Accounting Primer

VBA School of Bank Management

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Agenda & Goals

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Approach Accounting with Confidence

Class Format



Section I Accounting Overview Financial Statements Break



Section II

Asset Liability Management How do banks make money? Financial ratios



Lunch Break



Section III

Liquidity, Risks, Capital Adequacy

Articulation of the Statements and Interrelationships



Zoom Introductions



What was the first concert you ever attended?

What was your favorite childhood vacation spot?

What was your first vehicle?

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What is your super power?



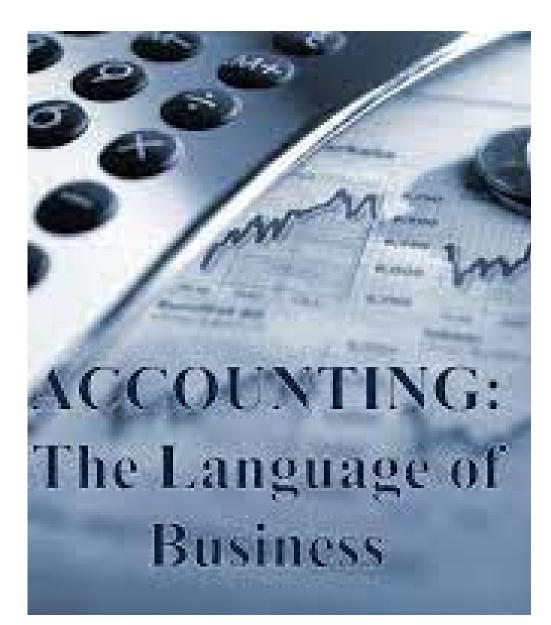
Goals



BASIC ACCOUNTING FUNDAMENTALS UNDERSTAND A BANK'S BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

UNDERSTAND HOW THEY RELATE TO LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL, AND PROFITABILITY





It's not just numbers.

It tells your Bank's story!

Financial Statements

Road Map telling us about the Bank's past, where it is now, and where it is headed in the future.



Who Uses The Information?

Shareholders

Regulators

Directors

Annual Report

Employees

Customers

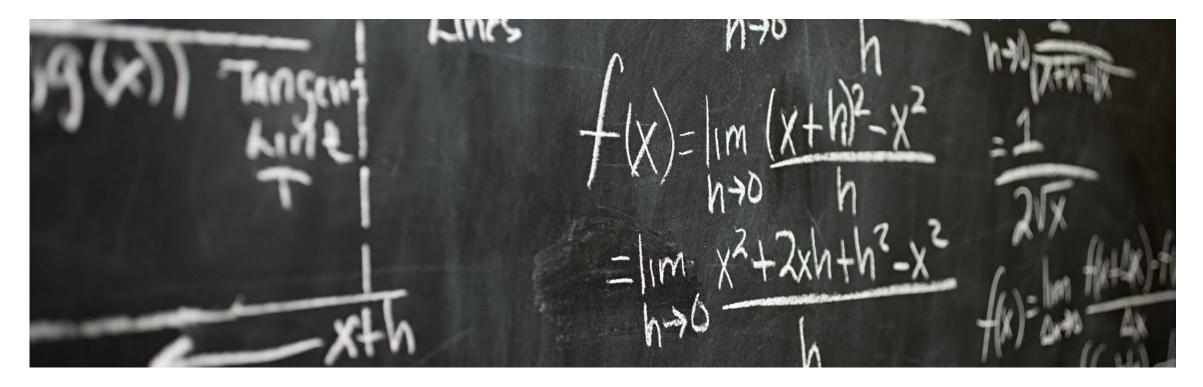


BANK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Condition

Balance Sheet

"Snapshot In Time"



Assets = Liabilities + Equity

This is called the accounting equation.



Balance Sheet Must Balance!

Balance Sheet

- Assets = OWN
- Loans are Assets

Liabilities = OWED

Debts or obligations

- Assets are <u>USES</u> of funds
- Usually carried at original cost

Deposits are Liabilities

 Liabilities are <u>SOURCES</u> of funds



Stockholders' Equity or Capital: Owners

Common Stock

Paid in Capital

Retained Earnings (Undivided Profits)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income



ILLUSTRATIVE BALANCE SHEET

Cash Assets

Account is Called Cash and Due From Banks

Includes:

- Vault Cash
- Deposits with Other Banks (Correspondent Deposits)
- Cash Items in Process of Collection
- Reserve Account with the Federal Reserve

Sometimes Called Primary Reserves





Designed to meet the bank's need for liquidity. This includes customer withdrawals, demand for loans, or other unexpected needs.

GOAL: Balancing Act

To keep cash balance as low enough, because cash balances earn little or no interest income, and high enough to meet customer demands.





Fed Funds Sold are Overnight Loans

 Banks loan excess liquidity to other banks

Earn fed funds rate



Investment Securities

Often Called Secondary Reserves

Back-up Source of Liquidity

Satisfy Pledging Requirement



Earn more than cash but less than loans Less risky. Less reward.



Investment Securities

Taxable Securities

- U.S. Government Treasury Bills and Bonds
- Government Agency Securities
 - Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank
- Corporate Bonds
 - Commercial Paper

Tax-Exempt Securities

• Municipal Bonds





What's the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss related to investments about?

Silicon Valley Bank Failure

Loans & Allowance Types of Loans Why does a bank need an allowance for credit losses?

Types of Loans

Real Estate Secured Loans

- 1-4 Family
- Multi-Family
- Home Equity Line/loans
- Construction and Development
- Commercial Real Estate

Commercial and Industrial

Consumer Loans

Credit Cards

Overdrawn Deposit Accounts







Allowance for Credit Losses "ACL"

- Estimate determined by management under "CECL" (Current Expected Credit Losses)
- Calculation to determine an appropriate amount to set aside in case loans default
- Expected losses on loans over lifetime
- Reserve for HTM investment securities
- Liability for unfunded commitments



Allowance for Credit Losses

Calculation:

Beginning Allowance for Credit Losses Balance

+ Provision for ACL (Expense from Income Statement)

- Actual Loan Charge-Offs
- + Recoveries from Previous Charged-Off Loans
- = Ending Allowance for Credit Losses

Allowance for Credit Losses





ILLUSTRATIVE BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities: Deposit Accounts



Non interest-bearing Demand Deposits - Checking



Interest Bearing Deposits

Savings Deposits Interest Checking Money Market Deposit Accounts (MMDA) Time Deposits (Certificates of Deposits)



Borrowings

Fed Funds Purchased

- Opposite of Fed Funds Sold
- Banks pay the fed funds rate to borrow liquidity from another bank overnight.

Subordinated Debt



In Class Exercise

Can you Balance a Balance Sheet?



BANK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Statement (Profit and Loss)

"Performance over a period of time"



Income Statement

The income statement lists all categories of income and expenses. This statement details the financial performance and determines the amount of profit (loss).



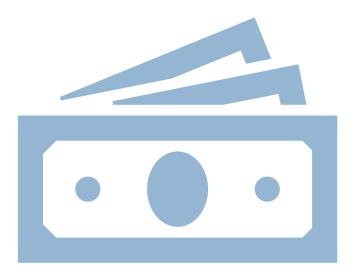
+	Interest	Income
•		

- Interest Expense
- = Net Interest Income
- Credit Loss Expense
- + Non-interest income
- Non-interest expense
- = Income before income taxes (pre-tax)
- Income Taxes
- = Net income (loss)

Income Statement Components

Exercise to mark the components





Illustrative Income Statement



Net Interest Income =

Interest Income – Interest Expenses

- Interest and Fees on Loans
- Federal Funds Sold
- Taxable Securities Revenue
- Tax-Exempt Securities Revenue
- Other Interest Income

- Deposit Interest Costs
- Interest on Short-Term Debt
 Fed Funds Purchased
- Interest on Long-Term Debt or Other Borrowings



+ Non-interest Income – Non-interest Expenses

Non-interest Income

- Service Charges on Deposit Accounts
- ATM/Debit Cards
- Mortgage origination fees
- Investment and Trust Fees
- Other Non-interest Income

Non-interest Expenses

- Salaries and Employee Benefits
- Premises/Facilities/Occupancy and Equipment Expense
- Marketing Expense
- FDIC Insurance Expense
- ATM/Debit Card Expense
- Other Operating Expenses



Service Charges on Deposit Accounts

Checking Account Average Balance Fees

Overdraft Fees

Stop Payment Fees



In Class Exercise

Can you calculate Net Income?

In Class Exercise

Can you distinguish which accounts go on which statement?

