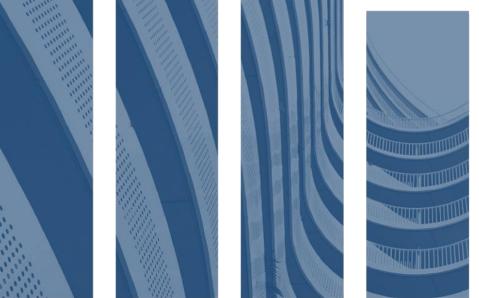
UNDERSTANDING FUNDS TRANSFER PRICING (FTP)

CreditUnions.com



July 24th 2024

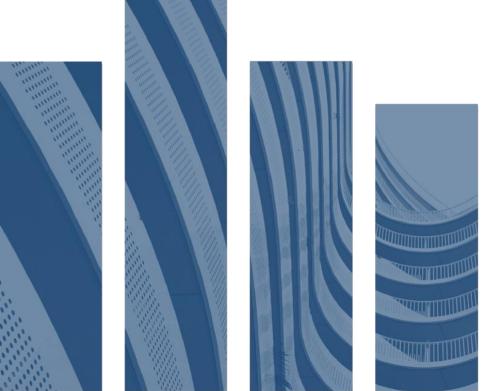


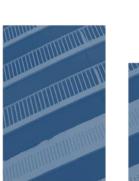




AGENDA

- The four basic components of FTP
- Overcoming the challenges of implementing FTP
- Using FTP to improve Profitability





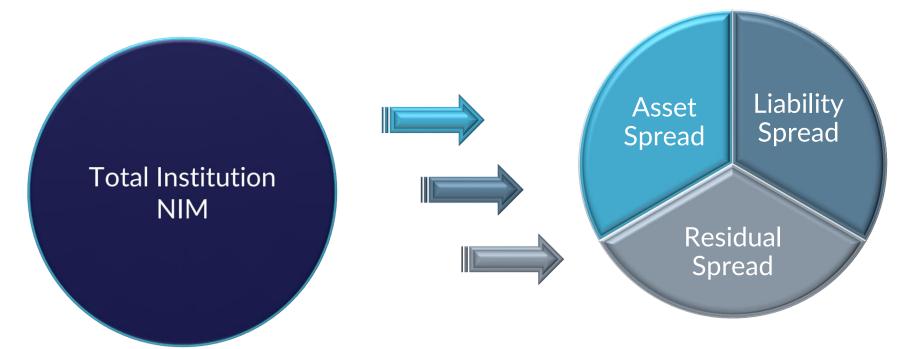


Funds Transfer Pricing Defined

Funds Transfer Pricing is an internal management system designed to allocate (NIM) for every segment of a financial institution

- Departments / Branches
- Products

- Officers
- Customers / Members



Allocating the Margin

Forty years ago, loans were thought to bring all the "profit" to the bank – while deposits had a negative impact on bottom line

Category	Product	Balance	Interest Rate
Assets:	3-Year Loan	100,000	4.55%
Liabilities:	6-month CD	100,000	1.15%
Margin:			3.40%

BUT...

How profitable were the assets?

What value were deposits bringing to the organization?

Allocating the Margin

FTP enables financial institutions to apply a cost/credit in order to value assets and liabilities, calculating a margin for both

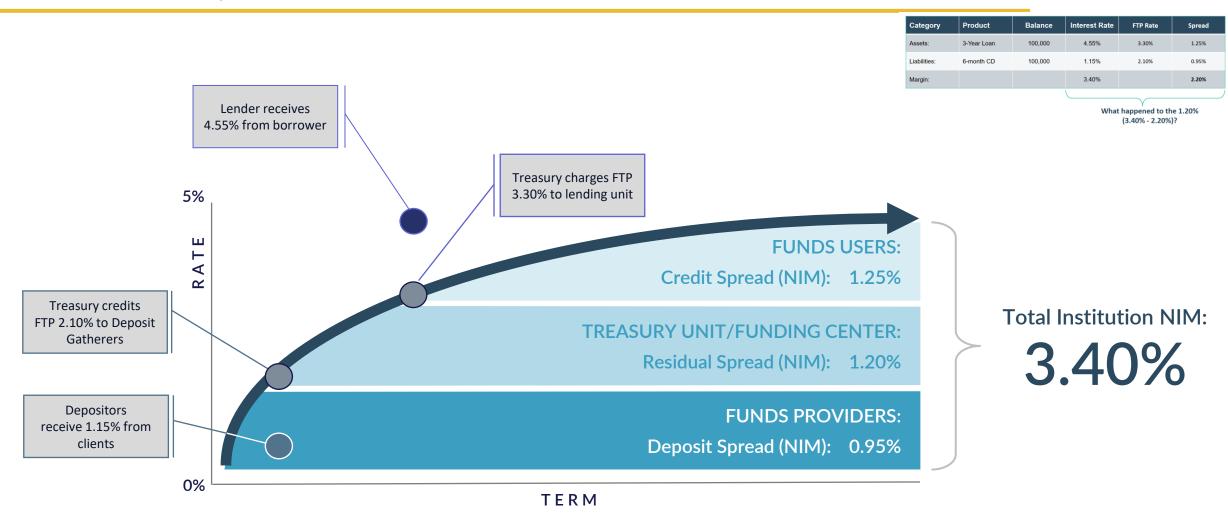
The bank's marginal cost to fund the loan.

Category	Product	Balance	Interest Rate	FTP Rate	Spread
Assets:	3-Year Loan	100,000	4.55%	3.30%	1.25%
Liabilities:	6-month CD	100,000	1.15%	2.10%	0.95%
Margin:			3.40%		2.20%

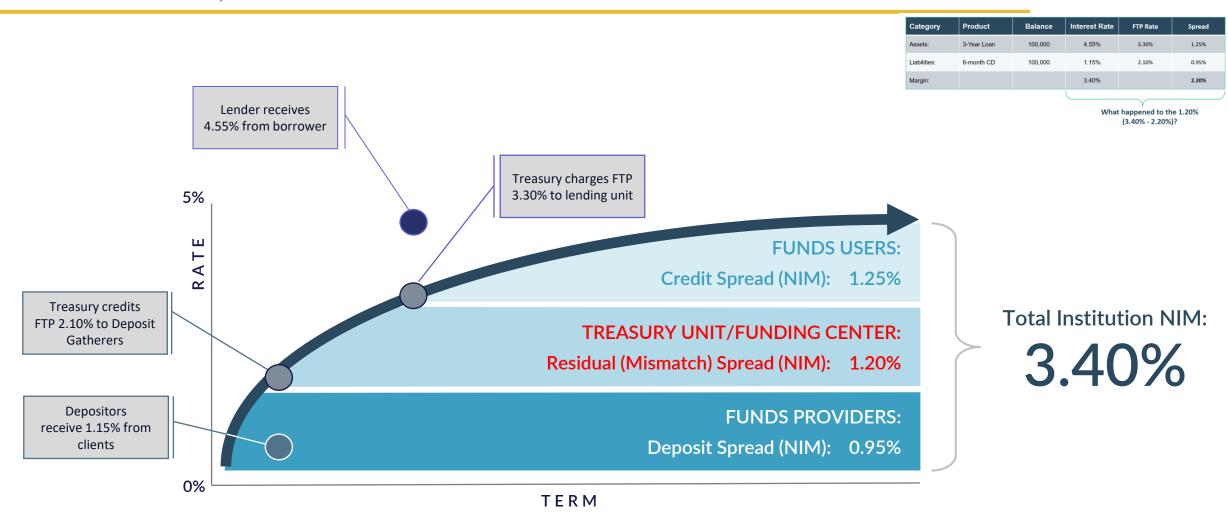
The bank's marginal cost to borrow funds

What happened to the 1.20% (3.40% - 2.20%)?

Illustrative Example



Illustrative Example



FUNDS TRANSFER PRICING METHODOLOGIES



What are the most common transfer pricing methods?

- Net Funds Transfer Pricing
- Portfolio or Pool Transfer Pricing
- Matched-Term Transfer Pricing





The Fundamental Concept

Each instrument needs to be individually priced due to differences in:

- Origination date, repricing date, term, etc.
- Cash flow and pricing characteristics
- Customer behavior expectations

There are different methods within Matched-Term Transfer Pricing that address these differences

MATCHED-TERM TRANSFER PRICING METHODS



What are the most common matched-term methods?

- Assigned Rate
- Term to Maturity
- · Cash Flow
- Repricing Term

*Note: There are additional matched-term FTP methods (e.g., duration, weighted average life); however, these are much less common and there are theoretical challenges with them

MATCHED-TERM FTP METHODS

Assigned Rate Method

Primarily used for floating rate instruments or ambiguous term accounts

- ① Can use a *specific Rate Index* to assign transfer rates
 - E.g., your FHLB 3 year borrowing rate
- Can use a derived value based on the rate index
 - Rolling / Moving Average (i.e. 3 year, average of the 3 year rate index)
 - Blended Rate (20% overnight rate index; 80% 2 year rate index)
- Can add transfer rate adjustments to assigned rates
 - E.g., price non-maturity deposits using a short-term rate; but add a liquidity premium for expected life

MATCHED-TERM FTP METHODS

Matched-Term Methods; Cash Flow, Term to Maturity, Repricing Term

Used for any "term" based accounts

- Assign and populate a market-based yield curve (term structure)
 - E.g., FHLB, SOFR, Treasury, Corporate Credit Union Curve, etc.
 - Historical rates are needed
- System looks up the transfer rate based on instrument characteristics
 - Origination Date, Previous Reprice Date
 - Maturity term, Repricing term, Cash flows
 - Customer behavior assumptions (prepayments, early withdrawals, etc.)

The transfer rate remains constant for the 'term' of the instrument!

MATCHED-TERM FTP

FTP Methods Matrix

Method	Assign Rate	Term-to-Maturity	Cash flow	Repricing Term
Rate Type	Floating	Fixed	Fixed; Adj.	Adj.
Amortization Type	All	Bullet	Amortizing	Bullet; Amortizing
Term	Assigned Life/ Blended	Maturity	Maturity; Reprice	Reprice
Pricing Date	Business Period	Origination / Rollover	Origination / Rollover; Previous Reprice	Previous Reprice
Standard Accounts	Savings, Checking, Home Equity, Floating Notes	CDs, Bonds, etc.	Auto, Mortgage and Commercial Loans	ARMs, Adj. Commercial Loans, Adjustable Notes

MATCHED-TERM FTP

What Market Rates?



- Should represent the <u>alternative market rate</u> for funding / investment*
- Should only use a single yield curve
- Examples:
 - FHLB Advance Curve;
 - SOFR Curve
 - Corporate Credit Union Curve

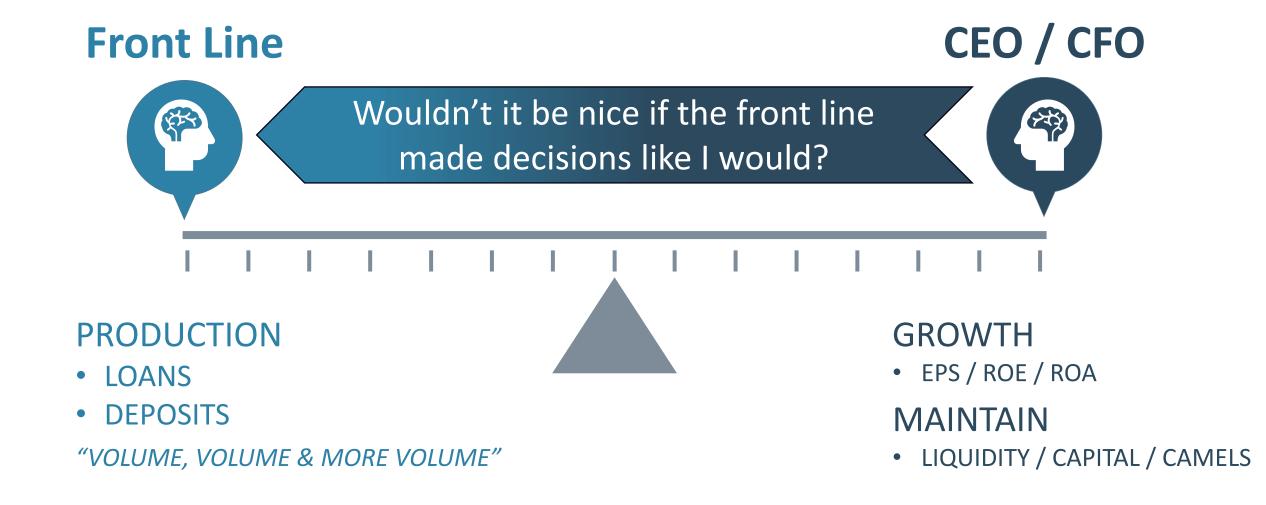


- Should represent the <u>alternative market rates</u> for funding / investment*
- Assigned based on repricing characteristics or assumed duration of *non-maturity accounts*
- Can be a specific rate index, moving average, or blended rate
- Examples:
 - Prime, Fed Funds;
 - 1 mo. FHLB, 3 mo. FHLB, 1 yr. Treasury
 - Moving Average (3-year avg., of the 3-year rate)
 - Blended (20% overnight, 80% 2 yr. FHLB)

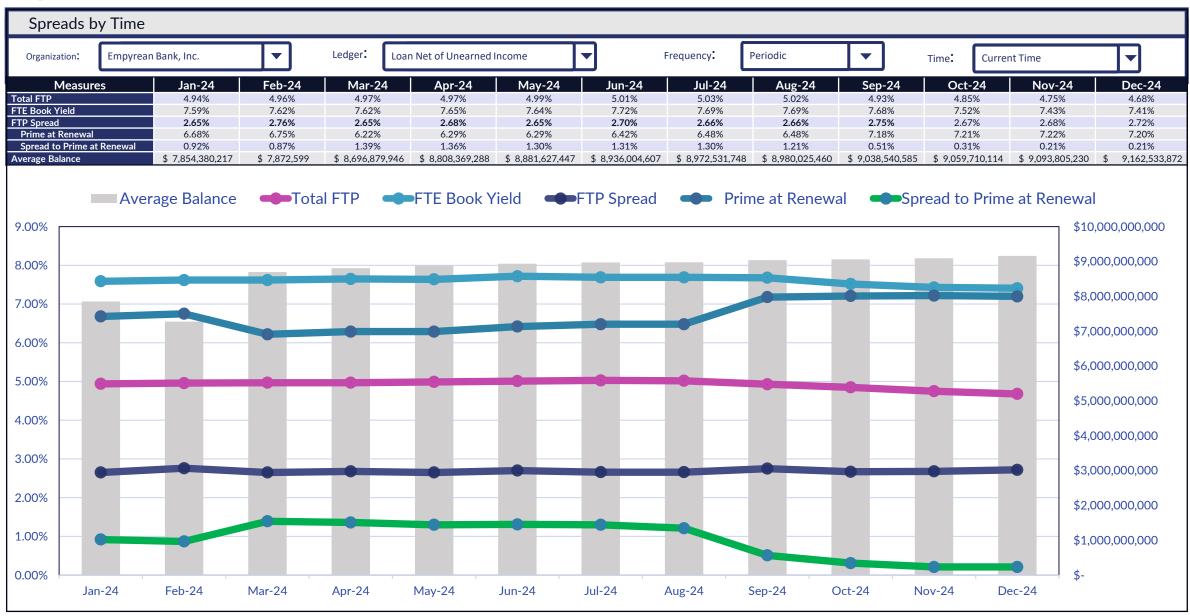


^{*} Market rates can be adjusted to reflect your individual institution's ability to borrow funds

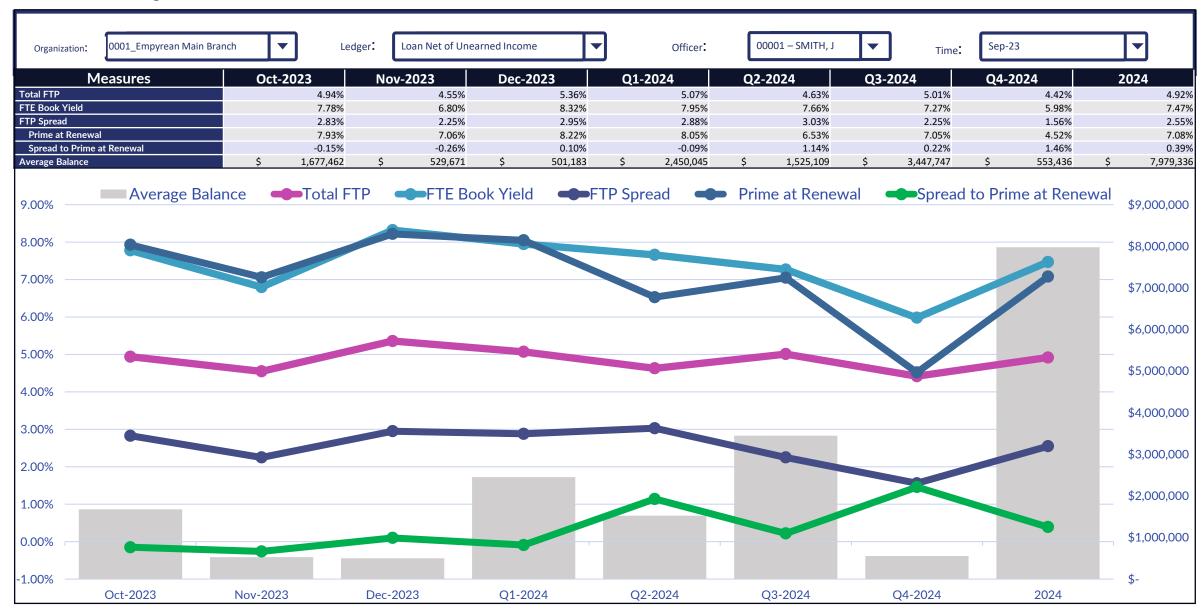
SYNCRONIZING DECICISION MAKING



Spread and Production



Maturity Schedule



Thank You!

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