COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2001

UNITED STATES<br>SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington D.C. 20549<br>FORM 10-Q

## (Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR $15(\mathrm{~d})$ OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2001

OR
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR $15(\mathrm{~d})$ OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from $\qquad$ to $\qquad$

Commission File Number: 0-24626

COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

| North Carolina | 56-1886527 |
| :---: | :---: |
| (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) |
| 201 Market Street, Wilmington, North Carolina | 28401 |
| (Address of principal executive offices) | (Zip Code) |
| Registrant's telephone number, including area code: | (910) 343-0181 |

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 of $15(d)$ 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 [X] No [ ]

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS: Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 2,823,271 shares at November 2, 2001

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SEPTEMBER 30, 2001
(UNAUDITED)

## ASSETS

Cash and due from banks, noninterest-bearing
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks

Total cash and cash equivalents
Securities:
Available for sale (amortized cost of $\$ 38,840,238$ in September 2001 and $\$ 16,000,677$ in December 2000)
Held to maturity (estimated market value of $\$ 8,232,190$ in September 2001 and $\$ 18,553,526$ in December 2000)
FHLB stock
Loans
Less allowance for loan losses
\$ 9,340,438
101,620

9,442,058

39,441,013

8,000,000
3, 755, 300
366,683,985
$2,377,552$

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

|  | ```THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 2000``` |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INTEREST INCOME: |  |  |  |  |
| Loans | \$7,034,182 | \$7,332,808 | \$21,186,198 | \$21, 3 |
| Securities | 748,095 | 572,311 | 1,980,307 | 1,7 |
| Other | 23,640 | 81,305 | 251,975 | 2 |
| Dividends on FHLB stock | 63,892 | 73,156 | 194,221 |  |
| Total interest income | 7,869,809 | 8,059,580 | 23,612,701 | 23,6 |
| INTEREST EXPENSE: |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | 3,857,524 | 3,922,804 | 11,950,354 | 10,9 |
| Borrowed funds | 889,419 | 1,081,857 | 2,591,290 | 3, 2 |




## NIN

```
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:
    Net income
    Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash
        provided by (used in) operating activities:
            Net accretion, amortization, and depreciation
            Net (gain) loss on sale securities
            Gain on sale of loans
            Benefit from deferred income taxes
            Loss on sale of premises and equipment
            Loss (gain) on sales of foreclosed real estate
            Valuation losses on foreclosed real estate
            Gain on sale of branch office
            Provision for loan losses
    Proceeds from sale of loans
    Changes in assets and liabilities:
            Accrued interest receivable
            Other assets
            Accrued interest payable
            Accrued expenses and other liabilities
                    Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
    Purchases of securities available for sale
    Purchases of securities held to maturity
    Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale
    Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale
    Proceeds from maturity of securities held to maturity
    Loan originations, net of principal repayments
    Proceeds from disposals of foreclosed real estate
    Purchases of premises and equipment
    Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment
    Net cash paid related to sale of branch office
```

Net cash used in investing activities

```
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
    Net increase in deposits
    Proceeds from borrowed funds
    Principal payments on borrowed funds
    Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net
    Purchase and retirement of common stock
    Dividends
    Net change in escrow deposits
            Net cash provided by financing activities
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:
    BEGINNING OF PERIOD
    END OF PERIOD
```

$\$ \quad 9,442,058$
$===========$

## (Continued)

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COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, CONTINUED
Cash paid for:
Interest
Income taxes
Summary of noncash investing and financing activities:
Transfer from loans to foreclosed real estate
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of taxes
Transfer of securities from held to maturity to
available for sale-fair value

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies: The significant accounting policies followed by

Cooperative Bankshares, Inc. (the "Company") for interim financial reporting are consistent with the accounting policies followed for annual financial reporting. These unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation $S-X$, and, in management's opinion, all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The accompanying
financial statements do not purport to contain all the financial disclosures that might otherwise be necessary in the circumstances and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in the company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 2000. The results of operations for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30,2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.
2. Basis of Presentation: The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cooperative Bankshares, Inc., Cooperative Bank For Savings, Inc., SSB and its wholly owned subsidiary, CS\&L Services, Inc. All significant intercompany items have been eliminated. Certain items for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on the net income or stockholders' equity as previously reported.
3. Earnings Per Share: Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding. Common equivalent shares consist of stock options issued and outstanding. In determining the number of equivalent shares outstanding, the treasury stock method was applied. This method assumes that the number of shares issuable upon exercise of the stock options is reduced by the number of common shares assumed purchased at average market prices with the proceeds from the assumed exercise of the common stock options plus any tax benefits received as a result of the assumed exercise.
4. Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income includes net income and all other changes to the Company's equity, with the exception of transactions with shareholders ("other comprehensive income"). The Company's only components of other comprehensive income relate to unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities. The following table sets forth the components of other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000:

Net income
Other comprehensive income
Realized (gains) losses on available for sale securities
Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities

Income tax expense
Other comprehensive income
Comprehensive income

| THREE MONTHS ENDED |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2001 |  | 2000 |
| \$ | 805,465 | \$ | 727,678 |
|  | $(98,086)$ |  | -- |
|  | 555,432 |  | 162,684 |
|  | $(178,365)$ |  | $(63,447)$ |
|  | 278,981 |  | 99,237 |
|  | , 084,446 | \$ | 826,915 |

NINE
SEP
2001
$\$ 2,082,721$
$(110,485$
662,560
$(215,30$
336,766
---------
$\$ 2,419,48$
5. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133: On January 1, 2001, ------------------------------------------------------------131
the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments

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and Hedging Activities". The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000, with earlier adoption permitted, as amended by SFAS No. 137. SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. The statement requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measure those instruments at fair value. On January 1, 2001, the Company transferred held-to-maturity investment securities with an amortized cost of approximately $\$ 5,978,000$ to the available-for-sale category at fair value as allowed by SFAS No. 133. The unrealized loss at the time of transfer of approximately $\$ 32,000$ before tax has been included in other comprehensive income, net of tax. Such transfers from the held-to-maturity category at the date of initial adoption shall not call into question the Company's

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intent to hold other debt securities to maturity in the future. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities, and, other than the aforementioned transfer of securities, the adoption of the statement had no impact on the Company.
6. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141: This Statement
improves the transparency of the accounting and reporting for business combinations by requiring that all business combinations be accounted for under a single method--the purchase method. Use of the pooling-of-interests method is not longer permitted. Statement 141 requires that the purchase method be used for business combination initiated after June 30, 2001. Management of the Company anticipates that SFAS No. 141 will not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or its financial position.
7. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142: This statement
requires that goodwill no longer be amortized to earnings, but instead be reviewed for impairment. This change provides investors with greater transparency regarding the economic value of goodwill and its impact on earnings. The amortization of goodwill ceases upon adoption of the Statement, which will be January 1, 2002. Management of the company anticipates that due to the fact that it does not have goodwill or other intangible assets, the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have a material effect on the company's results of operations or its financial position.

ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Cooperative Bankshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a registered bank holding company incorporated in North Carolina in 1994. The Company was formed for the purpose of serving as the holding company for Cooperative Bank for Savings, Inc., SSB ("Cooperative Bank" or the "Bank"); a North Carolina chartered savings bank. The Company's primary activities consist of holding the stock of Cooperative Bank and operating the business of the Bank. Accordingly, the information set forth in this report, including financial statements and related data, relates primarily to Cooperative Bank.

Cooperative Bank was chartered in 1898. The Bank's headquarters are located in Wilmington, North Carolina. Cooperative operates 17 financial centers throughout the coastal and inland communities of eastern North Carolina. These centers extend from Corolla, located on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, to Tabor

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City, located on the South Carolina border. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures the Bank's deposit accounts up to applicable limits.

Through its financial centers, the Bank provides a wide range of banking products, including interest bearing and non-interest bearing checking accounts, certificates of deposit and individual retirement accounts. It offers an array of loan products: overdraft protection, commercial, consumer, agricultural, real estate, residential mortgage and home equity loans. Also offered are safe deposit boxes and automated banking services through ATMs and Access24 Phone Banking. In addition, the Bank offers discount brokerage services, annuity sales and mutual funds through a third party arrangement with UVEST Investment Services.

## MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the company to provide the maximum in safety and security for our depositors, an equitable rate of return for our stockholders, excellent service for our customers, and to do so while operating in a fiscally sound and conservative manner, with fair pricing of our products and services, good working conditions, outstanding training and opportunities for our staff, along with a high level of corporate citizenship.

## MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Cooperative Bank's lending activities have traditionally concentrated on the origination of loans for the purpose of constructing, financing or refinancing residential properties. In recent years, however, the Bank has emphasized origination of nonresidential real estate loans, home equity lines of credit loans, and secured and unsecured consumer and business loans. As of September 30, 2001, approximately $\$ 279.6$ million, or $76.0 \%$, of the Bank's loan portfolio consisted of loans secured by residential properties. This was down from approximately $\$ 291$ million, or $82.9 \%$ at December 31, 2000. The Bank originates adjustable rate and fixed rate loans. As of September 30, 2001, adjustable rate and fixed rate loans totaled approximately $62.0 \%$ and $38.0 \%$, respectively, of the Bank's total loan portfolio.

The Bank has chosen to begin selling a larger percentage of its fixed rate mortgage loan originations through broker dealer arrangements. This enables the Bank to invest its funds in higher yielding commercial loans, while increasing fee income. This is part of the continuing effort to restructure the balance sheet and operations to be more reflective of a commercial bank.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Interest rate sensitivity refers to the change in interest spread resulting from changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest income and interest expense do not respond equally to changes in interest rates, or that all rates do not change uniformly, earnings will be affected. Interest rate sensitivity, at a point in time, can be analyzed using a static gap analysis that measures the match in balances subject to repricing between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Gap is considered positive
when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceed the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. Gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceed the amount of interest rate sensitive assets.

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At September 30, 2001, Cooperative had a one-year negative gap position of $1.9 \%$. During a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of declining interest rates, a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income while a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income. It is important to note that certain shortcomings are inherent in static gap analysis. Although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. For example, a large part of the Company's adjustable-rate mortgage loans are indexed to the National Monthly Median Cost of Funds to SAIF-insured institutions. This index is considered a lagging index that may lag behind changes in market rates. The one-year or less interest-bearing liabilities also include checking, savings, and money market deposit accounts. Experience has shown that the Company sees relatively modest repricing of these transaction accounts. Management takes this into consideration in determining acceptable levels of interest rate risk.

## LIQUIDITY

The Company's goal is to maintain adequate liquidity to meet potential funding needs of loan and deposit customers, pay operating expenses, and meet regulatory liquidity requirements. Maturing securities, principal repayments of loans and securities, deposits, income from operations and borrowings are the main sources of liquidity. The Bank has been granted a line of credit by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta in an amount of up to $25 \%$ of the Bank's total assets. At September 30, 2001, the Bank's borrowed funds equaled $15.3 \%$ of its total assets. Scheduled loan repayments are a relatively predictable source of funds, unlike deposits and loan prepayments that are significantly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

At September 30, 2001, the estimated market value of liquid assets (cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities) was approximately $\$ 57.1$ million, which represents $14.0 \%$ of deposits and borrowed funds as compared to $\$ 52.8$ million or $13.8 \%$ of deposits and borrowed funds at December 31, 2000. The increase in liquid assets was primarily due to the investment of cash from increased retail deposits and borrowed funds.

The Company's primary uses of liquidity are to fund loans and to make investments. At September 30, 2001 , outstanding off-balance sheet commitments to extend credit totaled $\$ 28.7$ million, and the undisbursed portion of construction loans was $\$ 27.7$ million. Management considers current liquidity levels adequate to meet the Company's cash flow requirements.

## CAPITAL

Stockholders' equity at September 30, 2001, was $\$ 33.0$ million, up $7.1 \%$ from $\$ 30.8$ million at December 31, 2000. Stockholders' equity at September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, includes unrealized gains, net of tax, of $\$ 366,473$ and $\$ 29,707$, respectively, on securities available for sale marked to estimated fair market value.

Under the capital regulations of the FDIC, the Bank must satisfy minimum leverage ratio requirements and risk-based capital requirements. Banks supervised by the FDIC must maintain a minimum leverage ratio of core (Tier I) capital to average adjusted assets ranging from 3\% to 5\%. At September 30, 2001, the Bank's leverage ratio of Tier I capital to average adjusted assets was $7.5 \%$. The FDIC's risk-based capital rules require banks supervised by the FDIC to maintain risk-based capital to risk-weighted assets of at least $8.00 \%$. Risk-based capital for the Bank is defined as Tier $I$ capital plus the balance of allowance for loan losses. At September 30, 2001, the Bank had a ratio of qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets of $11.4 \%$.

The Company, as a bank holding company, is also subject, on a consolidated basis, to the capital adequacy guidelines of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (the "Federal Reserve Board"). The capital requirements of the Federal Reserve Board are similar to those of the FDIC governing the Bank.

The Company currently exceeds all of its capital requirements. Management expects the Company to continue to exceed these capital requirements without altering current operations or strategies.

On September 20, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors approved a quarterly cash dividend of $\$ .05$ per share. The dividend was paid on October 16, 2001 to stockholders of record as of October 1, 2001. Any future payment of dividends is dependent on the financial condition and capital needs of the Company, requirements of regulatory agencies, and economic conditions in the marketplace.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2001, COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2000

The Company's total assets increased 6.9\% to $\$ 443.8$ million at September 30, 2001, as compared to $\$ 415.0$ million at December 31, 2000. The major changes in the assets are as follows: a decrease of $\$ 8.7$ million (48.0\%) in cash and cash equivalents, an increase of $\$ 23.4$ million (145.7\%) in securities available for sale, a decrease of $\$ 11.0$ million (57.8\%) in securities held to maturity, an increase of $\$ 17.0$ million ( $4.9 \%$ ) in loans and an increase of 7.6 million (604.2\%) in other assets.

The increase in other assets was due to the cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance that was purchased during the quarter. Although the Company has concentrated its lending activities on the origination of loans for the purpose of the constructing, financing or refinancing of residential properties, it is becoming more active in the origination of small loans secured by commercial properties. At September 30, 2001, approximately $24.0 \%$ of the Company's loan portfolio were loans secured by collateral other than residential properties, compared to 17.1\% at December 31, 2000.

The Bank funded the increase in loans, securities and other assets with a $\$ 13.3$ million (4.1\%) increase in retail deposits, a $\$ 13.0$ million (23.6\%) increase in borrowed funds and other available liquid assets. The increase in retail deposits was in certificates with terms no greater than 7 months which management priced aggressively to meet its funding needs. Borrowed funds, collateralized through an agreement with the FHLB for advances, are secured by the Bank's investment in FHLB stock and qualifying first mortgage loans. At September 30, 2001, $\$ 20.0$ million in borrowed funds mature in 1 year and $\$ 25.0$ million of funds mature in 2 to 5 years. The remaining amount of borrowed funds mature in 2010 or 2011.

The Company's non-performing assets (nonaccrual loans, loans 90 days or more delinquent and still accruing interest and foreclosed real estate) were \$3.1 million or $0.70 \%$ of assets, at September 30, 2001 , compared to $\$ 925$ thousand, or $0.22 \%$ of assets, at December 31, 2000. Foreclosed real estate increased to $\$ 1,080,372$ at September 30, 2001, from $\$ 234,711$ at December 31, 2000, but only two properties make up this balance. The Company assumes an aggressive position in collecting delinquent loans and disposing of foreclosed assets and continues to evaluate the loan and real estate portfolios to provide loss reserves as considered necessary. While there can be no guarantee, in the opinion of management, the allowance for loan losses of $\$ 2.4$ million at September 30, 2001, is adequate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

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COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS

## OVERVIEW

The net income of the Company depends primarily upon net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between the interest earned on loans, the securities portfolios and interest earning deposits and the cost of funds, consisting principally of the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. The Company's operations are materially affected by general economic conditions, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, and the policies of regulatory authorities.

## NET INCOME

Net income for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2001, increased $10.7 \%$ to $\$ 805,465$ and $22.7 \%$ to $\$ 2.1$ million, respectively, as compared to the same periods last year. The increase in net income for the nine-month period ended september 30,2001 can be attributed to decreases of $\$ 580$ thousand and $\$ 235$ thousand in provision for loan losses and noninterest expense, respectively and an increase of $\$ 150$ thousand in noninterest income. These changes were partially offset by a reduction in net interest income of $\$ 356$ thousand and an increase in income tax expense of $\$ 224$ thousand.

## INTEREST INCOME

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2001, interest income decreased $2.4 \%$ as compared to the same period a year ago. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased 3.9\% but the average yield decreased 48 basis points as compared to the same period a year ago. Interest income decreased $0.1 \%$, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, as compared to the same period a year ago. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased $2.2 \%$, while the average yield decreased 18 basis points to $7.70 \%$ as compared to $7.88 \%$ for the same period a year ago. The increase in the average balance of interest earning assets had a positive effect on interest income while the reduction in yield had a negative impact on interest income.

## INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense decreased 5.1\% for the three-month period ended September 30, 2001, as compared to the same period a year ago. This decrease was due to the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreasing 48 basis points as compared to the same period a year ago. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, interest expense increased 2.3\% as compared to the same period a year ago. The $1.8 \%$ increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities and their subsequent increase in cost of funds principally contributed to the increase in interest expense. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 3 basis points to $5.16 \%$ as compared to $5.13 \%$ for the same period last year.

## NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2001, as compared to the same periods a year ago, increased $2.2 \%$ and decreased 3. $8 \%$, respectively. During these same periods, the yield on average interest-earning assets decreased 48 basis points and 18 basis points, respectively. For the same periods, the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased 48 basis points and increased 3 basis points, respectively. The nine-month difference can be attributed to the fact that more assets reprice within 30 days as compared to liabilities as a result of the rapidly declining interest rate environment during the entire nine-month period ended September 30,2001 . Once interest rates stabilize, management expects the

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spread between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost on interest-bearing liabilities to improve.

## AVERAGE YIELD/COST ANALYSIS

The following table contains information relating to the Company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such annualized yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. The average loan portfolio balances include nonaccrual loans.

$\qquad$

## AVERAGE YIELD/COST ANALYSIS

The following table contains information relating to the company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such annualized yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. The average loan portfolio balances include nonaccrual loans.

| (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS) | For the nine months ended |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Average |  |  |
|  | Average |  | Yield/ | Average |  |
|  | Balance | Interest | Cost | Balance | Inte |
| Interest-earning assets: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest-bearing deposits in other banks | \$8,947 | \$ 252 | $3.76 \%$ | \$ 9,317 | \$ |
| Securities: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Available for sale | 35,927 | 1,669 | 6.19\% | 22,333 |  |
| Held to maturity | 8,041 | 312 | 5.17\% | 18,182 |  |
| FHLB stock | 3,755 | 194 | 6.89\% | 3,755 |  |
| Loan portfolio | 352,094 | 21,186 | 8. $02 \%$ | 346,514 | 21, |
| Total interest-earning assets | 408,764 | \$23,613 | $7.70 \%$ | 400,101 | \$23, |
| Non-interest earning assets | 13,829 | ------- |  | 11,584 | --- |
| Total assets | \$422,593 |  |  | \$411, 685 |  |
| Interest-bearing liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | 318,209 | 11,951 | 5.01\% | 301,499 | 10, |
| Borrowed funds | 57,457 | 2,591 | $6.01 \%$ | 67,676 | 3 , |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities Non-interest bearing liabilities | 375,666 | \$14,542 | 5.16\% | 369,175 | \$14, |
|  | 14,887 | ------- |  | 12,359 |  |
| Stockholders' equity | 390,553 |  |  | 381,534 |  |
|  | 32,040 |  |  | 30,151 |  |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$422,593 |  |  | \$411, 685 |  |
| Net interest income |  | \$ 9,071 |  |  | \$ 9, |
| Interest rate spread | $2.53 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net yield on interest-earning assets | $2.96 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing |  |  |  |  |  |
| liabilities | 108.8\% |  |  |  |  |

RATE/VOLUME ANALYSIS

The table below provides information regarding changes in interest income and interest expense for the period indicated. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (i) changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by old rate) and (ii) changes in rates (change in rate multiplied by old volume). The change attributable to changes in rate-volume has been allocated to the two categories based on their relative values.

|  | For the nine months ended September 30, 2000 vs. September 30, Increase (Decrease) Due to |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |
|  | Volume | Rate | Tota |
| Interest income: |  |  |  |
| Interest-bearing deposits in other banks | \$ (11) | \$ (17) | \$ 12 |
| Securities: |  |  |  |
| Available for sale | 629 | 52 | 68 |
| Held to maturity | (401) | (73) | ( 47 |
| FHLB stock | -- | (24) | (2) |
| Loan portfolio | 341 | (527) | (18 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 558 | (589) | (3) |
| Interest expense: |  |  |  |
| Deposits | 620 | 385 | 1,00 |
| Borrowed funds | (472) | (208) | ( 68 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 148 | 177 | 32 |
| Net interest income | \$ 410 | (766) | \$ (35 |

## PROVISION AND RESERVE FOR LOAN LOSSES

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001 the Bank had net charge-offs against the allowance for loan losses of $\$ 82,111$ compared to $\$ 92,801$ for the same period in 2000. The Bank added $\$ 300,000$ to the allowance for loan losses for the current nine-month period, increasing the balance to $\$ 2.4$ million at September 30,2001 . The $\$ 880,000$ provision in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2000 included an increase of approximately $\$ 625,000$ made in response to a detailed review of the Bank's loan portfolio and was considered appropriate in light of the successful expansion in the commercial loan portfolio. The 2001 provision for loan losses of $\$ 300,000$ represents an increase of $\$ 45,000$ when compared to the 2000 provision, excluding the effect of the $\$ 625,000$ special provision made in the nine months ended September 30 , 2000 . This increase is attributable to the growth in loans as well as current economic conditions. The increase in non-performing loans did not have a significant effect on the provision for loan losses in 2001 since these loans are considered to be both well secured and in the process of collection. Future increases to the allowance may be necessary, however, due to changes in loan composition or

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loan volume, changes in economic or market area conditions and other factors. Additionally, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the recognition of additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

NONINTEREST INCOME
Noninterest income increased by $59.2 \%$ for the three-month period ended September 30, 2001, as compared to the same period a year ago. This increase can be attributed to deposit-related fees increasing $13.0 \%$, fees and service charges on loans increasing 66.1\% and gains on sale of securities of $\$ 98,086$. The increase in deposit-related fees was due to an increase in the number of accounts and an increase in checking related fees. The increase in service charges and fees on loans was mainly due to an increase in loan settlement service fees for loans processed for others. This program began in May 2000 and the volume has
increased due to the favorable rate environment. There were no gains on sales of securities for the three-month period ended September 30, 2000.

In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, noninterest income increased $11.9 \%$ as compared to the same period a year ago. The change in noninterest income can be attributed to the increase in deposit-related fees of $18.3 \%$ and the $69.0 \%$ increase in service charges and fees on loans. In addition, there was an $\$ 110,485$ gain on sale of securities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001 as compared to a $\$ 287,282$ loss on sale of securities during the same period a year ago. The company realized a $\$ 582,583$ gain on the sale of a branch during the nine months ended September 30, 2000. No similar transaction occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2001.

## NONINTEREST EXPENSES

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, noninterest expense decreased $3.3 \%$ as compared to the same period last year. Compensation and related costs decreased 7.0\%. The decrease can be principally attributed to a modification to the defined benefit plan in 2000 and the early retirement of certain employees at December 31, 2000. Occupancy and equipment expense increased by 9.9\%. This increase can be attributed to additional maintenance necessary to keep the buildings and equipment in good repair, rental increases, opening a new branch, property tax increases, increases in the cost of data processing services and normal increases in utility expenses. The reduction of $\$ 97$ thousand in advertising can be attributed to a more conservative advertising policy. Noninterest expense for the three-month period ended September 30, 2001 as compared to the same period last year increased $\$ 130$ thousand, of which $\$ 59$ thousand can be attributed to an increase in occupancy \& equipment expense.

## INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for both the three and nine-month periods ended September 30,2001 was $35.2 \%$ and $35.7 \%$ respectively, as compared to $36.1 \%$ and $35.5 \%$ for the same periods last year.

## NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information contained herein, the discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Economic

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circumstances, the Company's operations, and the Company's actual results could differ significantly from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Some of the factors that could cause or contribute to such differences are discussed herein, but also include the continued availability of commercial lending opportunities in the Company's market area, a change in the ability of the Company to sell fixed rate loan originations, an increase in nonperforming assets, changes in the economy and interest rates generally, changes in regulations affecting the Company or the Bank or changes in the economic conditions in the Company's market area.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Not applicable

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS
(a) Not applicable
(b) Not applicable
(c) Not applicable
(d) Not applicable

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES
(a) Not applicable
(b) Not applicable

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 11. Computation of Earnings Per Share
(b) Not applicable

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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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[^0]:    COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC.
    /s/ Frederick Willetts, III
    President and
    President and Chief Executive Officer
    /s/ Todd L. Sammons
    Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

