Redefining NPL: Helping Banks Make Better Credit Decisions (Updates on Credit Risk Management)

RBAP National Convention

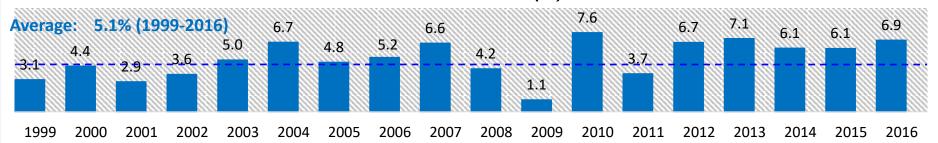
by: Mary Jane T. Chiong, CFA 29 May 2017



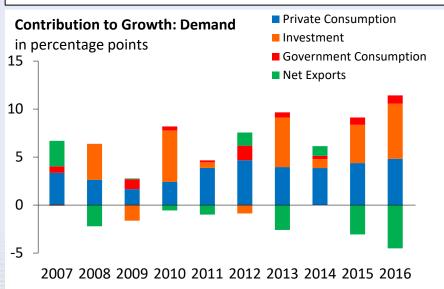
Snapshot of Macroeconomic Environment

Positive economic growth for 73 consecutive quarters

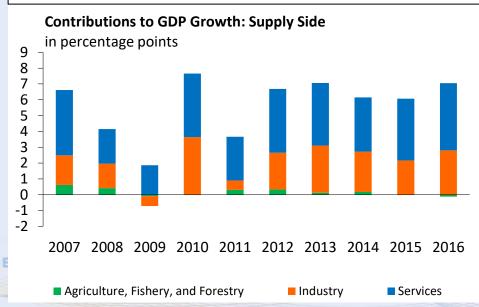
Real GDP Growth (%)



Demand-side drivers: Private consumption and investment



Supply-side drivers: Industry and services

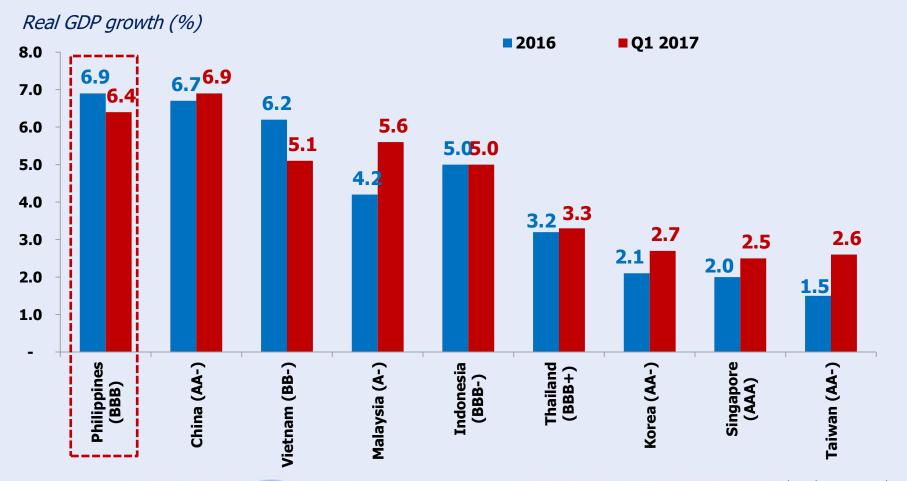


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Source: PSA

Domestic economy leading regional growth...

PH remains one of the fastest growing economies regionally and amongst similarly rated peers







Reshaping the NPL Story

Philippine Banking System: Lending Trends

(As of End-Period Indicated)

(Growth Rates/Ratios in Percent)





Reshaping the NPL Story

- 1997 Asian Financial Crisis relaxed underwriting standards led to mounting credit losses in the real estate sector
- Extraordinary intervention
 - New definition of NPL in 1999
 - Enactment of SPV laws
 - P154.5 billion unloaded



Sustaining the Credit Reform Agenda

- NPL definition, monitoring, reporting of its movement and aging
- Guidelines on Sound Credit Risk
 Management Practices
- Redefining Past Due Loans and Non-Performing Exposures

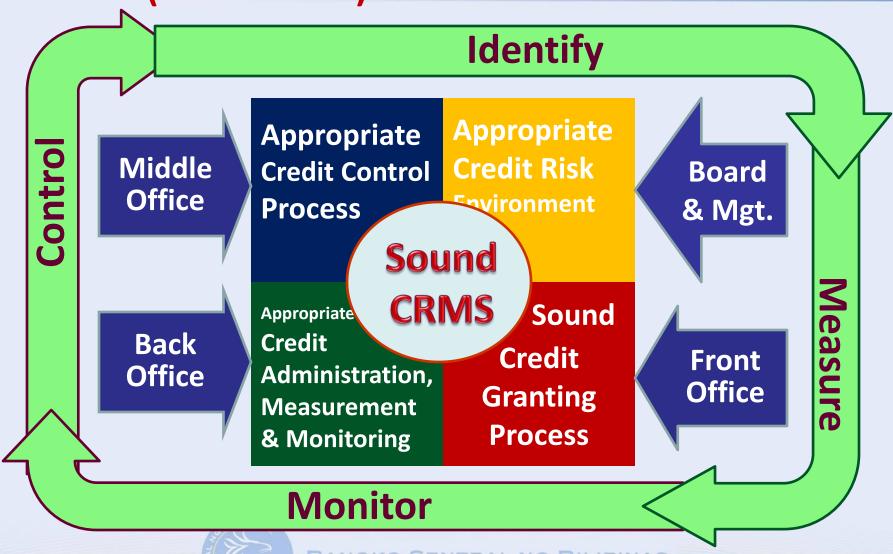


Circular No. 855

GUIDELINES ON SOUND CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



Guidelines on Sound Credit Risk Management Practices (Circular 855)



Key Highlights

- Credit Risk Strategy
 - Articulation of desired market segments and types of credit exposures
- Credit Risk Structure
- Credit Granting Criteria
- Credit Risk Rating
- Loan Loss methodology

Processes designed to:

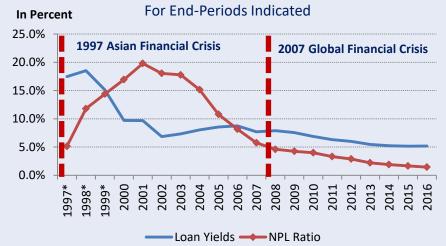
Understand client behavior in order to make sound credit decisions

Credit Criteria and Credit Rating/Grading System

- Sets the range of "acceptable borrowers"
- Should cover both the assessment of ability and willingness to pay
 - Source of payment primarily anchored on cash flow analysis; collateral only secondary consideration
 - However, cash flow analysis is not enough
- Banks are allowed and encouraged to innovate credit criteria and may use various sources of information to assess creditworthiness
- Credit rating important to differentiate risk and properly price loans

The Need for Credit Rating/Grading System

Universal and Commercial Banks: Loan Yield vs. NPL Trends



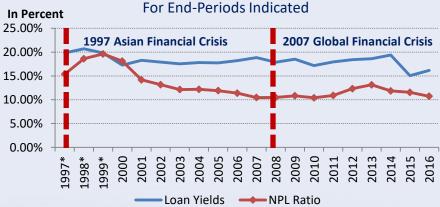
*Total interest income as proxy for loan yield

For End-Periods Indicated In Percent 25.0% 1997 Asian Financial Crisis 2007 Global Financial Crisis 20.0% 15.0% 10.0% 5.0% 0.0% 2008 2000 2003 2004 2005 2006 2009 2010 2013 1998* 2001 2007 2011 2012

Thrift Banks: Loan Yields vs. NPL Trends

Rural and Cooperative Banks: Loan Yields vs. NPL Trends

Loan Yields ——NPL Ratio





Provisioning and Allowance for Credit Losses

- How do banks measure credit risk?
- Allowance for Credit Losses estimation of expected credit losses (forward looking)
- Provisioning process is a key risk management tool that can help banks make better credit decisions:
 - Understanding credit behavior
 - Identifying target market
 - Define credit criteria including "acceptable borrowers"
 - pricing
- Recognizing appropriate provisions in a timely manner ensures true earnings and capital position
- Banks are required to develop own loan loss methodologies to measure expected losses

Circular No. 941

REDEFINING PAST DUE AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES



Purpose and Use of Common Definitions (BCBS Prudential Treatment of Problem Assets)

- Help banks properly assess credit risk and enhances early detection of deterioration of asset quality
- Enhances comparability and enables BSP and banks to better understand asset quality issues
- Provides benchmarks for use in supervisory asset quality monitoring and bank's internal credit ratings/classification

Past Due Loans

- Any principal/interest not paid on due date, total outstanding balance shall be past due the following day;
- Regardless of type of loan/credit or mode of payment



Cure Period

- Time period allowed borrowers to catch up on late payment without being considered past due
- Cure period recognizes late payments may not necessarily be due to financial difficulty and reflects management's tolerance of occasional payment delays
- Cure period policy must be credit-specific, based on verifiable collection experience and reasonable judgment
- Does not preclude timely adverse classification when material credit weaknesses developed
- Maximum of 30 days (rebuttable presumption of significant increase in credit risk
- Subject to regular review

Non-Performing Loans - Criteria

- Considered impaired under existing accounting standards,
- Classified as doubtful or loss or in litigation; or
- There is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any

Non-Performing Loans - Criteria

- When any principal and/or interest are unpaid <u>for</u> more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement;
- When restructured, except if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing,

Comparison Old vs. New

Mode of	New Policy		Old Policy	
Payment	Past Due (PD)	NPL	Past Due	NPL
Monthly	1 day after	NPL if	3 installments	Installments
Installment	contractual	IMPAIRED,	missed	unpaid for more
	due date*	etc.		than 90 days
Quaterly/		whether	1 Installment	PD for more
Semestral/		past due or	missed	than 30 days
Annual		not**		
At Maturity			Day after	
			maturity	
Daily/weekly/	1 day after contractual due date*		Arrears is 10% of	Upon past due
semi-monthly			O/S balance	
Microfinance			1 installment	Upon past due
*Rank has ontion to provide cure period if warranted				

^{*}Bank has option to provide cure period, if warranted.

^{**}All loans that are past due for more than 90 days are considered NPL.

Helping Banks Make Better Credit Decisions

CREDIT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

