## What All Directors Need to Know About Financial Statements

By Tim Harrington, CPA

## TIM <br> Touch Inspire Motivate





## Balance Sheet



Income Statement

| REVENUE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INTEREST INCOME |  |  |
| Loans | \$ | 563,400 |
| Investments |  | 200,400 |
| Total Int Inc |  | 763,800 |
| Non Interest Inc |  | 78,200 |
| TOTAL |  | 842,000 |


| EXPENSES |
| :--- | ---: |
| Occupancy <br> Personnel <br> Provission for <br> Loan Losses <br> TOTAL$\quad 332,000$ |

## COST OF FUNDS

Dividends Paid
364,000


## What are the most important items to watch?

Depends

- But there are some Basics
- ROA
- Capital to Assets Ratio
- Loan to Share Ratio
- Delinquency and Charge-off Ratios
- But if you have Areas of High Risk, you'll need more
- Real estate
- Indirect lending
- Commercial (member business) lending


## Which CU is Doing Better? Why we use Comparable ratios

Interest income
Cost of funds
Net Interest Margin
Operating costs
Provision for loan losses
Net loss before other income
NII - Non-interest income
(Fee income, Other)
Net Profit or Loss
Total Capital

10 Bil CU 10 Mil CU

| $\$ 496,000,000$ | 563,000 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $(175,000,000)$ | $(164,000)$ |
| $321,000,000$ | 399,000 |
| $(329,000,000)$ | $(332,000)$ |
| $(111,000,000)$ | $(44,000)$ |
| $(120,000,000)$ | 23,000 |
|  |  |
| $136,000,000$ | 78,000 |
| $\$ 16,000,000$ | 102,000 |

\$ 500,000,000 \$1,000,000


## Which CU is Doing Better?

 Why we use Comparable ratiosAs a \% of Average Assets
Yield: Interest income
Less: Cost of funds
Net Interest Margin (NIM-Spread)
Less: Operating costs
Less: Provision for loan losses
Net loss before other income
Plus: NII-Non-interest income
(Fee income, Other)
Equals: Return on Assets (ROA)
Capital to Assets Ratio

10 Bil CU 10 Mil CU

| 4.96 | 5.63 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $(1.75)$ | $(1.64)$ |
| 3.21 | 3.99 |
| $(3.29)$ | $(3.32)$ |
| $(1.11)$ | $(0.44)$ |
| $(1.20)$ | 0.23 |


| 1.36 | 0.78 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0.16 | 1.02 |

5.00\%
10.00\%

# Credit Union Profitability ROA and Spread Analysis 

Spread Analysis:
Simply dividing the Income Statement amounts by Average Assets

## The 'Banking' Business

Credit unions make money 2 ways:

- Interest Income
- Non-Interest Income

Credit unions spend money 3 ways:

- Cost of Deposits (Cost of Funds)
- Operating Expenses (cost of people, buildings, and systems)
- Provision for Loan Losses (cost of bad loans)


## Spread Analysis (ROA) National Averages

As a \% of Average Assets
Yield: Interest income
Less: Cost of funds
Net Interest Margin
Less: Operating costs
Less: Provision for loan losses
Net loss before other income
Plus: Non-interest income

Equals: Net Profit or Loss (ROA)

| $12 / 30 / 14$ | $12 / 31 / 97$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3.38 | 7.63 |
| $(0.54)$ | $(3.64)$ |
| 2.84 | 3.99 |
| $(3.11)$ | $(3.32)$ |
| $(0.28)$ | $(0.44)$ |
| $(0.55)$ | 0.23 |
| 1.35 | 0.78 |
|  |  |
| 0.80 | 1.02 |

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## What is Net Interest Margin?

## Net Interest Margin (NIM)

- AKA: Spread
- You don't control your Interest Income,
- the Market does
- You don't control you Interest Expense,
- the Market does

You try to control the spread between the two: NIM or Spread

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## Spread or Net Interest Margin (NIM)

## Goal: Can you keep it stable... or grow it?


$\longrightarrow$ Yied $\longrightarrow$ COF $\longrightarrow$ Spread (NM $)$

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## Net Interest Margin \& Operating Expense Ratio

All Credit Unions


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## Non-Interest Income Not Just Fees!!!

- Fee Income - NSF and late loan fee
- Service Revenues - Overdraft Protection
- Commission Income - sales of something
- Interchange Income - Debit and Credit cards
- Other Non-Interest Sources - CUSO selling some product or service


## Non-Interest Income (NII)

 Important?
## Vital:

- Where a majority of CU profit is derived
- Has been growing in importance for decades
- Is more stable than other forms of income
- Causes less financial risk to the credit union when expanded


## Spread Analysis (ROA) National Averages

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## Return on Average Assets (ROAA or ROA)

Net income / Average assets*
*Average assets = Total assets last period + Total assets this period / 2
Measures a credit union's profitability

National Average = 0.80\%

| EARNING ASSETS |
| :--- |
| Loans |
| Investments |
| NON-EARNING ASSETS |
| Building, Equipment, etc. |
| NCUSIF Deposit |
| Other Assets |

Different Business Models
Different Spread Results Know Your Model Avg CU MOMMs CU Low Op CU

Yield
Cost of funds
NIM
Operating exp
PLL
Net before NII
Non-Interest Income
ROA

Capital/Assets

| 3.38 | 8.37 | 3.52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(0.54)$ | $(0.39)$ | $(0.77)$ |
| 2.84 | 7.98 | 2.75 |
| $(3.11)$ | $(7.67)$ | $(1.48)$ |
| $(0.28)$ | $(2.57)$ | $(0.11)$ |
| $(0.55)$ | $(2.26)$ | 1.16 |
| 1.35 | 3.73 | 0.50 |
| 0.80 | 1.47 | 1.66 |

$10.8 \% \quad 10.5 \% \quad 22 \%$

## What is Capital?

Capital is not cash

- It is the accumulated earnings and losses since you started the credit union.
- Tells you what portion of your assets belong to the member owners and what part is dedicated to creditors
- Your 'rainy day’ fund
- Your 'hibernation’ fat


# If Assets grow and Capital doesn't keep up, the credit union becomes unstable 



If a Big Wind comes up...

Negative economic change

Large Charge-offs
Your sail boat could tip

CU needs more Capital



## Capital To Assets

 Ratio
## Total Capital/Total Assets

Measures stability of the credit union

## National Average = 10.97\%

CAPITAL
Regular Reserves
Undivided Earnings


NON-EARNING ASSETS

Building, Equipment, etc. NCUSIF Deposit

Other Assets

Total Assets

## Capital To Assets Ratio

## Total Capital/Total Assets

If Assets grow, and Capital doesn't grow proportionately, the Ratio will decline

Woops! Now = 8.60\%


Total Assets

History of Capital to Assets Ratio National Average


## NCUA Calculation a bit different

## NET WORTH / TOTAL ASSETS

(Regular Reserve + Appropriation for NonConforming Investments [SCU Only] +Other Reserves + Undivided Earnings + Uninsured Secondary Capital [LowIncome Designated CU Only] + Net Income or (Loss)) / Total Assets *
*Total assets means a credit union's total assets as measured by either the:
(i) average quarterly balance of the four most recent calendar quarters; or
(ii) average monthly balance over the three calendar months of the calendar quarter; or
(iii) average daily balance over the calendar quarter; or (iv) quarter-end call report balance for the calendar quarter.

## How much Capital

## is enough?

Project worst 3 years possible If at end, $>4 \%$, you may have enough
Prompt Corrective Action Rules
Depends on how much risk your assets and liabilities represent
Depends on level of growth
Depends on profitability of CU
Depends on future plans

## Capital can disappear fast <br> Capital to Assets Ratio in a Recession



## Prompt Corrective Action

- 7\% or higher
- 6\%-6.99\%
- 4\%-5.99\%
- 2\%-3.99\%
- Less than 2\%

Well capitalized
Adequately capitalized
Undercapitalized
Significantly
undercapitalized
Critically undercapitalized

## Prompt Corrective Action

- Mandatory Supervisory Actions
- Below 7\% - transfer 0.1\% of Total Assets to Regular Reserve each month
- Below 6\%
- Develop a Net Worth Restoration plan
- Limit asset growth
- No new member business loans
- Discretionary Supervisory Actions

The lower you go, the more authority the regulators take away from management and the Board


Income Statement


## COST OF FUNDS



## Loan to Share Ratio

Total Loans / Total Shares and
Deposits
\% of our Deposits currently loaned out to members?

National
Average =
74.9\%


## History of Loan to Share Ratio

National Average


## Using a Dash Board

Return on Average Assets (ROA)








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