

METRIS COMPANIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis provides information management believes to be relevant to understanding the financial condition and results of operations of Metris Companies Inc. ("MCI") and its subsidiaries. MCI's principal subsidiaries are Direct Merchants Credit Card Bank, National Association ("Direct Merchants Bank" or the "Bank"), Metris Direct, Inc. and Metris Receivables, Inc. MCI and its subsidiaries, as applicable, may be referred to as "we," "us," "our" or the "Company." You should read this discussion along with the following documents for a full understanding of our financial condition and results of operations: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, filed concurrently with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A; and our Proxy Statement for the 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. In addition, you should read this discussion along with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the period ended March 31, 2003.

RESTATEMENTS

The consolidated statements of income as presented for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 have been restated to reflect the following:

- The valuation model and related collateral assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Company's "Retained interests in loans securitized" did not properly reflect the structure of the Metris Master Trust and related series supplements. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the changes in the valuation model and the related collateral assumptions. These restatements impact "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" and "Securitization income."
- The Company's policy for recognizing transaction costs related to the securitization of receivables through the Metris Master Trust or a conduit was not in accordance with GAAP. Historically, these

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costs had been capitalized and amortized over the estimated life of the new debt securities. These costs are now allocated and recognized over the initial and reinvestment periods of the respective debt securities or Metris Master Trust financing unless the transaction results in a loss, in which case the costs are expensed as incurred. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. These restatements impact "Other assets" and "Securitization income."

- The Company's policy for recognizing expenses related to credit card solicitation costs was not in accordance with GAAP. Historically, the Company had capitalized and expensed these costs over the estimated period over which the new credit card accounts were established, approximately three months. These costs are now expensed as incurred. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. This restatement impacts "Other assets" and "Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses."
- The Company corrected its accounting for interest rate caps purchased in May of 2002 and forward to comply with SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended, on January 1, 2001. These costs had been deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the new debt securities. These instruments are now recorded at fair value. Periods from May 2002 forward have been restated to reflect this correction. This restatement impacts "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Other assets" and "Securitization income."

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- The Company historically recognized revenue in the month following completion of the cancellation period, generally one month. Cash flows related to debt waiver are now included in the valuation of the interest-only strip receivable. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. This restatement impacts "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Deferred revenue," "Enhancement services revenue," and "Securitization income."
- At December 31, 2001 we had \$50 million of "Allowance for loan losses" classified as valuation reserve in our "Retained interests in loans securitized." The valuation reserve was subsequently transferred to "Allowance for loan losses" through "Provision for loans losses" during the first quarter of 2002. We have restated the December 31, 2001 balance sheet and 2001 income statement and March 31, 2002 income statement to reflect this transfer occurring during the fourth quarter of 2001. This restatement impacts "Allowance for loan losses," "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Provision for loan losses" and "Securitization income."

In addition, we have restated certain prior-period amounts to conform with the current period's presentation.

- In prior periods, we classified interest income, provision for loan losses, and related credit card loan fees generated from retained interests in loans securitized on the income statement as "Interest income-credit card loans" and "Retained interests in loans securitized," "Provision for loan losses" and "Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income." For all periods presented, these amounts are now included in the estimation of the

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fair value of the interest-only strip receivable and "Securitization income."

- In prior periods we classified spread accounts receivable in "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net." For all periods presented, we have reclassified our spread accounts receivable from "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" to "Retained interests in loans securitized."
- In prior periods, we classified servicing income in "Net securitization and credit card servicing income." For all periods presented, we have reclassified these amounts to "Servicing income."
- In prior periods, income from our debt waiver product sold to customers of Direct Merchants Bank with receivables held by Direct Merchants Bank was included in "Enhancement services revenue." For all periods presented we have reclassified this income to "Credit card fees, interchange, and other credit card income."
- We classified the liquidity reserve deposit established in March 2003 and other restricted cash deposits maintained at Direct Merchants Bank as "Short-term investments." We have reclassified these items to "Liquidity reserve deposit" for all periods presented.
- Revenue related to our membership club and warranty business for current and prior periods is classified as "Enhancement services revenue." Claims expense related to this business has been reclassified as "Other" expenses for all periods presented.
- In addition to the tax effects of the pre-tax restatement amounts, the restated presentation also reflects revised probable amounts of future taxable and deductible temporary differences, resulting in a reclassification of certain deferred income taxes to current income taxes.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was \$82.8 million, down from net income of \$44.3 million for the first quarter of 2002. Diluted loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was \$(1.62) compared to diluted earnings per share of \$0.46 for the first quarter of 2002. The decrease in net income is primarily due to a decrease in net interest income and other operating income, partially offset by a decrease in the provision for loan losses and other operating expense.

Net interest income decreased from \$57.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$12.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in average interest-earning assets of \$1.4 billion and a 460 basis point reduction in net interest margin. The decrease in average interest-earning assets is primarily due to the transfer of \$1.9 billion of receivables to the Metris Master Trust (the "Master Trust") since March 31, 2002. The decrease in margin is primarily due to a \$1.7 billion reduction in average credit card loans, which has resulted in short-term, lower yielding investments increasing to 47% of average interest-earning assets, versus 11% in the first quarter of 2002.

The provision for loan losses was \$44.8 million in the first quarter of

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2003 compared to \$61.9 million in the first quarter of 2002. The decrease is primarily due to significantly lower credit card receivables. Lower credit card loan balances, decreased net principal charge-offs, and recent delinquency trends were all factors considered by management in determining the necessary balance in the allowance for loan losses.

Other operating income decreased 69.0% to \$79.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$257.4 million for the same period in 2002. Securitization income, a component of other operating income, decreased to an expense of \$38.0 million for the first quarter of 2003 from income of \$102.4 million for the same period in 2002. The decrease was primarily due to a \$76.6 million reduction in interest only revenue as a result of an increased default rate on securitized receivables, a \$32.2 million increase in loss on replenishment of receivables for the Metris Master Trust, and \$34.7 million of additional change in market value losses booked in the first quarter of 2003. Credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income decreased to \$26.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$75.7 million for the same period in 2002. The decrease in credit card fees, interchange and other credit card income is primarily due to the reduction of our credit card portfolio. In addition, effective June 2002, we also amended the Master Trust core transaction documents, which resulted in interchange income earned on receivables held by the Master Trust being recorded as contribution to the excess spread earned.

Total other operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2003, decreased \$5.9 million over the comparable period in 2002. Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses decreased \$13.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, largely due to fewer new credit card accounts partially offset by increased enhancement services marketing. Employee compensation decreased \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, due to decreased staffing needs. Data processing services and communications decreased \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, primarily due to a reduction in our credit card portfolio. These decreases were partially offset by credit protection claims expense increases of \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, primarily due to an increase in interest forgiven claims on our debt waiver products, approximately \$12.0 million of write-downs of excess property, equipment, and operating leases and a \$4.8 million charge for a workforce reduction were recorded in the first quarter of 2003.

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### Net Interest Income

Net interest income consists primarily of interest earned on our credit card loans, less interest expense on borrowings to fund loans. Table 1 provides an analysis of interest income and expense, net interest spread, net interest margin and average balance sheet data for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2002.

TABLE 1: ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE BALANCES, INTEREST AND AVERAGE YIELDS AND RATES  
(Dollars in thousands)

	2003	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		
AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST	YIELD/ RATE	AVERAGE BALANCE	INT
-----	-----	----	-----	----

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ASSETS:

Interest-earning assets:

Federal funds sold	\$ 117,654	\$ 359	1.2%	\$ 28,431	\$
Short-term investments	480,628	1,722	1.4%	271,628	
Liquidity Reserve Deposit	58,707	173	1.2%	--	
Credit card loans	751,674	29,907	16.1%	2,502,417	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-earning assets	\$ 1,408,663	\$ 32,161	9.3%	\$ 2,802,476	\$
Other assets	1,411,030	--	--	1,518,227	
Allowances for loan losses	--	--	--	--	
	(106,909)	--	--	(407,868)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 2,712,784	--	--	\$ 3,912,835	
	=====			=====	

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:

Interest-bearing liabilities:

Deposits	\$ 839,491	\$ 10,908	5.3%	\$ 1,929,909	\$
Debt	389,640	8,433	8.8%	451,480	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 1,229,131	\$ 19,341	6.4%	\$ 2,381,389	\$
Other liabilities	467,612	--	--	399,416	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities	1,696,743	--	--	2,780,805	
Stockholders' equity	1,016,041	--	--	1,132,031	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,712,784	--	--	\$ 3,912,836	
	=====			=====	
Net interest income and interest margin (1)	--	\$ 12,820	3.7%	--	\$
Net interest rate spread (2)	--	--	2.9%	--	
Return on average assets	--	--	N/A	--	
Return on average total equity	--	--	N/A	--	

(1) We compute "net interest margin" by dividing annualized net interest income by average total interest-earning assets.

(2) The "net interest rate spread" is the annualized yield on average interest-earning assets minus the annualized funding rate on average interest-bearing liabilities.

Net interest income decreased from \$57.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$12.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in average interest-earning assets of \$1.4 billion and a 460 basis point reduction in net interest margin. The decrease in average interest-earning assets is primarily due to the transfer of \$1.9 billion of receivables to the Master Trust since March 31, 2002. The decrease in margin is primarily due to a \$1.7 billion reduction in average credit card loans, which has resulted in short-term, lower yielding investments increasing to 47% of average interest-earning assets, versus 11% in the first quarter of 2002.

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OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income of \$79.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 decreased by \$177.7 million as compared to the same period in 2002. Securitization expense of \$38.0 million was \$140.4 less than the securitization



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income of \$102.4 for the period ended March 31, 2002. Credit card fees, interchange, and other credit card income was \$49.3 million lower than the same period in 2002. These negative variances were partially offset by a \$9.2 million increase in Enhancement services revenue.

"Securitization (expense) income" was (\$38.0) million for the three-months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$102.4 million for the same period in 2002. The following table details "Securitization (expense) income" for the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 and 2002.

TABLE 2: ANALYSIS OF SECURITIZATION (EXPENSE) INCOME  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	----	----
Loss on new securitization of receivables to the Metris Master Trust	\$ (19,955)	\$ (25,070)
Loss on replenishment of receivables to the Metris Master Trust	(46,254)	(14,017)
Discount accretion	75,674	71,027
Change in fair value	(83,608)	(48,868)
Interest-only revenue	58,436	135,082
Transaction and other costs	(22,263)	(15,708)
	-----	-----
Securitization income	\$ (37,970)	\$ 102,446
	=====	=====

The significant decrease in "Securitization income" in the first quarter of 2003 compared to 2002 reflects a \$76.6 million reduction in interest-only revenue due to a 522 basis point decrease in average excess spread in the Metris Master Trust during this period, partially offset by a \$858.8 million increase in average principal receivables held in the Metris Master Trust. In addition, net loss on securitization of receivables was \$27.1 million higher than the first quarter of 2002, and there was a \$34.7 million increase in fair value write-downs due primarily to changes in excess spreads, quarter over quarter.

"Credit card fees, interchange, and other credit card income" was \$26.3 million compared to \$75.7 million for the three-months ended March 31, 2003, and 2002, respectively. The decrease for the three-month period is primarily due to a decrease in average "Credit card loans" of \$1.7 billion for the three-month period. In addition, effective June 2002, we amended the Metris Master Trust core transaction documents, which resulted in interchange income earned on receivables held by the Metris Master Trust being recorded as contribution to the excess spread earned.

Enhancement services revenues increased by \$9.2 million for the three-months ended March 31, 2003, compared to the three-months ended March 31, 2002. This increase was primarily due to increased enrollments in existing membership products and enrollments from new membership products.

TABLE 3: ENHANCEMENT SERVICES REVENUES AND ACTIVE MEMBERSHIPS (In thousands)

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	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2003	2002
	----	----
Revenues		
Credit Protection Products	\$ 801	\$ 961
Membership Program Products	30,554	17,160
Warranty / Other	12,154	16,153
	-----	-----
Total	\$43,509	\$34,274
	=====	=====

Active Memberships

	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,
	2003	2002	2002
	----	----	----
Credit Protection Products	827	905	1,080
Membership Program Products	3,057	3,248	2,947
Warranty / Other	815	941	1,560
	-----	-----	-----
Total	4,699	5,094	5,587
	=====	=====	=====

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

Total other operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2003, decreased \$5.9 million over the comparable period in 2002. Credit card account and other product solicitation and marketing expenses decreased \$13.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, largely due to fewer new credit card accounts partially offset by increased enhancement services marketing. Employee compensation decreased \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, due to decreased staffing needs. Data processing services and communications decreased \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, primarily due to a reduction in our credit card portfolio. These decreases were partially offset by credit protection claims expense increases of \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, primarily due to an increase in interest forgiven claims on our debt waiver products, and approximately \$12.0 million of write-downs of excess property, equipment, and operating leases and a \$4.8 million charge for a workforce reduction were recorded in the first quarter of 2003.

ASSET QUALITY

Our delinquency and net loan charge-off rates at any point in time reflect, among other factors, the credit risk of loans, the average age of our various credit card account portfolios, the success of our collection and recovery efforts, and general economic conditions. The average age of our credit card portfolio affects the stability of delinquency and loss rates. In order to minimize losses, we continue to focus our resources on refining our credit underwriting standards for new accounts, and on collections and post charge-off recovery efforts. At March 31, 2003, 58% of our outstanding receivables balance

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were from credit card accounts that have been with us in excess of two years, and 21% of outstanding receivables were with us in excess of four years.

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We use credit line analyses, account management and customer transaction authorization procedures to minimize loan losses. Our risk models determine initial credit lines at the time of underwriting. We manage credit lines on an ongoing basis and adjust them based on customer usage and payment patterns. We continually monitor customer accounts and initiate appropriate collection activities when an account is delinquent or overlimit.

### Delinquencies

It is our policy to accrue interest and fee income on all credit card accounts, except in limited circumstances, until we charge-off the account. In November 2002, we stopped billing late fees once an account became 120 days contractually delinquent and in March 2003, we stopped billing overlimit fees once an account became 120 days contractually delinquent. These changes will not have a material effect on our financial results. Past due accounts are re-aged to current status only after we receive at least three minimum payments or the equivalent cumulative amount. Accounts can only be re-aged to current status once every twelve months and two times every five years. Accounts entering long-term fixed payment forbearance programs ("workout re-age") may receive a workout re-age upon entering the Debt Management Program. Workout re-ages can only occur after receipt of at least three consecutive minimum monthly payments, or the equivalent cumulative amount as defined by the Debt Management Program. Workout re-ages can only occur once in five years. This is in accordance with FFIEC guidance. Table 3 presents the delinquency trends of our credit card loan portfolio.

TABLE 4: LOAN DELINQUENCY  
(Dollars in thousands)

	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	% OF TOTAL -----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 ----	% OF TOTAL -----	MARCH 31, 2002 ----	% OF TOTAL -----
Loans outstanding	\$ 686,285	100%	\$ 846,417	100%	\$ 2,219,800	100%
Loans contractually delinquent:						
30 to 59 days	20,921	3.0%	1,673	0.2%	55,101	2.5%
60 to 89 days	18,390	2.7%	2,121	0.2%	38,023	1.7%
90 or more days	17,108	2.5%	4,082	0.5%	133,223	6.0%
	-----	---	-----	---	-----	----
Total	\$ 56,419	8.2%	\$ 7,876	0.9%	\$ 226,347	10.2%
	=====	===	=====	===	=====	=====

The decrease in the delinquency rates as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 compared to March 31, 2002, primarily reflects the sale of approximately \$120 million delinquent receivables during September and December 2002.

### Net Charge-Offs

Net charge-offs are the principal amount of losses from cardholders unwilling or unable to make minimum payments, bankrupt cardholders and deceased cardholders, less current period recoveries. Net charge-offs exclude accrued

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finance charges and fees, which are charged-off against the applicable income statement line item at the time of charge-off. We charge-off and take accounts as a loss either within 60 days after formal notification of bankruptcy, at the end of the month during which most unsecured accounts become contractually 180 days past due, at the end of the month during which unsecured accounts that have entered into a credit counseling or other similar program and later become contractually 120 days past due, or at the end of the month during which secured accounts become contractually 120 days past due after first reducing the loss by the secured deposit.

Charge-offs due to bankruptcies were \$5.5 million, representing 63.8% of total gross charge-offs as of March 31, 2003 and \$25.3 million, representing 28.5% of total gross charge-offs as of March 31, 2002. We charge-off accounts that are identified as fraud losses no later than 90 days after the last activity. We enter into forward flow agreements with third parties for the sale of a majority of charged-off accounts. We also refer charged-off accounts to our recovery unit for coordination of collection efforts to recover the amounts owed. When appropriate, we place accounts with external collection agencies or attorneys.

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TABLE 5: NET CHARGE-OFFS  
(Dollars in thousands)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Average credit card loans	\$ 751,674	\$ 2,502,417
Net charge-offs	8,289	83,678
Net charge-off ratio	4.5%	13.4%
	=====	=====

The decrease in the net charge-off ratios for the three months ended March 31, 2003 is primarily due to the sale of approximately \$120 million delinquent receivables during September and December 2002.

### Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

We record provisions for loan losses in amounts necessary to maintain the allowance at a level sufficient to absorb anticipated probable loan losses inherent in the existing loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date.

The economy has exhibited a significant slowdown over the last two years. Some of the actions we are taking to mitigate this slowdown include expanding our collections strategies to aggressively address any potential delinquency increases. We also leverage forbearance programs and credit counseling services for qualifying cardholders that are experiencing payment difficulties. These programs include reduced interest rates, reduced or suspended fees and other incentives to induce the customer to continue making payments. The amount of customer receivables in debt forbearance programs was \$35.3 million or 5% of total credit card loans as of March 31, 2003, compared to \$34.7 million or 4% of total credit card loans as of December 31, 2002. All delinquent receivables in debt forbearance programs are included in Table 4.

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The provision for loan losses was \$44.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to a provision of \$61.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The decrease in the provision for loan losses in 2003 compared to 2002 is primarily due to lower credit card loan balances and decreased net principal charge-offs due to the sale of delinquent receivables. The allowance for loan losses was \$125.4 million as of March 31, 2003, versus \$90.3 million as of December 31, 2002. Our roll-rate models, including management contingency, indicated our required allowance for loan losses was in the range of \$110 million to \$125 million as of March 31, 2003, versus \$75 million to \$90 million as of December 31, 2002. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to period-end credit card loans was 18.3% at March 31, 2003, compared to 10.7% at December 31, 2002. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of 30-day plus receivables was 222.2% at March 31, 2003, compared to 1,146.7% at December 31, 2002.

We believe the allowance for loan losses is adequate to cover probable future losses inherent in the loan portfolio under current conditions. However, we cannot give assurance as to future credit losses that may be incurred in connection with our loan portfolio, nor can we provide assurance that the established allowance for loan losses will be sufficient to absorb future losses.

### Valuation of Retained Interests in Loans Securitized

Our credit card receivables are primarily funded through asset securitizations. Upon securitization, the Company removes the applicable credit card loans from the balance sheet and recognizes the "Retained interests in loans securitized" at their allocated carrying value in accordance with SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125" ("SFAS No. 140"). Credit card receivables are sold to the Metris Master Trust at the inception of a securitization series. We also sell Credit card receivables to the Metris Master Trust on a daily basis to replenish receivable balances that have decreased due to payments and charge-offs. The difference between the allocated carrying value and the proceeds from the assets sold

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is recorded as a gain or loss on sale and is included in "Securitization (expense) income." At the same time, the Company recognizes the "Retained interests in loans securitized."

The "Retained interests in loans securitized" are financial assets measured at fair value consistent with trading securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," and includes the contractual retained interests, an interest-only strip receivable, excess transferor's interests and spread accounts receivable. The contractual retained interests consist of non-interest bearing securities held by the Company. The interest-only strip receivable represents the present value of the excess of the estimated future interest and fee collections expected to be generated by the securitized loans over the period the securitized loans are projected to be outstanding above the interest paid on investor certificates, credit losses, contractual servicing fees, and other expenses. The excess transferor's interests represent principal receivables held in the Metris Master Trust over the contractual retained interests. Spread accounts receivable represents restricted cash reserve accounts held by the Metris Master Trust that can be used to fund payments due to securitization investors and credit enhancers if cash flows are insufficient. Cash held in spread accounts is released to us if certain conditions are met or a securitization series terminates with amounts remaining in the spread accounts. The fair value of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" is determined

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through estimated cash flows discounted at rates that reflect the level of subordination, the projected repayment term, and the credit risk of the securitized loans.

The following summarizes our "Retained interests in loans securitized" as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

TABLE 6: RETAINED INTERESTS IN LOANS SECURITIZED

(In thousands):

	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 -----
Contractual retained interests	\$ 627,997	\$ 685,197
Excess transferor's interests	52,247	57,447
Interest-only strip receivable	1,531	13,882
Spread accounts receivable	123,858	51,500
	-----	-----
Retained interests in loans securitized	\$ 805,633 =====	\$ 808,026 =====

"Retained interests in loans securitized" decreased by \$2.4 million between December 31, 2002, and March 31, 2003, to \$805.6 million. The decrease is primarily due to a \$57.2 million decrease in contractual retained interests and a \$12.4 million decrease in interest-only strip receivables offset by a \$72.4 million increase in spread accounts receivable.

The interest-only strip receivable decreased to \$1.5 million as of March 31, 2003, from \$13.9 million as of December 31, 2002, due to lower projected excess spreads from the receivables held in the Metris Master Trust. The projected excess spreads have decreased primarily due to higher than expected principal default rates. Spread accounts receivable increased over December 31, 2002, as all excess spread earned on receivables held in the Metris Master Trust is being restricted from release to the Company due to the performance of the receivables. For more information on restricted cash see the Liquidity, Funding and Capital Resources section of the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 29 through 52.

At least quarterly, the Company adjusts the valuation of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" to reflect changes in the amount and expected timing of future cash flows. The significant factors that affect the timing and amount of cash flows relate to the collateral assumptions, which include payment rate, default rate, gross yield and discount rate. These values can, and will, vary as a result of changes in the amount and timing of the cash flows and the underlying economic assumptions. The components of retained interests are recorded at their fair value. (See Critical Accounting Policies on page 39 for more information on the valuation of the retained interests). The significant assumptions used for estimating the fair value of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" are as follows:

TABLE 7: SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR ESTIMATING THE FAIR VALUE OF RETAINED INTERESTS

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	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 ----
Monthly payment rate	6.7%	6.7%
Gross yield (1)	26.0%	26.0%
Annual interest expense and servicing fees	4.0%	4.0%
Annual gross principal default rate	22.7%	21.7%
Discount rate:		
Contractual retained interests	16.0%	16.0%
Excess transferor's interests	16.0%	16.0%
Interest-only strip receivable	30.0%	30.0%
Spread accounts receivable (2)	15.0%	16.0%

(1) Includes expected cash flows from finance charges, late and overlimit fees, debt waiver premiums and bad debt recoveries, net of finance charge and fee charge-offs. Gross yield for purposes of estimating fair value does not include interchange income, or cash advance fees.

(2) Beginning on March 31, 2003 the discount rate on spread account balances has been reduced by interest income expected to be earned.

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### BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$44.2 million to \$536.0 million as of March 31, 2003, compared to \$580.2 million as of December 31, 2002. The decrease is primarily due to the establishment of a Liquidity Reserve Deposit required by the Company's Operating Agreement with the OCC as described on page 46.

#### Credit Card Loans

Credit card loans were \$686.3 million as of March 31, 2003, compared to \$846.4 million as of December 31, 2002. The \$160.1 million decrease is primarily a result of the transfer of \$204.5 million of receivables from Direct Merchants Bank to the Master Trust.

#### Deposits

Deposits decreased \$91.3 million to \$801.5 million as of March 31, 2003, from \$892.8 million as of December 31, 2002. The decrease relates to a shift in funding from CDs to off-balance sheet asset-backed securitizations.

Under an operating agreement with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), the Company has agreed to reduce receivables at Direct Merchants Bank to no more than \$550 million by December 31, 2003, and to zero by December 31, 2004. As a result, we do not anticipate issuing jumbo CDs in the foreseeable future.

#### Deferred Income

Deferred income decreased \$19.5 million to \$123.6 million as of March 31, 2003 compared to \$143.1 million as of December 31, 2002. The decrease primarily relates to declining enhancement services enrollments, our migration from annual-billed to monthly-billed enhancement service products and the

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run-off of the ServiceEdge(R) portfolio.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's most significant accounting estimates are our determination of the "Allowance for loan losses" and the valuation of "Retained interests in loans securitized."

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

We maintain an "Allowance for loan losses" sufficient to absorb probable loan losses inherent in the credit card loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The "Allowance for loan losses" results in a reserve approximating 18 months future charge-offs for subprime receivables and 13 months future charge-offs for prime receivables. At the time of charge-off, all principal balances are written off against the allowance and all fees and finance charges are netted against the applicable income statement line item. The allowance is based on management's consideration of all relevant factors including management's assessment of applicable economic and seasonal trends.

We segment the loan portfolio into several individual liquidating pools with similar credit risk characteristics, and estimate (based on historical experience for similar pools and existing environmental conditions) the dollar amount of principal, accrued finance charges and fees that will charge-off. We then aggregate these pools into prime and subprime portfolios based on the prescribed FICO score cuts, credit counseling programs and various pools of other receivables. We also isolate other potentially higher risk segments such as accounts that are over their credit limit by more than 10%, accounts in suspended status because of receiving benefits under our debt waiver program and accounts of other programs as deemed necessary. We separately analyze the reserve requirement on each of these groups or portfolios.

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We continually evaluate the homogenous liquidating risk pools employing a roll-rate model which uses historical delinquency levels and pay-down levels (12 months of historical data, with influence given to the last six months' performance to capture current economic and seasonal trends), loan seasoning and other measures of asset quality to estimate charge-offs for both credit losses and bankruptcy losses.

Additionally, in evaluating the adequacy of the loan loss reserves, we consider several subjective factors which may be overlaid into the credit risk roll-rate model in determining the necessary loan loss reserve, including:

- national and economic trends and business conditions, including the condition of various market segments;
- changes in lending policies and procedures, including those for underwriting, collection, charge-off and recovery, as well as the experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff;
- trends in volume and the product pricing of accounts, including any concentrations of credit; and
- impacts from external factors - such as changes in competition, and legal and regulatory requirements - on the level of estimated credit losses in the current portfolio.

Significant changes in these factors could impact our financial



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projections and thereby affect the adequacy of our "Allowance for loan losses."

### Valuation of Retained Interests in Loans Securitized

The "Retained interests in loans securitized" on our balance sheet associated with our securitization transactions includes contractual retained interests, excess transferor's interests, interest-only strip receivable, and spread accounts receivable. We determine the fair value of each component of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" at the time a securitization transaction or replenishment sale is completed using a discounted cash flow valuation model and on a quarterly basis thereafter. Any change in the fair value is recorded in "Securitization income."

The discounted cash flow valuation is limited to the receivables that exist and have been sold to the Metris Master Trust. Therefore, the model assumes current principal receivable balance at the balance sheet date amortizes with no new sales, interchange fees or cash advances. The future cash flows are modeled in accordance with the debt series' legal documents and are applied to all series on a pro-rata basis. Excess fee income, finance charge and recovery cash flows above contractual expense payments are first applied to meet spread accounts receivable requirements then returned to us as part of the interest-only strip receivable. We determine upper and lower valuation limits of the "Retained interests in loans securitized" based on historical and forecasted excess spreads. We then determine the best estimate within the range based on historical trends (weighted heavily toward the low end of the range), adjusted when appropriate, for portfolio forecast information.

The contractual retained interests represent the subordinated securities held by us. There is no stated interest/coupon rate associated with these securities and they are not rated. They are subordinate to all other securities, except for the interest-only strip receivable we own and accordingly, are repaid last. Their fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks of the underlying assets and the expected timing based on the scheduled maturity date for the underlying securitization. If these securities are recoverable based on the Metris Master Trust forecasts, cash flows related to the entire subordinated principal balance are used in determining their fair value.

Transferor's interests represent undivided interests in receivables that are not pledged to support a specific security series or class and represent our interest in the excess principal receivables held in the Metris Master Trust. The fair value is determined in the same manner as the contractual retained interests and is discounted based on twelve months to maturity. We have subordinated our rights to the excess cash flows on the principal

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receivables underlying the transferor's interest, thus they are included in the value of the interest-only strip receivable. Spread accounts receivable balances represent cash held by the Metris Master Trust trustee due to performance of the Metris Master Trust and requisite reserves required by certain security series. These balances earn interest and the change in fair value is determined in the same manner as the contractual retained interests.

The interest-only strip receivable represents the contractual right to receive from the Metris Master Trust interest and other fee revenue less certain costs over the estimated life of the underlying debt securities. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks of the underlying assets and the expected timing of the amortization inherent in the retained interests valuation model. We believe our discount rates are consistent with what other market place

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participants would use to determine the fair value of these assets. The valuation model assumes that we repurchase the outstanding principal receivables at face value according to the clean up call provisions contained in the respective security series' legal documents.

We use certain assumptions and estimates in determining the fair values of "Retained interests in loans securitized." These assumptions and estimates include estimated principal payments, credit losses, gross yield, interest expense, fees, the timing of cash receipts, and discount rates commensurate with the risks of the underlying assets. On a quarterly basis, we review and adjust as appropriate the assumptions and estimates used in our model based on a variety of internal and external factors, including national and economic trends and business conditions, current lending policies, procedures and strategies, historical trends and assumptions about future trends, competition and legal and regulatory requirements. Significant estimates are required in determining these factors and different judgments concerning these factors can result in a material impact on our balance sheet and income statement. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include an adjustment to the fair value of retained interest that might result from the inability to finance future receivables.

### Revenue Recognition on Enhancement Services Products

#### Debt Waiver Products

Direct Merchants Bank offers various debt waiver products on receivables it owns as well as securitized receivables. The Company's policy for recognizing debt waiver revenue on receivables sold to the Metris Master Trust was not in accordance GAAP. Historically, the Company recognized revenue in the month following completion of the cancellation period, generally one month. Cash flows related to debt waiver are now included in the valuation of the interest-only strip receivable. All periods presented have been restated to reflect the revised policy. Direct Merchants Bank incurs the related claims and marketing expenses. A reserve is maintained for future death and finance charge claims based on Direct Merchants Bank's historical experience with settlement of such claims. Reserves for pending claims and incurred but not reported claims are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as "Accrued expenses and other liabilities." Reserves for pending and incurred but not reported claims were \$8.6 million as of March 31, 2003, compared to \$8.2 million as of December 31, 2002.

#### Membership Program Products

We bill membership fees for enhancement services products through financial institutions, including Direct Merchants Bank, and other cardholder-based institutions. We record these fees as deferred membership income upon acceptance of membership and amortize them on a straight-line basis for all annually billed products, and on an accelerated amortization method for all monthly billed products over the membership period beginning after the contractual cancellation period is complete. A liability is established and netted against the related receivable in the consolidated balance sheets in "Other assets" from inception of the membership through the end of the cancellation period that reflects our historical cancellation experience with these products. Gross receivables as of March 31, 2003 on the membership program products were \$17.9 million compared to \$22.0 million as of December 31, 2002. Cancellation reserves were \$16.4 million and \$19.5 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. Revenues recorded for membership products are included in the consolidated statements of income under

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"Enhancement services revenues" and were \$30.6 million and \$17.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Unearned revenues on membership program products are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in "Deferred income." Unearned revenues as of March 31, 2003 were \$99.5 million compared to \$114.2 million as of December 31, 2002. The decline in unearned revenue for our membership products is primarily due to declining enrollments through the first quarter of 2003. In addition the reduction is a result of the migration to more monthly bill products being sold and the termination of our relationship with certain third-party partners. Reserves for pending and incurred but not reported claims, included in "Accrued expenses and other liabilities," were \$0.1 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

### Warranty Products

We coordinate the marketing activities for Direct Merchants Bank and third-party sales of extended service plans. We perform administrative services and retain the claims risk for all extended service plans sold. As a result, we defer and recognize extended service plan revenues and the incremental direct acquisition costs on an accelerated amortization method over the life of the related extended service plan contracts beginning after the expiration of any manufacturer's warranty coverage. A liability is established and netted against the related receivable in the consolidated balance sheets in "Other assets" from inception of the extended service plan through the end of the cancellation period that reflects our historical cancellation experience with these products. Gross receivables as of March 31, 2003 on the warranty products were \$2.5 million compared to \$3.8 million as of December 31, 2002. Cancellation reserves were \$2.9 million and \$5.3 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. Revenues recorded for warranty products are included in the consolidated statements of income under "Enhancement services revenues" and were \$10.0 million and \$13.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Unearned revenues on warranty products are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in "Deferred income." Unearned revenues as of March 31, 2003 were \$13.0 million compared to \$17.6 million as of December 31, 2002. The decline in unearned revenue for our warranty products is primarily due to declining enrollments through the first quarter of 2003. In addition the reduction is a result of the migration to more monthly bill products being sold and the termination of our relationship with certain third-party partners. Reserves for pending and incurred but not reported claims, included in "Accrued expenses and other liabilities," were \$0.7 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

### Deferred Acquisition Costs on Enhancement Services Products

We defer qualifying acquisition costs associated with our enhancement services products. These costs, which relate directly to membership solicitations (direct response advertising costs), principally include postage, printing, mailing telemarketing costs, and commissions paid to third parties. The total amount of enhancement services deferred costs as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 were \$61.6 million and \$73.2 million, respectively. If deferred acquisition costs were to exceed forecasted future cash flows, we would make an appropriate adjustment for impairment. The most significant assumption used by the Company in determining the realizability of these deferred costs is future revenues from our enhancement services products. A significant reduction in revenues could have a material impact on the values of these balances.

### Debt Waiver Products

Qualifying membership acquisition costs are deferred and charged to expense as debt waiver product fees are recognized. We amortize these costs using an accelerated methodology, which approximates our historical cancellation experience for debt waiver products. Amortization of debt waiver acquisition costs was \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. All other debt

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waiver acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Deferred debt waiver acquisition costs were \$2.6 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

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### Membership Program Products

Qualifying membership acquisition costs are deferred and charged to expense as membership fees are recognized. We amortize all deferred costs on a straight-line basis for all annually billed products, and on an accelerated method for all monthly billed products, which approximates our historical cancellation experience for membership program products. Amortization of membership deferred costs was \$20.5 million and \$7.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. All other membership acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Deferred membership acquisition costs were \$56.5 million and \$66.9 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The decline in deferred membership acquisition costs is primarily due to declining enrollments through the first quarter of 2003. In addition the reduction is a result of the migration to more monthly bill products being sold and the termination of our relationship with certain third-party partners.

### Warranty Products

Qualifying warranty acquisition costs are deferred and charged to expense as warranty product fees are recognized. Those incremental direct acquisition costs, which are a result of a contract that is not consummated, are charged to expense as incurred. A successful effort conversion percentage is applied to these incremental direct acquisition costs, which approximates our historical successful effort rate percentage in negotiating warranty products. We amortize these deferred costs using an accelerated amortization methodology, which approximates our historical cancellation experience following the expiration of the manufacturer's contractual cancellation period for the warranty products. Amortization of warranty acquisition costs were \$2.0 million and \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. All other warranty acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Deferred warranty acquisition costs amount to \$2.2 million and \$3.0 million as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The decline in deferred warranty acquisition costs is primarily due to declining enrollments through the first quarter of 2003. In addition, the reduction is a result of the migration to more monthly bill products being sold and the termination of our relationship with certain third-party partners.

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### LIQUIDITY, FUNDING AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

One of our primary financial goals is to maintain an adequate level of liquidity through active management of assets and liabilities. Liquidity management is a dynamic process, affected by changes in the characteristics of our assets and liabilities and short- and long-term interest rates. We use a variety of financing sources to manage liquidity, funding, and interest rate risks. Table 5 summarizes our funding and liquidity as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

#### TABLE 8: LIQUIDITY, FUNDING AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

MARCH 31, 2003

DECEMBER 31, 2002

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	DMCCB	OTHER	CONSOLIDATED	DMCCB	OTHER	CONSOLIDATED
Cash and due from banks	\$ 88,949	\$ 1,821	\$ 90,770	\$ 58,399	\$ 4,414	\$ 62,813
Federal funds sold	102,300	--	102,300	88,000	--	88,000
Short-term investments	262,246	80,688	342,934	322,039	107,380	429,419
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 453,495	\$ 82,509	\$ 536,004	\$ 468,438	\$ 111,794	\$ 580,232

	MARCH 31, 2003		DECEMBER 31, 2002	
	OUTSTANDING	UNUSED CAPACITY	OUTSTANDING	UNUSED CAPACITY
<b>ON-BALANCE SHEET FUNDING</b>				
Revolving credit line - July 2003	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 162,690
Term loan - June 2003	100,000	N/A	100,000	N/A
10% senior notes - November 2004	100,000	N/A	100,000	N/A
10.125% senior notes - July 2006	147,046	N/A	146,824	N/A
Thomas H. Lee Equity Fund IV, L.P. - March 2004	--	125,000	--	--
Other	11,230	N/A	10,825	N/A
Deposits - various maturities through February 2007	801,498	N/A	892,754	N/A
Subtotal	1,159,774	125,000	1,250,403	162,690
<b>OFF-BALANCE SHEET FUNDING</b>				
Metris Master Trust:				
Term asset backed securitizations - various maturities through January 2009	7,610,000	--	7,610,000	--
Bank conduits - various maturities through March 2004	708,890	684,000	1,177,957	422,040
Metris facility - March 2003	--	--	48,900	26,100
Subtotal	8,318,890	684,000	8,836,857	448,140
Total	\$ 9,478,664	\$ 809,000	\$ 10,087,260	\$ 610,830

As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, we had \$7.3 million of letters of credit issued under our revolving line of credit. Under our credit agreement, we need to maintain, among other items, minimum equity plus reserves to managed assets of 10%, minimum three-month

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average excess spread (on each individual series of securities issued under the Master Trust) of 1%, minimum equity of \$689.6 million at March 31, 2003 and a ratio of equity plus allowance for loan losses and valuation allowance to managed 90-day plus delinquencies of 2.25. Furthermore, the Company has pledged certain assets as collateral on the credit agreement. As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 we were in compliance with all financial covenants under our credit agreement.

Our contractual cash obligations during the next twelve months as of March 31, 2003 were as follows:

Long-term debt	\$ 101,310
Operating leases	13,639
Deposits	328,956
	-----
Total	\$ 443,905
	=====

In addition to the contractual cash obligations, open-to-buy on credit card accounts as of March 31, 2003 was \$11.1 billion.

As of March 31, 2003, \$1.9 billion of off-balance sheet funding in the Master Trust is scheduled to amortize over the next twelve months. We base the amortization amounts on estimated amortization periods, which are subject to change based on the Master Trust performance.

The following table shows the annualized yields, defaults, costs and excess spreads for the Master Trust on a cash basis:

(In thousands)	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,			
	2003		2002	
	----		----	
Gross yield (1)	\$ 657,781	27.71%	\$ 586,680	26.57%
Annual principal defaults	508,200	21.41%	314,378	14.24%
	-----		-----	
Net portfolio yield	149,581	6.30%	272,302	12.33%
Annual interest expense and servicing fees	88,169	3.94%	106,302	4.75%
	-----		-----	
Net excess spread	\$ 61,412	2.36%	\$ 166,000	7.58%
	=====		=====	

(1) Includes cash flows from finance charges, late, overlimit and cash advance fees, bad debt recoveries, interchange income and debt waiver fees, less finance charge and fee charge-offs.

The Master Trust and the associated off-balance sheet debt provide for early amortization if certain events occur. These events are described in the applicable prospectus of each securitization transaction. The significant events are (i) one-month and three-month average excess spreads below certain levels, (ii) negative transferor's interest within the Master Trust or (iii) failure to

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obtain funding during an accumulation period for a maturing term asset-backed securitization. In addition, there are various triggers within our securitization agreements that, if broken, would restrict the release of cash to us from the Master Trust. This restricted cash provides additional security to the investors in the Master Trust. We reflect cash restricted from release in the Master Trust as "Other receivables due from credit card securitizations, net" in the consolidated balance sheet. The triggers are related to the performance of the Master Trust, specifically the average of net excess spread over a one-to three-month period.

The cash restricted from release is limited to the amount of excess spread generated in the Master Trust on a cash basis. During periods of lower excess spreads, the required amount of excess spread to be restricted in the Master Trust may not be achieved. During those periods, all excess spread normally released to MRI will be restricted from release. Once the maximum required amount of cash is restricted from release or excess spreads improve, cash can again be released from the spread accounts. Based on the performance of our Master Trust, the amount of cash required to be restricted was \$457 million at March 31, 2003 and \$304 million at December

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31, 2002. As of March 31, 2003, \$133.4 million has been restricted from release in the Master Trust due to performance and \$21.4 million has been restricted from release in the Master Trust due to corporate debt ratings. As of December 31, 2002, \$29.1 million has been restricted from release in the Master Trust due to performance and \$21.4 million has been restricted from release in the Master Trust due to corporate debt ratings. The \$104.3 million increase in this restricted cash is a result of approximately \$61.4 million of net excess cash generated by the Master Trust being restricted within the Master Trust and approximately \$42.9 million that was funded pursuant to the terms of our conduit warehouse facilities. We expect continued restrictions on the release of a significant portion of our cash basis excess spread throughout 2004.

On March 17, 2003, we obtained a \$425 million extension through March 2004 of an \$850 million conduit which was scheduled to mature in June of 2003. We also secured a \$425 million conduit through March 2004, which will replace conduits and warehouse facilities scheduled to mature during March through May 2003. Furthermore, these conduits will provide for the financing of a term asset-backed securitization that is scheduled to mature in July 2003. The availability of funding under these facilities is subject to various conditions, including a net reduction of receivables in the Master Trust and a minimum three-month average excess spread of 1%. All of these conditions precedent to funding in the conduits have been met.

On March 31, 2003, Thomas H. Lee Equity Fund IV, L.P. ("THL Fund IV") committed to provide a term loan to the Company in an aggregate amount of \$125 million as a backup financing facility, secured by assets of the Company. The backup facility carries an interest rate of 12% per annum plus an option to earn an additional meaningful economic return based on the performance of the Company's managed receivables through December 31, 2004. The backup facility would be repayable in full on March 1, 2004. During the past fiscal year we had in place a \$270 million term loan and revolving credit facility. In connection with the conduit transactions discussed above, all availability under the \$170 million revolving portion of this facility was terminated as of March 17, 2003, with the exception of \$7.3 million of outstanding letters of credit. Term loans of \$100 million remain outstanding under the facility and mature on June 30, 2003. We may refinance these loans with the backup facility provided by THL Fund IV. THL Fund IV's obligation to provide this facility is subject to a number of conditions.

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The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has completed its examination of the Company's tax returns through December 31, 1998. The IRS has proposed adjustments to increase the Company's federal income tax by \$42.9 million, plus interest of more than \$15 million, pertaining to the Company's treatment of certain credit card fees as original issue discount ("OID"). Although these fees are primarily reported as income when billed for financial reporting purposes, we believe the fees constitute OID and must be deferred and amortized over the life of the underlying credit card loans for tax purposes. Cumulatively through the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company has deferred more than \$207.8 million in federal income tax under the OID rules. An assessment similar to what has been proposed by the IRS may ultimately require the Company to pay the federal tax, state tax and related interest.

The Company believes its treatment of the fees is appropriate and continues to work with the IRS to resolve the proposed adjustments. The Company's position on the treatment of credit card fees is consistent with that of many other U.S. credit card issuers. We do not expect final settlement or additional tax to be paid. However, both the timing and amount of the final resolution of this matter are uncertain.

During the next twelve months we have contractual cash obligations of \$444 million, off-balance sheet funding scheduled to amortize of \$1.9 billion and will require funding for a \$610 million term asset-backed securitization maturing in January 2004. In addition, we will need cash to fund new receivables, for the reduction of credit card loans at Direct Merchants Bank to no more than \$550 million at December 31, 2003 (required under our operating agreement) and for general operating needs. We have historically utilized a variety of funding vehicles, as well as ongoing cash generated from operations, to finance credit card receivables, maturing debt obligations and general operating needs. During the next twelve months we intend to reduce outstanding credit receivables in the Master Trust by approximately \$1.6 billion through lower credit card account acquisitions, attrition in the portfolio and third party sales as necessary. This reduction in the size of the portfolio will significantly reduce our need for additional bank conduits or the issuance of new asset-backed securities. We believe we have

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adequate liquidity for meeting anticipated cash needs, although no assurance can be given to that effect.

### CAPITAL ADEQUACY

In the normal course of business, Direct Merchants Bank enters into agreements, or is subject to regulatory requirements, that result in cash, debt and dividend or other capital restrictions.

The Federal Reserve Act imposes various legal limitations on the extent to which banks can finance or otherwise supply funds to their affiliates. In particular, Direct Merchants Bank is subject to certain restrictions on any extensions of credit to or other covered transactions, such as certain purchases of assets, with MCI and its affiliates. Such restrictions limit Direct Merchants Bank's ability to lend to MCI and its affiliates. Additionally, Direct Merchants Bank is limited in its ability to declare dividends to MCI in accordance with the national bank dividend provisions.

Direct Merchants Bank is subject to certain capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the OCC. At March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, Direct Merchants Bank's Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, risk-based total capital ratio and Tier 1 leverage ratio exceeded the minimum required capital levels, and Direct Merchants Bank was considered a "well-capitalized" depository institution under



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regulations of the OCC, as illustrated in the following table.

Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, Direct Merchants Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Direct Merchants Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require Direct Merchants Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 leverage capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material adverse effect on our financial statements.

Additional information about Direct Merchants Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

	ACTUAL		TO BE ADEQUATELY CAPITALIZED		TO BE WELL CAPITALIZED	
	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO
As of March 31, 2003						
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$256,335	34.4%	\$ 59,683	8.0%	\$ 74,604	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	245,580	32.9%	29,842	4.0%	44,762	6.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	245,580	18.5%	53,226	4.0%	66,532	5.0%

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	ACTUAL		TO BE ADEQUATELY CAPITALIZED		TO BE WELL CAPITALIZED	
	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO
As of December 31, 2002						
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$402,721	30.8%	\$140,516	8.0%	\$ 130,645	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	385,480	29.5%	52,258	4.0%	78,387	6.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	385,480	24.7%	62,381	4.0%	77,977	5.0%

FFIEC guidelines indicate that an institution with a concentration in

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subprime lending should hold one and one-half to three times the normal minimum capital required. The OCC has regulatory authority to evaluate the safety and soundness of Direct Merchants Bank under these more stringent guidelines. The OCC has required Direct Merchants Bank, under the more stringent guidelines, to maintain two times the normal minimum capital on those credit card loans that qualify as subprime loans (FICO score of 660 and below) and maintain a minimum capital ratio of 10%. Under these more stringent guidelines, Direct Merchants Bank's total capital ratio as of March 31, 2003 was 22.7%.

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### REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 16, 2002, Direct Merchants Bank entered into an agreement with the OCC intended to strengthen the safety and soundness of Direct Merchants Bank's operations. The agreement formalized recommendations made and requirements imposed by the OCC following an examination of Direct Merchants Bank that resulted in a Report of Examination issued on April 4, 2002. The OCC terminated this formal agreement on March 18, 2003.

On March 18, 2003, we entered into an operating agreement with the OCC designed to ensure that Direct Merchants Bank continues to operate in a safe and sound manner.

The operating agreement requires, among other things, the following:

- The Bank must reduce its on-balance-sheet credit card receivables to no more than \$550 million by December 31, 2003 and to zero by December 31, 2004. During the time the Bank is reducing these receivables, the mix of subprime receivables may not exceed 60% of all credit card receivables. As of March 31, 2003, 59.1% of the Bank's credit card receivables were subprime. The Bank will continue to sell credit card receivables on a daily basis to MCI under the purchase agreement currently in effect between MCI and the Bank.
- The Bank must maintain minimum capital in the aggregate amount of (i) liquid assets deposited pursuant to the Liquidity Reserve Deposit Agreement discussed below; (ii) the capital required as a result of the 200% risk-weight applied to on-book subprime credit card receivables; and (iii) the minimum capital required under Federal law for a "well capitalized" institution for all remaining assets owned by the Bank.
- The Bank must meet certain liquidity requirements, including maintaining, on a daily basis, liquid assets of not less than 100% of the deposits and other liabilities coming due within the next 30 days, maintaining marketable assets in an amount equal to or in excess of the Bank's insured deposits, maintaining cash and cash equivalents in excess of 46% of outstanding CDs, and entering into the Liquidity Reserve Deposit Agreement discussed below to support the Bank's credit card receivables funding needs.
- The Bank is required, within 60 days from the date of the operating agreement, to submit to the OCC a written strategic plan establishing objectives for the Bank's overall risk profile, earning performance, growth, balance sheet mix, off-balance sheet activities, liability structure, capital adequacy, product line development and marketing segments.

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The terms of the operating agreement required Direct Merchants Bank and MCI to enter into a Capital Assurance and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement ("CALMA") which also was executed on March 18, 2003. The effect of the CALMA is to potentially require MCI to make such capital infusions or provide Direct Merchants Bank with financial assistance so as to permit Direct Merchants Bank to meet its liquidity requirements.

The operating agreement required Direct Merchants Bank, a third-party depository bank and the OCC to execute a Liquidity Reserve Deposit Agreement ("LRDA") within 30 days of the effective date of the operating agreement.

If the OCC were to conclude that the Bank failed to implement any provision of the agreement, the OCC could pursue various enforcement options.

Upon signing these agreements Direct Merchants Bank declared and paid a \$155 million dividend to us.

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### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are subject to the "safe harbor" created by those sections. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation: expressions of the "belief," "anticipation," "intent," or "expectations" of management; statements and information as to our strategies and objectives; return on equity; changes in our managed loan portfolio; net interest margins; funding costs; liquidity; cash flow; operating costs and marketing expenses; delinquencies and charge-offs and industry comparisons or projections; statements as to industry trends or future results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries; and other statements that are not historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "believes," "does not believe," "no reason to believe," "expects," "plans," "intends," "estimates," "anticipated," or "anticipates" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or our management. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions by management and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, our high liquidity requirement; our higher delinquency rate, credit loss rates and charge-off rates of our "Credit card loans;" the higher charge-off and bankruptcy rates of the Company's target market of moderate-income consumers; the success and impact of our existing or modified strategic initiatives; the effect of the restatement of the Company's financial statements discussed herein, risks associated with Direct Merchants Bank's ability to comply with its agreement with regulators regarding the safety and soundness of its operations; interest rate risks; risks associated with acquired portfolios; dependence on the securitization markets and other funding sources to fund our business, including the refinancing of existing indebtedness; the effects of the previously announced SEC investigation, government policy and regulation, whether of general applicability or specific to us, including restrictions and/or limitations relating to our minimum capital requirements, reserving methodologies, dividend policies and payments, growth, and/or underwriting criteria; reduced funding availability and increased funding costs; privacy laws that could result in lower revenue generated from fewer marketing campaigns and/or penalties for non-compliance; and general economic conditions that can have a negative impact on the performance of loans and marketing of credit

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protection and other enhancement services.

These and other risks and uncertainties are discussed herein and in the Original 10-Q in "Legal Proceedings" (page 48 of the Original 10-Q), "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (pages 29 - 52 hereof) and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" (pages 46-47 of the Original 10-Q). Although we have attempted to list comprehensively the major risks and uncertainties, other factors may in the future prove to be important in causing actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement, which speaks only as of the date thereof. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

### SELECTED OPERATING DATA - MANAGED BASIS

In addition to analyzing the Company's performance on an owned basis, we analyze the Company's financial performance on a managed loan portfolio basis. On a managed basis, the balance sheets and income statements include other investors' interests in securitized loans that are not assets of the Company, thereby reversing the effects of sale accounting under SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." We believe this information is meaningful to the reader of the financial statements. We service the receivables that have been securitized and sold and own the right to the cash flows from those receivables sold in excess of amounts owed to security holders.

The following information is not in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, however, we believe the information is relevant to understanding the overall financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

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TABLE 9: MANAGED LOAN PORTFOLIO

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	MARCH 31, 2003 ----	% OF TOTAL -----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 ----	% OF TOTAL -----	MARCH 3 2002 ----
PERIOD-END BALANCES:					
Credit card loans	\$ 686,285		\$ 846,417		\$ 2,219,
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	9,989,060		10,573,769		9,651,
	-----		-----		-----
Managed	\$ 10,675,345		\$ 11,420,186		\$11,870,
	=====		=====		=====
Loans contractually delinquent:					
Credit card loans	56,419	8.2%	7,876	0.9%	226,
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	1,170,536	11.7%	1,252,073	11.8%	927,
	-----		-----		-----
Managed	\$ 1,226,955	11.5%	\$ 1,259,949	11.0%	\$ 1,154,
	=====		=====		=====

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED			
	2003		MARCH 31,	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2003		2002	
	-----		-----	
AVERAGE BALANCES:				
Credit card loans	\$ 751,674		\$ 2,497,941	
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	10,405,396		9,546,574	
	-----		-----	
Managed	\$ 11,157,070		\$ 12,044,515	
	=====		=====	
Net charge-offs:				
Credit card loans	8,289	4.5%	83,678	13.6%
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	486,486	19.0%	300,496	12.8%
	-----		-----	
Managed	\$ 494,775	18.0%	\$ 384,174	12.9%
	=====		=====	

The increase in the managed delinquency rates as of March 31, 2003 over December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002 primarily reflects various factors, including declining receivables, a deterioration in the economy and the impact of our 2001 credit line increase program. The credit line increase program added pressure to our customers due to increased average outstanding balances, which require higher monthly payments. This, along with a deteriorating economy, has made our collections efforts more difficult, resulting in higher delinquencies.

Total managed loans decreased \$744.8 million to \$10.7 billion as of March 31, 2003, compared to \$11.4 billion as of December 31, 2002. This was primarily due to a reduction in credit lines, tighter underwriting standards implemented in 2002 and lower new accounts. The amount of credit card receivables in debt forbearance programs was \$868.5 million or 8.1% of total managed loans as of March 31, 2003, compared with \$860.1 million or 7.5% of managed loans as of December 31, 2002. All delinquent receivables in debt forbearance programs are included in Table 6(a).

Managed net charge-offs increased \$110.6 million for the three month ended March 31, 2003 compared to the same period in 2002 primarily due to the impact of the 2001 credit line increase program and deterioration in the economy.

We charge-off bankrupt accounts within 60 days of formal notification. Charge-offs due to bankruptcies were \$186.0 million, representing 35.7% of total managed gross charge-offs as of March 31, 2003 and \$152.6 million, representing 37.8% of total managed gross charge-offs as of March 31, 2002. In addition to those bankrupt accounts that were charged-off, we received formal notification of \$86.2 million and \$63.2 million of managed bankrupt accounts as of March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Net Interest Income

TABLE 10: ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE BALANCES, INTEREST AND AVERAGE YIELDS AND RATES

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
(Dollars in thousands)		
Average interest-earning assets:		
Owned	\$ 1,408,663	\$ 2,798,000
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	10,405,396	9,546,574
	-----	-----
Managed	\$ 11,814,059	\$ 12,344,574
	=====	=====
Net interest income:		
Owned	\$ 12,820	\$ 57,679
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	408,427	380,594
	-----	-----
Managed	\$ 421,247	\$ 438,273
	=====	=====
Net interest margin (1):		
Owned	3.7%	8.4%
Receivables held in the Metris Master Trust	15.9%	16.2%
Managed	14.5%	14.4%

(1) We compute net interest margin by dividing annualized net interest income by average total interest-earning assets.

Managed net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was \$421.2 million, compared to \$438.3 million for the same period in 2002. Net interest income consists primarily of interest earned on our credit card loans less interest expense on borrowing to fund the loans. The decrease is primarily due to a \$530.5 million decrease in managed average interest-earning assets.

#### ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-14(c) or 15d-14(c) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of March 31, 2003, were not effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act") are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

On November 17, 2003, our external auditors, KPMG LLP, issued a material weakness report noting a material weakness in our policies and procedures for estimating the fair value of our "Retained interests in loans securitized" and associated revenue recognition. During the past several months we have taken steps to revise our valuation model and related policies, procedures and assumptions to address the issues in the material weakness report. During the period, the Company also identified and changed its accounting policies to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America associated with the accounting for securitization transaction costs, credit card solicitation costs, and debt waiver revenue associated with receivables sold to the Metris Master Trust (See Note 2 of the unaudited consolidated financial statements on page 9 for further discussion).

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The Company, as of February 24, 2004 has re-evaluated the effectiveness of the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-14(c) or 15d-14(c) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, has

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concluded that the design of our disclosure controls and procedures is effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. The Company has not yet evaluated (tested) the operating effectiveness of such controls.

### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

- 10.1 Operating Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2003, between MCI, Direct Merchants Bank and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to MCI's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 19, 2003 (File No. 1-12351)).
- 10.2 Capital Assurance and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2003, between Direct Merchants Bank and MCI (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to MCI's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 19, 2003 (File No. 1-12351)).
- 10.3 Liquidity Reserve Deposit Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2003, among Direct Merchants Bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to MCI's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 19, 2003 (File No. 1-12351)).
- 10.4 Metris Companies Inc. Term Loan Commitment Letter dated March 31, 2003 between Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P. and Metris Companies Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to MCI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 (File No. 1-12351)).
- 10.5 Amendment No. 2, dated as of March 17, 2003, to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, among MCI; the Lenders from time to time parties thereto; The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Administrative Agent; Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent; Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as Co-Documentation Agent; U.S. Bank National Association, as Co-Documentation Agent; and Barclays Bank PLC, as Co-Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 (b) to MCI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 (File No. 1-12351)).
11. Computation of Earnings Per Share
  - 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
  - 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).

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32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

On January 23, 2003, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K to report that on January 22, 2003, Metris Companies Inc. issued a press release announcing a workforce reduction.

On February 28, 2003, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K to report that on February 27, 2003, Metris Companies Inc. issued a press release correcting a

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prior announcement regarding a payment of dividends and clarifying that the dividend announced February 27, 2003, of \$.01 per share payable March 31, 2003, would not be paid. The Company determined that the dividend could not be paid under the terms of its credit agreement which prohibits the payment of dividends following a year in which a loss was incurred.

On March 19, 2003, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K to report that: 1. Metris Receivables, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, through the Metris Master Trust, entered into \$850 million of 364-day warehouse financing facilities with its bank groups. The availability of funding under these facilities is subject to various conditions, including a net reduction of receivables in the Metris Master Trust; 2. the termination of our \$170 million revolving credit facility; and 3. Metris and Direct Merchants Bank entered into an Operating Agreement and related agreements including a Capital Assurance and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement, and a Liquidity Reserve Deposit Agreement each dated March 18, 2003 with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency designed to ensure the ongoing safety and soundness of the Bank's operations. The operating agreement includes liquidity and capital maintenance provisions for the bank. By entering into this new agreement, the Bank was able to pay a dividend in the amount of \$155 million. The Bank's existing formal agreement with the OCC, signed in April 2002, was also terminated.

On April 16, 2003, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K to report the submission of unaudited financial statements in a press release dated April 16, 2003.

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### SIGNATURES

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



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METRIS COMPANIES INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: April 9, 2004

By: /s/ John A. Witham  
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John A. Witham  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer and Authorized  
Officer of Registrant)

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