COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES INC
Form 10-Q
August 11, 2004


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defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
/ 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. $2,860,764$ shares at July 30,2004

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COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

June 30, 2004 December 31,
ASSETS
Cash and due from banks, noninterest-bearing
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks
Total cash and cash equivalentsSecurities:
Available for sale (amortized cost of $\$ 45,866,038$ in June 2004and $\$ 43,180,913$ in December 2003)
Held to maturity (estimated market value of $\$ 2,997,265$ in June2004 and $\$ 3,889,736$ in December 2003)FHLB stock
Loans held for sale
Loans
Less allowance for loan losses
Net loansOther real estate owned
Accrued interest receivablePremises and equipment, netGoodwill
Total assets
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Deposits
Short-term borrowings
Escrow deposits
Accrued interest payable
Accrued expenses and other liabilities ..... 2,893,978Long-term obligations
Total liabilities
2,849,
2, 638,
285,
37,370,
Stockholders' equity:
Preferred stock, \$1 par value, 3,000,000 shares authorized,
no shares issued and outstanding
--
Common stock, \$1 par value, 7,000,000 shares authorized,
$2,860,764$ and $2,849,447$ shares issued and outstanding
Additional paid-in capital
2,860,764
2, 673, 233
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
(212,047)
Retained earnings
39,069,417
(unaudited)$\$ \quad 12,936,662$--
-----------
$12,936,662$
45,544,7543,016,1874, 654, 3006,270,315434,822,5163,918,635
430,903,881172,0701,901,8228,490,4091,461,54312,524,220527,876,163\$ $380,595,343$36,359,543357,285193,389483,484,796$\$ 367,202$,
41,416,199,180,
2,207,
48,087,459,293,
\$ 14,400, ..... 3,993,

    18,393,
    
    43,613,
    
    3,806,
    
    4,154,
    
    6, 375,
    
    404, 820,
    
            3,447,
    
    401, 373,
    
            1,852,
    
            8, 665,
    
            1,461,
    
            12,741,
    
            \$ 502, 436,
    
    \(========\)
    18,393,

43,613 ,

3,806,

6,375,

404,820 ,

3,447,

401,373,

1,852,

8, 665,

12,741,

$\$ 502,436$,
-------------
$========$

$$
63,085,258
$$

483,484,796
459,293,



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

COOPERATIVE BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

```
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:
    Net income
    Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash
        provided by operating activities:
            Net accretion, amortization, and depreciation
            Net gain on sale of loans
            Provision for deferred income taxes
            Loss on sale of premises and equipment
            Loss (gain) on sales of foreclosed real estate
            Valuation losses on foreclosed real estate
            Provision for loan losses
            Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale
            Loan originations held for sale
            Changes in assets and liabilities:
                Accrued interest receivable
            Prepaid expenses and other assets
            Accrued interest payable
            Accrued expenses and other liabilities
                    Net cash provided (used) by operating activities
```

```
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
```

INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
Purchases of securities available for sale
Purchases of securities available for sale
Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale
Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale
Repayments of mortgage-backed securities available for sale
Repayments of mortgage-backed securities available for sale
Repayments of mortgage-backed securities held to maturity
Repayments of mortgage-backed securities held to maturity
Net sales (purchases) of FHLB stock
Net sales (purchases) of FHLB stock
Loan originations, net of principal repayments
Loan originations, net of principal repayments
Proceeds from disposals of foreclosed real estate
Proceeds from disposals of foreclosed real estate
Additions to other real estate owned
Additions to other real estate owned
Purchases of premises and equipment
Purchases of premises and equipment
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment

```
    Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment
```

                            Net cash provided (used) in investing activities
    \((5,493,265)\)
        200,000
        2,575,050
        790,422
        \((499,900)\)
        \((30,235,695)\)
            16,535
            \((9,487)\)
            \((300,339)\)
    $(32,956,679)$
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
Net increase in deposits
Net change in short-term borrowings
Repayments on long-term obligations
Proceeds received on long-term obligations
Proceeds from issuance of common stock
Dividends paid
Net change in escrow deposits
Net cash provided by financing activities
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
13,392,910
$(57,242)$
$(2,512)$
$10,000,000$
46,506
$(343,292)$
157, 852
5,9
1,05
(4, 4
$(1,7$
-------
9
$(32,956,679)$
136,36
$(136,04$
$(49,456)$
674,531
13,322
686,975

Six Months Ended June 30,
505,073
$(1,277,459)$
(201, 172)
3,412
$(1,565)$
16, 400
520,000
81,552,706
(80,179,066)
-------------
$\$ \quad 2,81$
64
$(2,2$
(15
4, 305,754
$(5,456,703)$
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:


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 consolidated financial statements do not purport to contain all the necessary 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, 2003 (the "Annual Report"). The results of operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2004 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 (the "Bank") and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Lumina

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Mortgage Company, Inc. ("Lumina") and CS\&L Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings"), and Holdings' majority owned subsidiary, CS\&L Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the "REIT"). 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 (EPS) are calculated by dividing net
income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic EPS) and the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potential common stock (diluted EPS). Potential common stock consists of stock options issued and outstanding. In determining the number of shares of potential common stock, 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 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. The following table provides a reconciliation of income available to common stockholders and the average number of shares outstanding for the periods below:
Three months ended
June 30,

Six months en June 30
2004

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 2,042,053 \\
2,858,152 \\
53,096 \\
-------18 \\
2,911,248
\end{array}
$$

$==========$

For the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, there were 4,000 and 4,204 options outstanding respectively that were antidilutive since the exercise price exceeds the average market price. The options have been omitted from the calculation of the dilutive effect of stock options.

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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 six months ended June 30:
Net income
Other comprehensive loss
$\quad$ Unrealized losses on available for sale securities
Income tax benefit
Other comprehensive loss
Comprehensive income
$\$ 1,123,582$
$(1,149,854)$

|  | 390,950 |  | 38,896 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(758,904)$ |  | $(75,504)$ |
| \$ | 364,678 | \$ | 347,735 |

5. Stock-Based Compensation: On January 1, 1996 the Company adopted SFAS No.
---------------------------
123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation". As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the Company has chosen to continue to apply APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations. The option exercise price is the market price of the common stock on the date the option is granted. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for options granted under the Option Plan. Had compensation cost for the Company's Option Plan been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under the option plan consistent with the method of SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and net income per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below.

|  | Three Months Ended June 30, |  | Six Mo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Net income, as reported | \$1,123,582 | \$1,423,239 | \$2,042,053 |
| Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects | -- | -- | $(23,054)$ |
| Pro forma net income | \$1,123,582 | \$1,423,239 | \$2,018,999 |
| Earnings per share: |  |  |  |
| Basic-as reported | \$ 0.39 | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.71 |
| Basic-pro forma | \$ 0.39 | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.71 |
| Diluted-as reported | \$ 0.39 | \$ 0.49 | \$ 0.70 |
| Diluted-pro forma | \$ 0.39 | \$ 0.49 | \$ 0.69 |

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

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GENERAL

Cooperative Bankshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a registered bank holding company incorporated in North Carolina in 1994. The Company is the parent company of Cooperative Bank (the "Bank"), a North Carolina chartered commercial bank. Cooperative Bank, headquartered in Wilmington, North Carolina, was chartered in 1898. The Bank provides financial services through 21 offices in Eastern North Carolina. One of the Bank's subsidiaries, Lumina Mortgage Company, Inc. ("Lumina") is a mortgage banking firm originating and selling residential mortgage loans through offices in Wilmington, North Carolina; North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; and Virginia Beach, Virginia. The Bank's other subsidiary, CS\&L Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings"), is a holding company incorporated in Virginia for CS\&L Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the "REIT"), which is a real estate investment trust.

Through its offices, the Bank provides a wide range of banking products, including interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing checking accounts, certificates of deposit and individual retirement accounts which are insured up to the applicable limits of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation ("FDIC"). 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, ATMs and Access24 Phone Banking, as well as, online banking and bill payment. 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 and secured and unsecured consumer and business loans. As of June 30,2004 , approximately $\$ 290$ million, or $66 \%$, of the Bank's loan portfolio, which excludes loans held for sale, consisted of loans secured by residential properties. This compared to approximately $\$ 267$ million, or $66 \%$ at December 31, 2003. The Bank originates adjustable rate and fixed rate loans. As of June 30, 2004, adjustable rate and fixed rate loans totaled approximately $67 \%$ and $33 \%$, respectively, of the Bank's total loan portfolio.

The Bank has chosen to sell a larger percentage of its fixed rate mortgage loan originations in the secondary market and through brokered arrangements. This enables the Bank to reinvest these funds in commercial loans, while increasing fee income.

## 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

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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 exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. Gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets. At June 30, 2004, the Bank had a one-year positive gap position of $5.4 \%$. During a period of rising interest rates, a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income while a negative gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income. During a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. It is important to note that certain shortcomings are inherent in
using a 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 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.

When Lumina gives a rate lock commitment to a customer, there is a concurrent "lock in" for the loan with a secondary market investor under a best efforts delivery mechanism. Therefore, interest rate risk is mitigated because any commitments to fund a loan available for sale are concurrently hedged by a commitment from an investor to purchase the loan under the same terms. Loans are usually sold within 60 days after closing.

## 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 ("FHLB") in an amount of up to $25 \%$ of the Bank's total assets. At June 30, 2004 , the Bank's borrowed funds from the FHLB equaled $17.6 \%$ 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 June 30, 2004, the estimated market value of liquid assets (cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and loans held for sale) was approximately $\$ 67.7$ million, which represents $14.1 \%$ of deposits and borrowed funds as compared to $\$ 72.3$ million or $15.8 \%$ of deposits and borrowed funds at December 31, 2003. The decrease in liquid assets was primarily due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's primary uses of liquidity are to fund loans and to make investments. At June 30,2004 , outstanding off-balance sheet commitments to extend credit totaled $\$ 43.5$ million, and the undisbursed portion of construction loans was $\$ 50.9$ million. Management considers current liquidity levels adequate to meet the Company's cash flow requirements.

CAPITAL

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Stockholders' equity at June 30, 2004, was $\$ 44.4$ million, up $2.9 \%$ from $\$ 43.1$ million at December 31, 2003. Stockholders' equity at June 30, 2004, includes an unrealized loss net of tax, of $\$ 212,000$ as compared to an unrealized gain net of tax at December 31, 2003, of $\$ 285,000$ 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 June 30, 2004, the Bank's ratio of Tier I capital was 8.37\%. 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 June 30, 2004, the Bank had a ratio of qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets of $11.93 \%$.

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 June 22, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved a quarterly cash dividend of $\$ .07$ per share, a $40 \%$ increase over the previous dividend. The dividend was paid on July 16, 2004 to stockholders of record as of July 1, 2004. This brings the total dividend for the year to $\$ .12$ per share. 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.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Bank's most significant critical accounting policy is the determination of its allowance for loan losses and goodwill. A critical accounting policy is one that is both very important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results, and requires a difficult, subjective or complex judgment by management. What makes these judgments inherently difficult, subjective and/or complex is the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. For further information on the allowance for loan losses, see the "Critical Accounting Policy" and the "Financial Condition" in Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 3 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in the 2003 Annual Report. For further information on goodwill, see the "Critical Accounting Policy" in Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 13 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in the 2003 Annual Report.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT JUNE 30, 2004, COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2003

The Company's total assets increased 5.1\% to $\$ 527.9$ million at June 30, 2004, as compared to $\$ 502.4$ million at December 31, 2003. The major change in the assets is an increase of $\$ 30.0$ million ( $7.4 \%$ ) in loans which was funded by an increase in deposits of $\$ 13.4$ million ( $3.6 \%$ ) and an increase of $\$ 10.0$ million in FHLB advances which is included in long-term obligations. A decrease of $\$ 5.5$ million (29.7\%) in cash and cash equivalents was attributable to the loan increase. The increase in loans and deposits can be attributed to opening new branches and being located in vibrant markets.

The Company's nonperforming assets (loans 90 days or more delinquent and foreclosed real estate) were $\$ 684,000$ or . $13 \%$ of assets, at June 30, 2004, compared to $\$ 267,000$, or $.05 \%$ of assets, at December 31, 2003. Foreclosed real estate, consisting of only one property, increased to $\$ 172,000$ at June 30, 2004, from $\$ 0$ at December 31, 2003. The Company assumes an aggressive position in collecting delinquent loans and disposing of foreclosed assets to minimize balances of nonperforming assets and continues to evaluate the loan and real estate portfolios to provide loss reserves as considered necessary. For further information see "Comparison of Operating Results - Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses".

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 portfolio 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. Yields and costs have declined because of the actions the Federal Reserve has taken since 2001 to reduce interest rates in hopes of spurring the economy.

## NET INCOME

Net income for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004, decreased $21.1 \%$ to $\$ 1.1$ million and $27.4 \%$ to $\$ 2.0$ million respectively, as compared to the same periods last year. The decrease in net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2004 can be attributed to a decrease in noninterest income of $\$ 848,000$ and an increase in noninterest expense of $\$ 326,000$. For further information see the captions "Noninterest Income" and "Noninterest Expense."

## INTEREST INCOME

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2004, interest income decreased 6.4\% as compared to the same period a year ago. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased 2.6\% but the average yield decreased 53 basis points as compared to the same period a year ago. Interest income decreased 7.9\% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2004, as compared to the same period a year ago. The decrease in interest income can be attributed to the yield on average interest-earning assets decreasing to $5.49 \%$ as compared to $6.04 \%$ for the same period a year ago. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased 1.4\% for the six month period ended June 30, 2004, as compared to 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 $22.5 \%$ for the three-month period ended June 30, 2004, as compared to the same period a year ago. This decrease was due to the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreasing 59 basis points as compared to the same period a year ago. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2004, interest expense decreased $24.1 \%$ as compared to the same period a year ago. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased $0.7 \%$ as compared to the same period a year ago. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased

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to $1.99 \%$ as compared to $2.61 \%$ for the same period last year.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004, as compared to the same period a year ago, increased $3.9 \%$ and $2.9 \%$ respectively. The increase was due to interest-earning assets increasing more than interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, there was a larger decrease in the cost of liabilities versus the yield on assets. This can be attributed to the Bank's success in obtaining both low and no cost deposits. See "Average Yield/Cost Analysis" table for further information on interest income and interest expense.

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## AVERAGE YIELD/COST ANALYSIS

The following tables contain 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.

|  | JUNE 30, 2004 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Dollars in thousands) | Average Balance | Interest | Average Yield/ Cost |  |
| Interest-earning assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Interest-bearing deposits in other banks Securities: | \$3,413 | \$ 8 | $0.94 \%$ |  |
| Available for sale | 46,997 | 516 | $4.39 \%$ |  |
| Held to maturity | 3,320 | 41 | $4.94 \%$ |  |
| FHLB stock | 4,302 | 37 | $3.44 \%$ |  |
| Loan portfolio | 432,420 | 6,092 | $5.64 \%$ | 42 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 490,452 | 6,694 | $5.46 \%$ | 4 |
| Non-interest earning assets | 28,003 |  |  |  |
| Total assets | \$518, 455 |  |  | \$ 5 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | 348,247 | 1,472 | 1.69\% | 3 |
| Borrowed funds | 92,551 | 693 | $3.00 \%$ |  |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 440,798 | \$2,165 | $1.96 \%$ | 4 |
| Non-interest bearing liabilities | 32,830 |  |  |  |
| Total liabilities | 473,628 |  |  |  |
| Stockholders' equity | 44,827 |  |  |  |


Interest rate spread$3.50 \%$
$======$$3.69 \%$
Net yield on interest-earning assetsPercentage of average interest-earningassets to average interest-bearing
liabilities

## PROVISION AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2004 the Bank had net charge-offs against the allowance for loan losses of $\$ 48,000$ compared to $\$ 206,000$ for the same period in 2003. This decrease was primarily due to one credit relationship being charged off during the first quarter of 2003 . The Bank added $\$ 520,000$ to the allowance for loan losses for the current six-month period increasing the balance to $\$ 3.9$ million at June 30,2004 . This brings the ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans up to. $89 \%$ at June 30 , 2004 as compared to . $84 \%$ at December 31, 2003.

This percentage continues to rise because of the increase in retail banking loans in the Bank's portfolio. Management considers the current level of the allowance to be appropriate based on loan composition, the current level of delinquencies and other nonperforming assets, overall economic conditions and other factors. Future increases to the allowance may be necessary, however, due to changes in loan composition or 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 adjustments 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 decreased by $25.3 \%$ for the six-month period ended June 30 , 2004, as compared to the same period a year ago. The change in noninterest income can be attributed to gain on sale of loans and service charges and fees on loans decreasing $\$ 857,000$ and $\$ 110,000$ respectively. These changes were primarily caused by a reduction in mortgage banking activities caused by lower refinancing volumes. Deposit related fees increased $\$ 125,000$ primarily due to a new service the Bank offered beginning in April 2003, for checking accounts with non-sufficient funds.

In the three-month period ended June 30 , 2004, noninterest income decreased $25.4 \%$ as compared to the same period last year. The gain on sale of loans and service charges and fees on loans decreased $\$ 459,000$ and $\$ 31,000$ respectively, for the three-month period ended June 30,2004 as compared to the same period a year ago. The reasons for these decreases are the same as stated above for the six-month period. Other noninterest income increased by $\$ 17,000$ (40.5\%) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2004, as compared to the same period a year ago largely because of increased income due to annuity and mutual funds sales through UVEST Investment Services.

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For the six-month period ended June 30, 2004, noninterest expense increased 4.4\% as compared to the same period last year. Occupancy and equipment and other expense increased $\$ 327,000$ and $\$ 89,000$ respectively, which was primarily caused by the opening of four new branches since May of 2003. Real estate owned expense decreased $\$ 35,000$ for the six-month period ended June 30, 2004 , as compared to the same period a year ago, primarily because the Bank owned no more than one property during this period. In addition, the Bank made a small profit on the sale of a property and is receiving rent payments on the one property it currently owns.

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2004, noninterest expense increased $1.1 \%$ as compared to the same period last year. This increase can be attributed to occupancy and equipment and other expense increasing \$150,000 and \$28,000 respectively. The reasons for these changes are identical to the six-month period ended June 30, 2004. Compensation and fringe benefits decreased $\$ 70,000$ during the three-month period ended June 30, 2004 as compared to the same period a year ago. This decrease was caused by a reduction in the amount of employee commissions due to a reduction in mortgage banking activities caused by lower refinancing volumes.

INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, was $33.3 \%$ and $31.8 \%$ respectively. The lower rate in 2003 was the result of the formation of Holdings and the REIT in December 2003, which caused an adjustment to taxes. The effective tax rate for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 was $32.4 \%$ and $32.8 \%$ respectively.

## NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information contained herein, the discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Economic 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 changes in the economy and interest rates in the nation, changes in the Company's regulatory environment and the company's market area.

ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's primary market risk is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the result of differing maturities or repricing intervals of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the fact that rates on these financial instruments do not change uniformly. These conditions may impact the earnings generated by the Company's interest-earning assets or the cost of its interest-bearing liabilities, thus directly impacting the Company's overall earnings. The Company's management actively monitors and manages interest rate risk. One way this is accomplished is through the development of, and adherence to, the Company's asset/liability policy. This policy sets forth management's strategy for matching the risk characteristics of the Company's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities so as to mitigate the effect of changes in the rate environment. The company's market risk profile has not changed significantly since December 31, 2003.

ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES
As of the end of the period covered by this report, management of the Company

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carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. It should be noted that the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures is based in part upon certain reasonable assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no reasonable assurance that any design of disclosure controls and procedures will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote, the Company's principal executive and financial officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are, in fact, effective at a reasonable assurance level.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (to the extent that elements of internal control over financial reporting are subsumed within disclosure controls and procedures) identified in connection with the evaluation described in the above paragraph that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter, that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Not applicable

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES, USE OF PROCEEDS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES
(a) Not applicable
(b) Not applicable
(c) Not applicable
(d) Not Applicable
(e) 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
(1) Annual Meeting of Stockholders, April 30, 2004
(a) Election of Directors

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|  | Number of Votes | \% of Votes | Number of Votes | \% of Votes | Number of Votes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| James D. Hundley | 2,379,706 | 90.00 | 150 | -- | 266,739 |
| O. Richard Wright, Jr. | 2,379,706 | 90.00 | 150 | -- | 266,739 |
| Russell M. Carter | 2,379,630 | 90.00 | 150 | -- | 266,815 |
| (b) Stockholder Proposal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FOR |  | AGAINST |  |  |
|  | Number | \% of | Number | \% of | Number |
|  | of Votes | Votes | of Votes | Votes | of Votes |
|  | 565,892 | 21.38 | 1,429,013 | 53.99 | 651,690 |

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION
None
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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 10.12 Change in Control Protection Agreement of O. C. Burrell, Jr.

Exhibit 10.13 Change in Control Protection Agreement of Todd L. Sammons

Exhibit 10.14 Change in Control Protection Agreement of Dickson B. Bridger

Exhibit 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32 Certificate pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

The Company filed a current report on Form 8-K dated April 22, 2004 to report first quarter earnings and a current Report on Form 8-K dated July 21, 2004 to report second quarter earnings. The Company filed a current report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 2004 to report the declaration of a dividend.

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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.

|  | /s/ Frederick Willetts, III |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Frederick Willetts, III <br> President/Chief Executive Officer |
| Dated: August 11, 2004 | /s/ Todd L. Sammons |
|  | ```Todd L. Sammons Senior Vice President/Chief Financial Officer``` |

