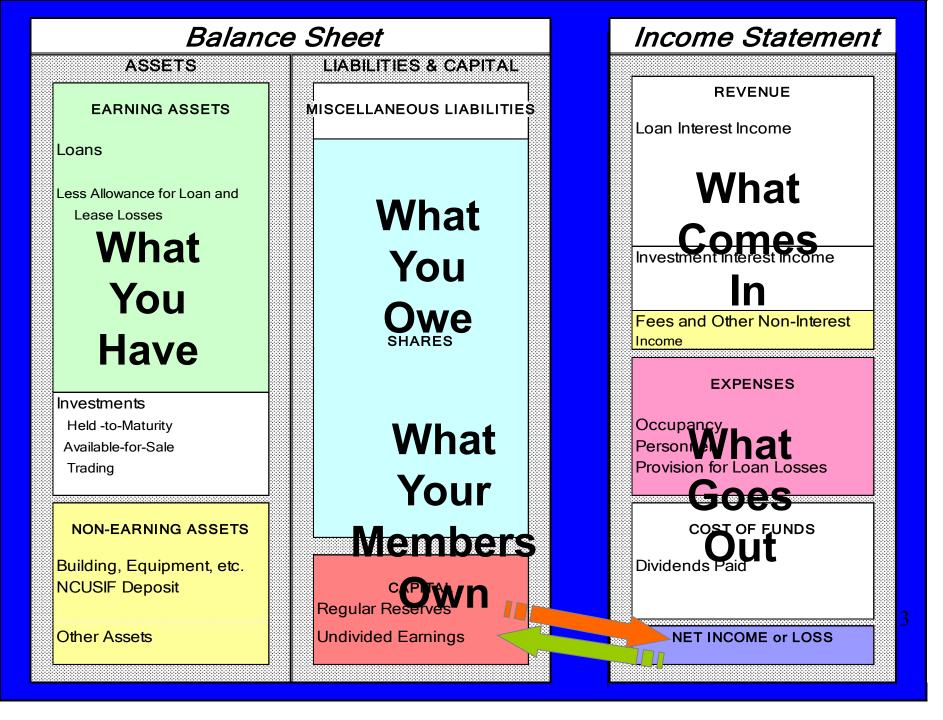
## What All Directors Need to Know About Financial Statements

## By Tim Harrington, CPA

TIM Touch Inspire Motivate



Balance Sheet			Income Statement	
ASSETS LIABILITIES & CAPITAL				
EARNING ASS	ETS	MISCELLANEOUS LIABILITIES	REVENUE Loan Interest Income	
Loans Less Allowance for Loa Lease Losses	n and			
		SHARES	Investment Interest Income Fees and Other Non-Interest Income EXPENSES	
Investments Held -to-Maturity Available-for-Sale Trading			Occupancy Personnel Provision for Loan Losses	
NON-EARNING AS Building, Equipmer NCUSIF Deposit		CAPITAL Regular Reserves	COST OF FUNDS Dividends Paid	
Other Assets		Undivided Earnings		]



Balance Sheet				
ASSET	ſS		LIABILITIES &	CAPITAL
EARNING A Cash	SSETS \$ 160,000		MISCELLANEOUS Miscellaneous Liabs	LIABS \$ 151,000
LOANS Unsecured Vehicle Real estate Total loans Less allowance Net Loans INVESTMENTS Held to maturity Avail for sale	1,350,000 3,500,000 300,000 5,150,000 (101,875) 5,048,125 3,500,000 441,875		SHARE Share savings Share drafts Money market IRAs Other Total Shares	ES 1,680,000 3,500,000 3,624,000 41,000 4,000 8,849,000
TOTAL	3,941,875			
NON-EARNING Property and equip NCUSIF Other N. E. assets Other assets	ASSETS 150,000 200,000 500,000		CAPIT Regular reserve Undivided earn Reserve for Investment losses Total Capital	80,000 920,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 10,000,000		TOTAL LIABS & CAP	\$ 10,000,000

Income Statement				
	REVE	NUE		
	INTEREST INCOM	IE		
	Loans	\$	563,400	
	Investments		200,400	
	Total Int Inc		763,800	
	Non Interest Inc		78,200	
	TOTAL		842,000	
	EXPENS	SES		
	Occupancy Personnel Provission for	}	332,000	
	Loan Losses		44,000	
	TOTAL		376,000	
	101/L		070,000	
	COST OF FUNDS			
	Dividends Paid		364,000	
	NET INCOME			
	NETINCOME	\$	102,000	

# What are the most important items to watch?

Depends

- But there are some <u>Basics</u>
  - 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

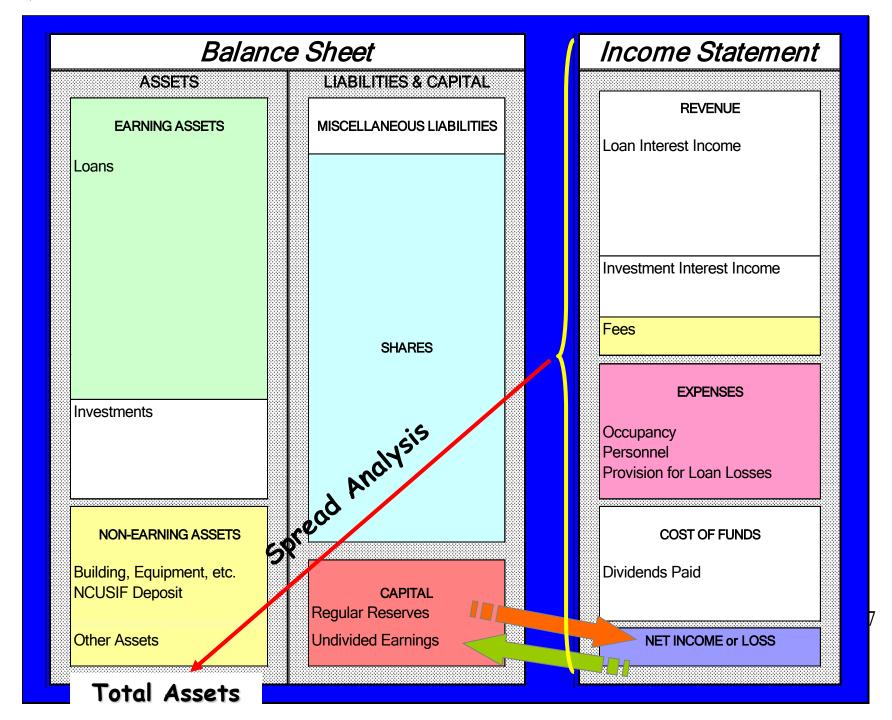
## Which CU is Doing Better? Why we use Comparable ratios

Interest income Cost of funds Net Interest Margin Operating costs Provision for Ioan Iosses Net Ioss 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
<u>(175,000,000)</u>	<u>(164.000)</u>
321,000,000	399,000
(329,000,000)	(332,000)
<u>(111,000,000)</u>	(44,000)
(120,000,000)	23,000
136,000,000	78,000
<b>\$ 16,000,000</b>	102,000

#### **\$ 500,000,000 \$1,000,000** 6



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

As a % of Average Assets		10 Bil CU	10 Mil CU
Yield: Interest income		4.96	5.63
Less: Cost of funds		(1.75)	(1.64)
Net Interest Margin (NIM-Spread)		3.21	3.99
Less:	Operating costs	(3.29)	(3.32)
Less: Provision for loan losses		(1.11)	(0.44)
Net loss	before other income	(1.20)	0.23
Plus:	NII-Non-interest income		
(Fee	e income, Other)	1.36	0.78
Equals:	Return on Assets (ROA)	0.16	1.02
Capital	to Assets Ratio	5.00%	<b>10.00%</b> <sup>8</sup>

**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)

As a % of Average Assets	12/30/14	12/31/97
Yield: Interest income	3.38 🗲	7.63
Less: Cost of funds	(0.54)	(3.64)
Net Interest Margin	2.84	3.99
Less: Operating costs	(3.11)	(3.32)
Less: Provision for loan losses	(0.28)	(0.44)
Net loss before other income	(0.55)	0.23
Plus: Non-interest income	1.35	0.78

0.80	1.02
	11

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

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
	12

## What is Net Interest Margin?

#### **Net Interest Margin (NIM)**

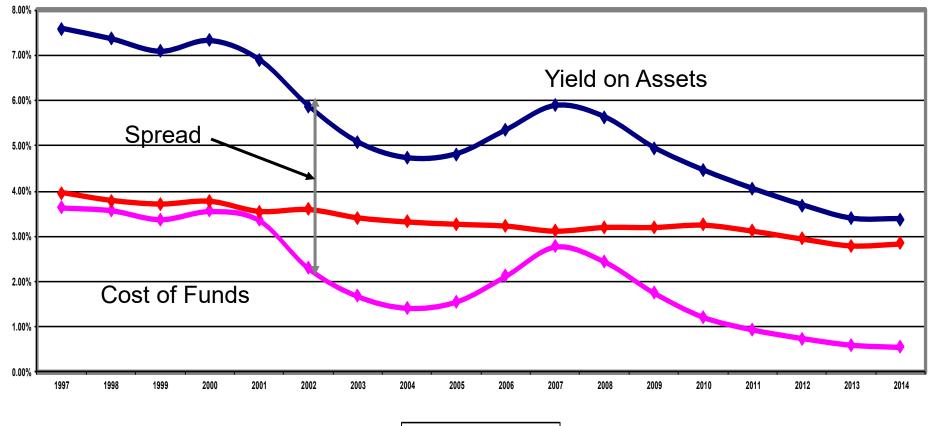
- AKA: Spread
- You don't control your Interest Income,
  - the Market does
- You don't control you Interest Expense,
  - the Market does
- You try to control the spread between the two: NIM or Spread

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

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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#### **Spread or Net Interest Margin (NIM)**

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



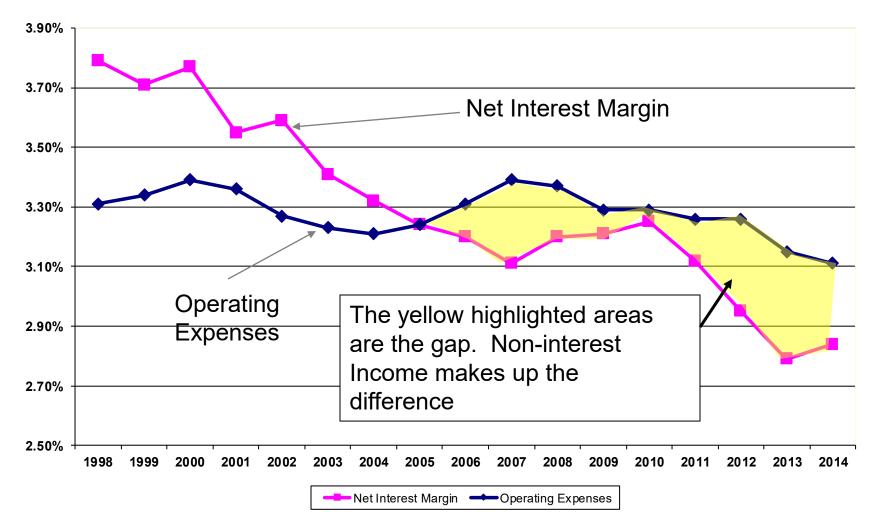
+	Yield	 COF	 Spread (NIM

As a % of Average Assets	12/30/1
Yield: Interest income	3.38
Less: Cost of funds	(0.54)
Net Interest Margin	2.84
Less: Operating costs	(3.11)
Less: Provision for loan losses	(0.28)
Net loss before other income	(0.55)
Plus: Non-interest income	1.35

	12/30/14	12/31/97
	3.38	7.63
	(0.54)	(3.64)
I	2.84	3.99
	(3.11)	<b>(3.32)</b>
	(0.28)	(0.44)
1	(0.55)	0.23
	1.35	0.78
•	0.80	1.02
1		16

#### Net Interest Margin & Operating Expense Ratio

**All Credit Unions** 



As a % of Average Assets	1
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	

12/30/14	12/31/97
3.38	7.63
(0.54)	(3.64)
2.84	3.99
(3.11)	(3.32)
(0.28)	<b>(0.44)</b>
(0.55)	0.23
1.35	0.78
0.80	1.02
	18

## 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

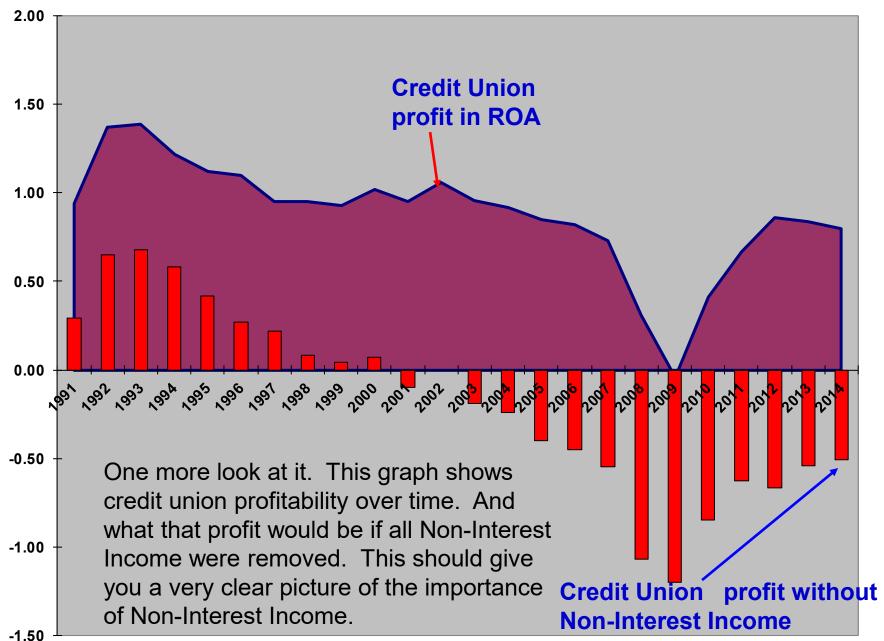
## Non-Interest Income (NII) Important?

#### 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

As a % of Average Assets	12/30/14	12/31/97
Yield: Interest income	3.38	7.63
Less: Cost of funds	(0.54)	(3.64)
Net Interest Margin	2.84	3.99
Less: Operating costs	(3.11)	(3.32)
Less: Provision for loan losses	(0.28)	(0.44)
Net loss before other income	(0.55)	0.23
Plus: Non-interest income	1.35	- 0.78

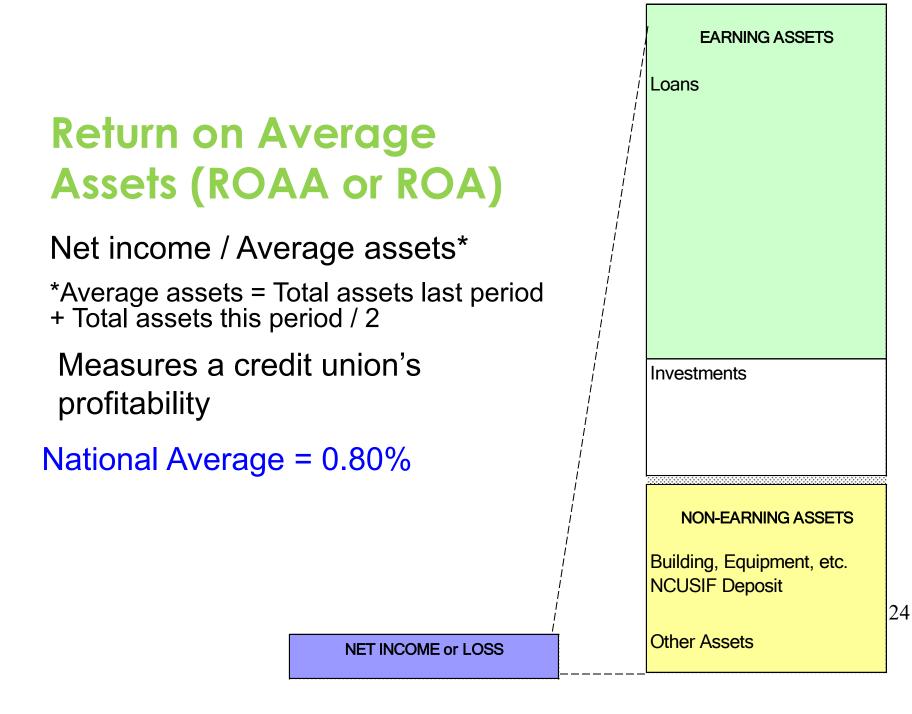
0.80	1.02
	21



As a % of Average Assets	12/30/14	12/31/97
Yield: Interest income	3.38	7.63
Less: Cost of funds	(0.54)	(3.64)
Net Interest Margin	2.84	3.99
Less: Operating costs	(3.11)	(3.32)
Less: Provision for loan losses	(0.28)	(0.44)
Net loss before other income	(0.55)	0.23
Plus: Non-interest income	1.35	0.78

0.80

1.02



## Different Business Models Different Spread Results Know Your Model

	Avg CU	MOMMs CU	Low Op CU
Yield	3.38	8.37	3.52
Cost of funds	(0.54)	(0.39)	(0.77)
NIM	2.84	7.98	2.75
Operating exp	(3.11)	(7.67)	(1.48)
PLL	(0.28)	(2.57)	(0.11)
Net before NII	(0.55)	(2.26)	1.16
Non-Interest Income	1.35	3.73	0.50
ROA	0.80	1.47	1.66
			25

Capital/Assets

10.8% 10.5% 22%

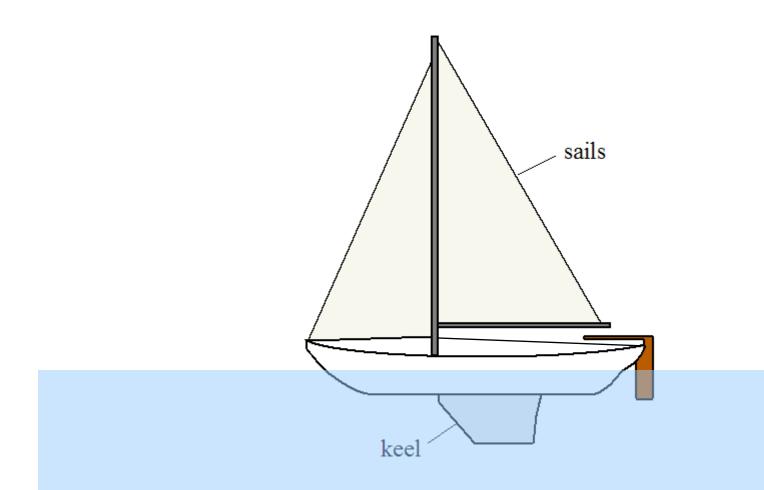
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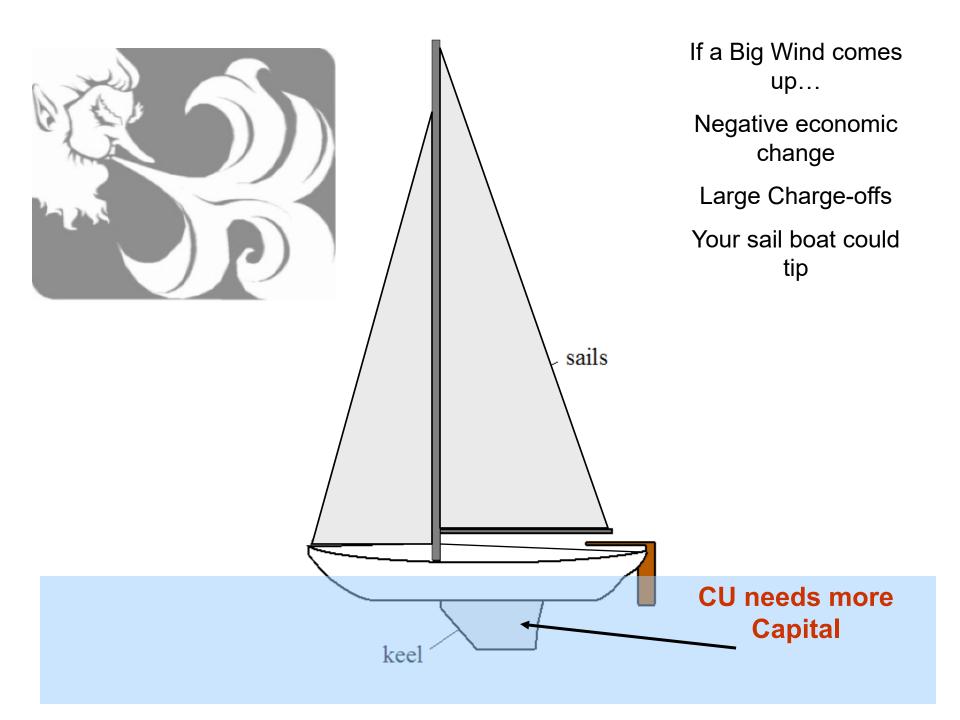
# What is Capital?

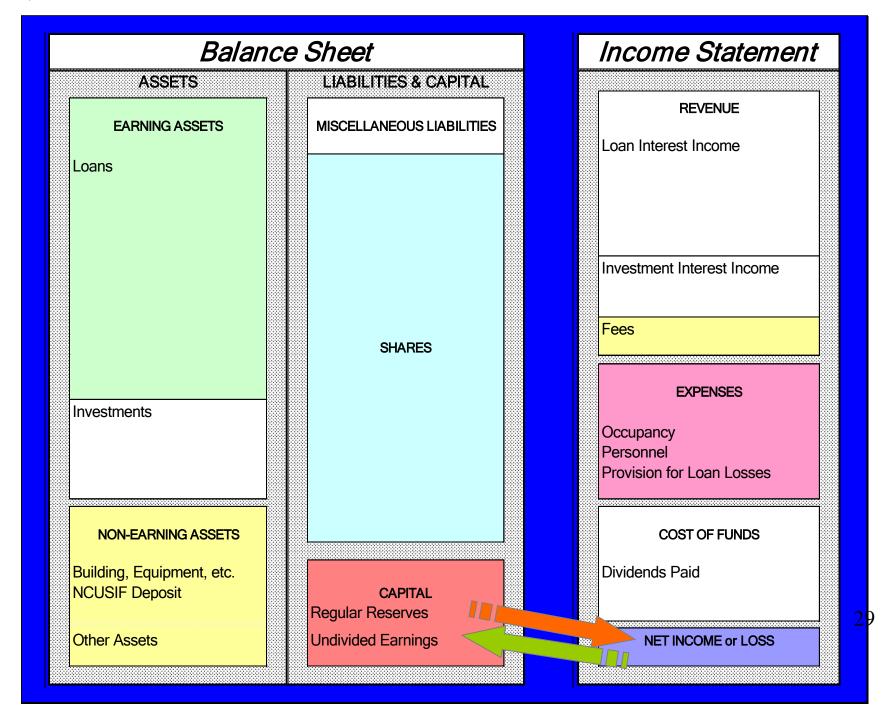
Capital is not cash

- 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

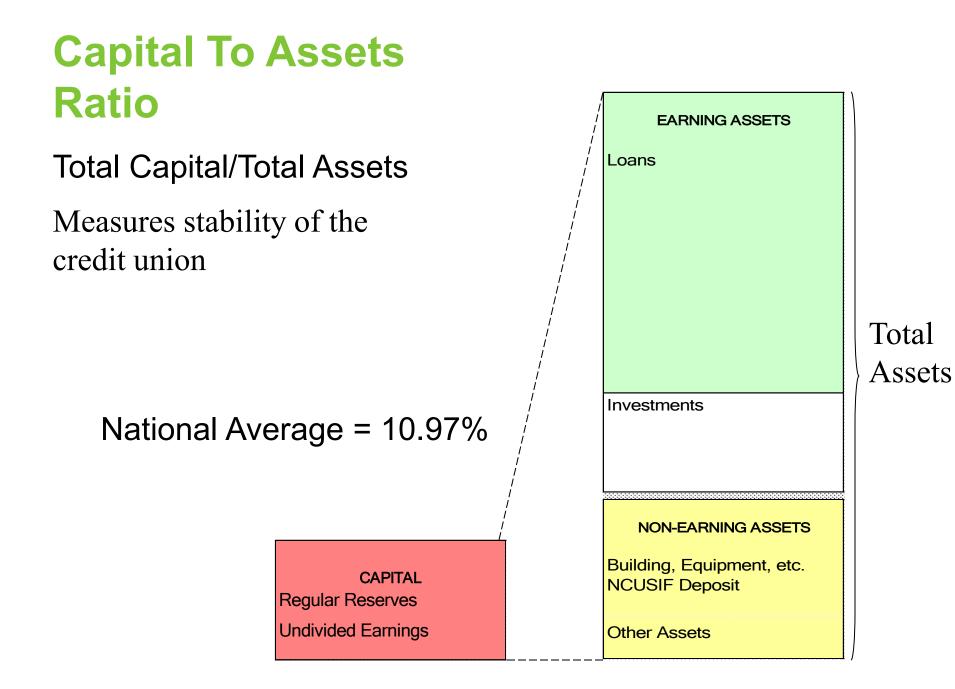
If Assets grow and Capital doesn't keep up, the credit union becomes unstable

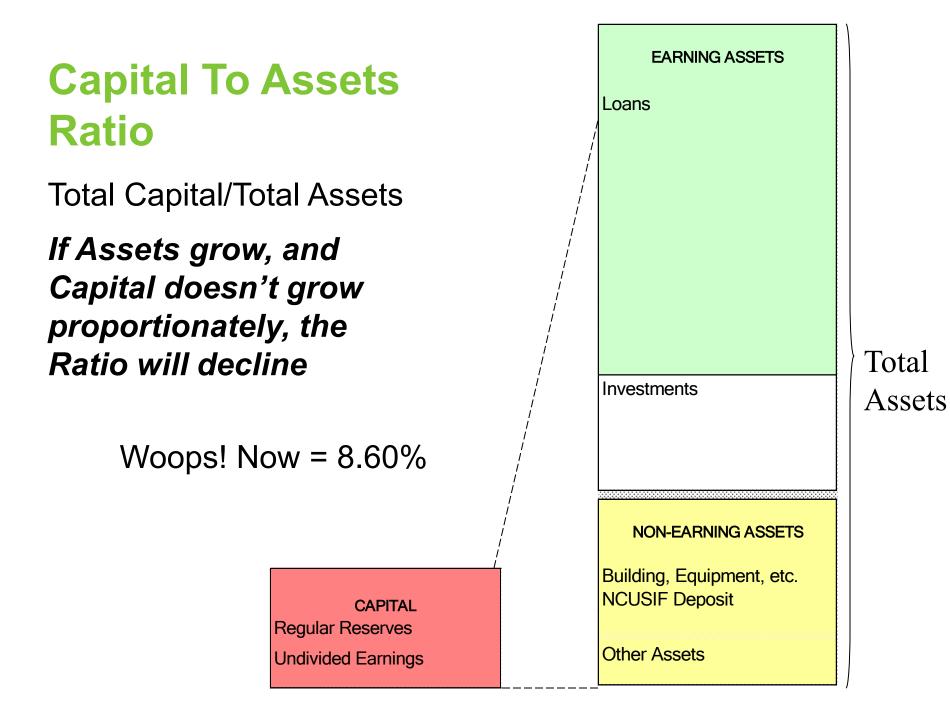




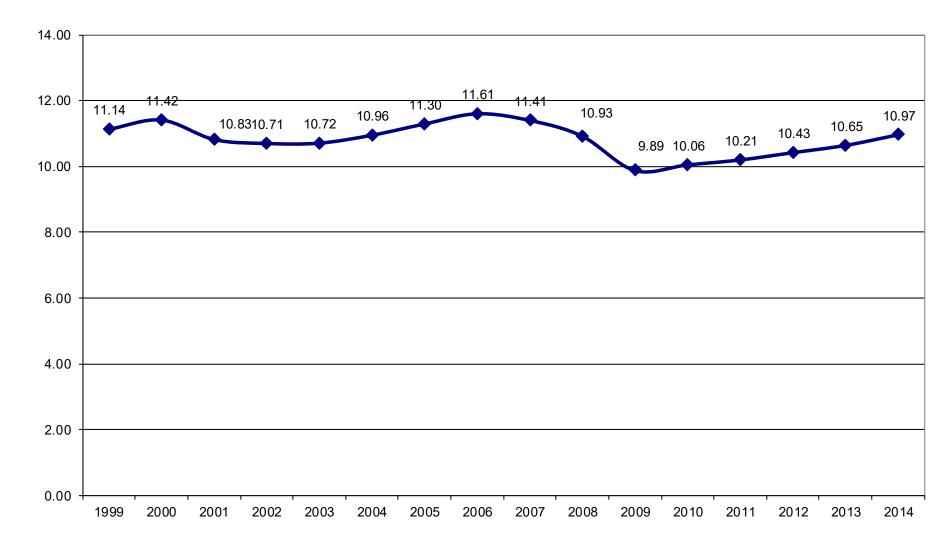


Balance	e Sheet	Income Statement
ASSETS LIABILITIES & CAPITAL		
EARNING ASSETS	MISCELLANEOUS LIABS	REVENUE
Cash <u>\$ 16,000</u>	Miscellaneous Liabs \$ 15,100	INTEREST INCOME
LOANS Unsecured 13,500 Vehicle 110,000 Real estate 30,000	SHARES Share savings 68,000 Share drafts 35,000	Loans \$11,000 Investments <u>1,500</u> TOTAL 12,500
Total loans153,500Less allowance(1,100)	Money market         45,000           IRAs         41,000           CDs         4,000	COST OF FUNDS
Net Loans <u>152,400</u>		DIVDENDS PAID4,200Net Interest Income8,300
INVESTMENTS Held to maturity 50,000	Total Shares <u>193,000</u>	EXPENSES Provision for 1,000 Loan Losses
Avail for sale5,000TOTAL55,000		Occupancy Personnel 7,800
Less Allowance for Investment Losses		Systems TOTAL 8,800
	CAPITAL	NON-INTEREST INCOME
NON-EARNING ASSETSProperty and equip1,500NCUSIF2,000	Regular reserve8,000Undivided earn10,900	Fee Income700Service Charges800Other Income400
Other assets100TOTAL ASSETS\$ 227,000	Total Capital         18,900           TOTAL LIABS/CAP         \$ 227,000	1,900 NET INCOME \$ 1,400





#### History of Capital to Assets Ratio National Average



## **NCUA Calculation** a bit different

### **NET WORTH / TOTAL ASSETS**

(Regular Reserve + Appropriation for Non-Conforming Investments [*SCU Only*] +Other Reserves + Undivided Earnings + Uninsured Secondary Capital [*Low-Income 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 <u>may</u> have enough

**Prompt Corrective Action Rules** 

Depends on how much risk your assets and liabilities represent

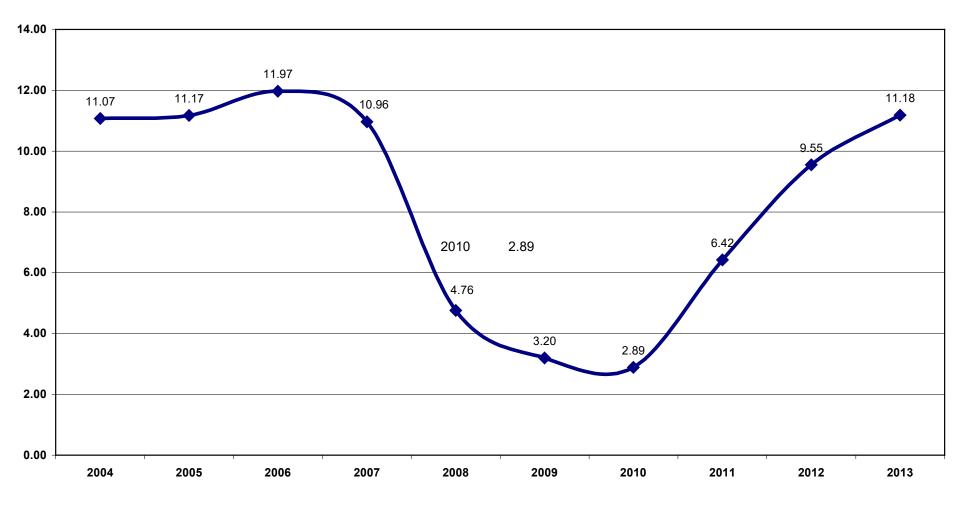
Depends on level of growth

Depends on profitability of CU

Depends on future plans

## **Capital can disappear fast**

#### 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%

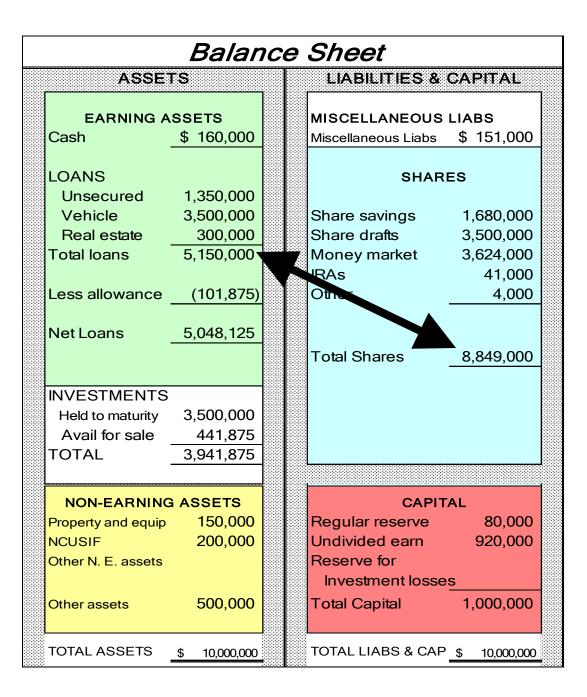
Well capitalized Adequately capitalized Undercapitalized Significantly undercapitalized Critically undercapitalized

## **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			_	
	F			i
	REVE	NUE	E	
	INTEREST INCOM	E		
	Loans	\$	563,400	
	Investments		200,400	
	Total Int Inc		763,800	
	Non Interest Inc		78,200	
	TOTAL		842,000	
	EXPENS	SES		
	Occupancy Personnel Provission for	}	332,000	
	Loan Losses		44,000	
	TOTAL		376,000	
	COST OF FUNDS			
	Dividends Paid		364,000	
	NET IN	CON	1E	39
	NET INCOME	\$	102,000	

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### Loan to Share Ratio

Total Loans / Total Shares and Deposits

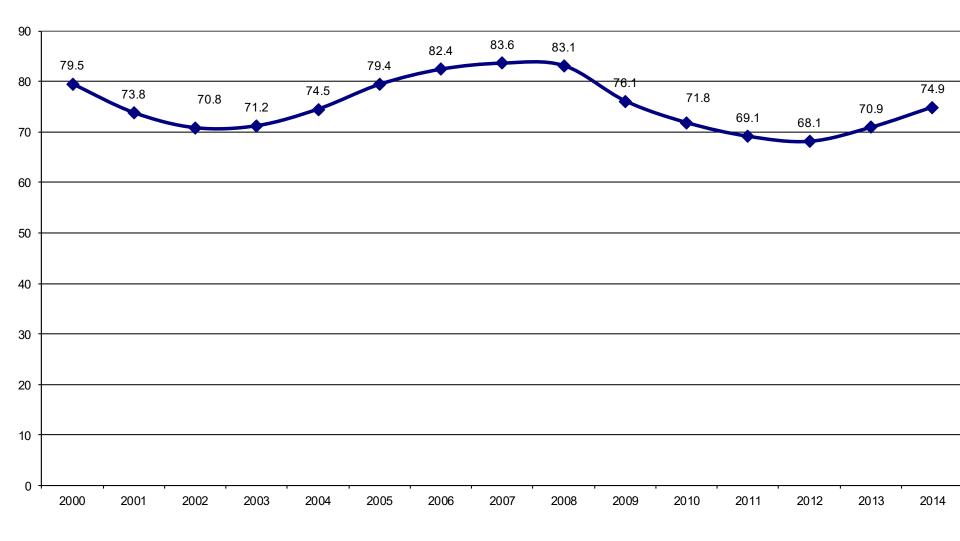
% of our Deposits currently loaned out to members?

National Average = 74.9%

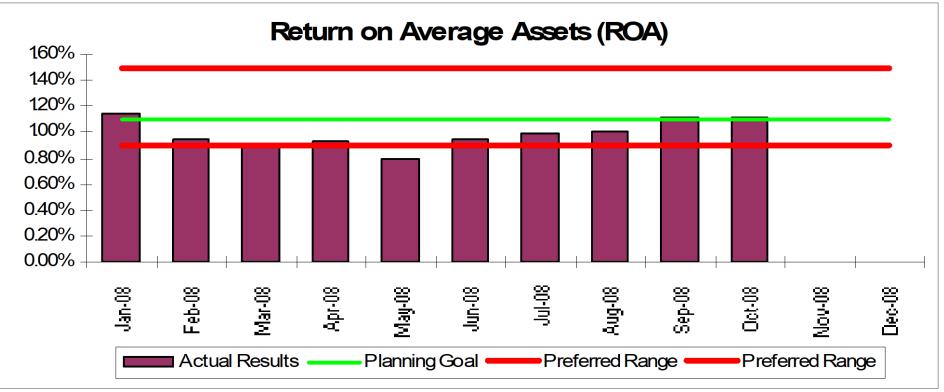
nembers?		
EARNING ASSETS		SHARES
Loans		

40

#### History of Loan to Share Ratio National Average



## **Using a Dash Board**





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