

Banking Supervision and Examination in the Philippines

17 December 2007

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Outline

- Overview of the Philippine Financial System
- The Philippine Banking System
- Banking Supervision in the Philippines
- Concluding remarks



Overview of the Philippine financial system

- Bank-dominated
- Philippine financial supervisory agencies
 - Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - Insurance Commission (IC)
 - > Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC)

Overview of the Philippine financial system

Financial Sector Forum

- > Formed in July 2004
- > BSP, SEC, IC, and PDIC as members
- Cooperative effort without any legal mandate
- Not an integrated supervisory body
- Key objectives
 - Improvement of the supervision of financial conglomerates
 - Addressing regulatory grey areas
- Working groups: (1) supervision and regulatory policy,
 - (2) reporting and information exchange, and
 - (3) consumer protection



The Philippine banking system

- Banks differ according to capitalization and activities undertaken
 - Universal Banks (UBs) KBs + investment house activities, 100% ownership of financial allied undertakings
 - Commercial Banks (KBs) accept drafts, issue letters of credit, discount and negotiate evidences of indebtedness, accept deposits, buy/sell forex
 - Thrift Banks (TBs) accumulate savings, grant retail loans, finance homebuilding
 - > Rural Banks (RBs) accept deposits, expected to meet credit needs of farmers/fishermen/cooperatives/merchants
 - > Sustainable non-subsidized microfinance also undertaken by RBs and TBs and by KBs through wholesale funding



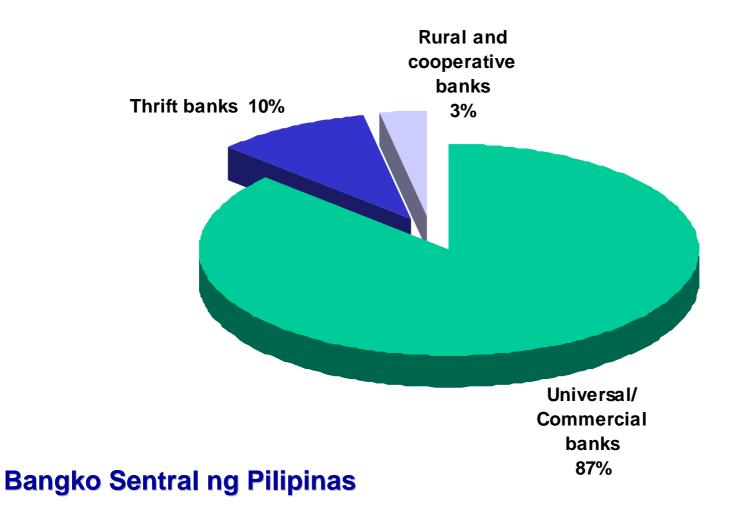
The Philippine banking system

The Philippine Banking System			
	Total Assets PhP Millions As of End-Sept. 2007	Physical Count As of End-November 2007	
All Banks	4,930.1	848	
Universal Banks (UBs)	3,539.1	16	
Commercial Banks (KBs)	764.4	22	
Thrift Banks (TBs)	477.9	82	
Rural/Cooperative Banks	148.7	728	



The Philippine banking system: Market Share

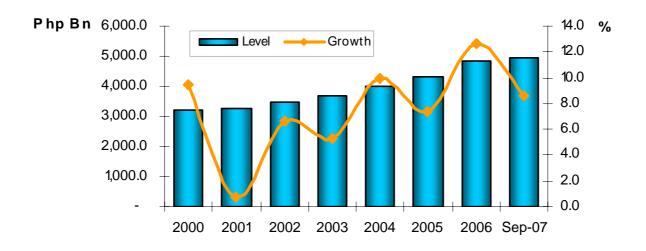
BANKING SYSTEM: ASSET SHARE BY CLASSIFICATION
As of End-Year 2006



The Philippine banking system: Asset Growth

BANKING SYSTEM: TOTAL ASSETS

As of End-Years 2000- 2006 and End-September 2007

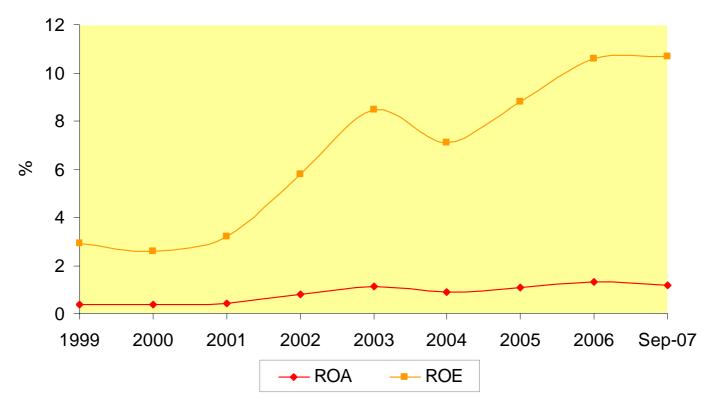


In PhP Bns	2005	2006	Sept.2007 ^{p/}
Total Assets	4,319.4	4,865.6	4,930.1
Loans, net	2,008.7	2,294.9	2,274.0
Deposits	2,970.7	3,497.6	3,515.5



The Philippine banking system: Profitability

BANKING SYSTEM: RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA)/ RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)
FY 1999- 2006 and for Nine Month Period Ended-30 September 2007





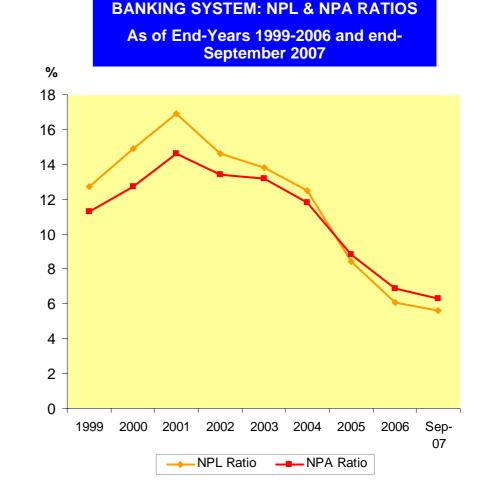
The Philippine banking system: NPA Clean-up

SPV Transactions

- Phase I P97 billion NPAs disposed
- Phase II of amended SPV Law^{1/}
 - Done deals P32.0 billion
 - Pending applications P10.9 billion worth of NPAs for sale to SPVs and dacion en pago

Joint venture arrangements

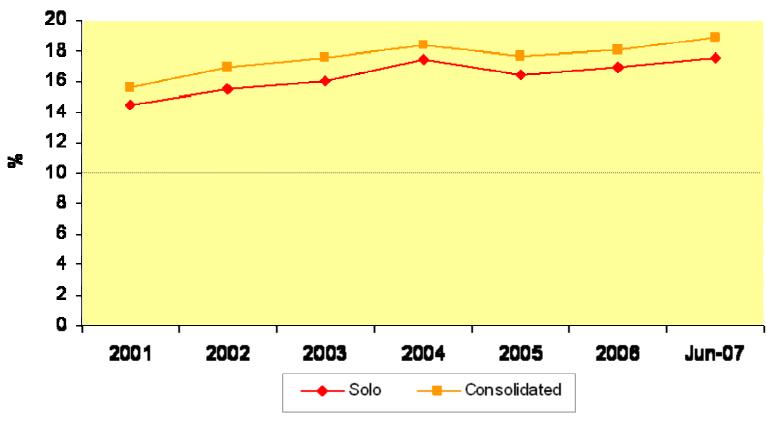
^{1/}Transactions as of 30 September 2007



The Philippine banking system: Solvency

BANKING SYSTEM: CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

As of End-Years 2001- 2006 and end-June 2007





- Legal Framework
 - R.A. No. 7653 (The New Central Bank Act, 1993) -Consolidated supervision
 - General Banking Law of 2000 Risk-based approach to supervision

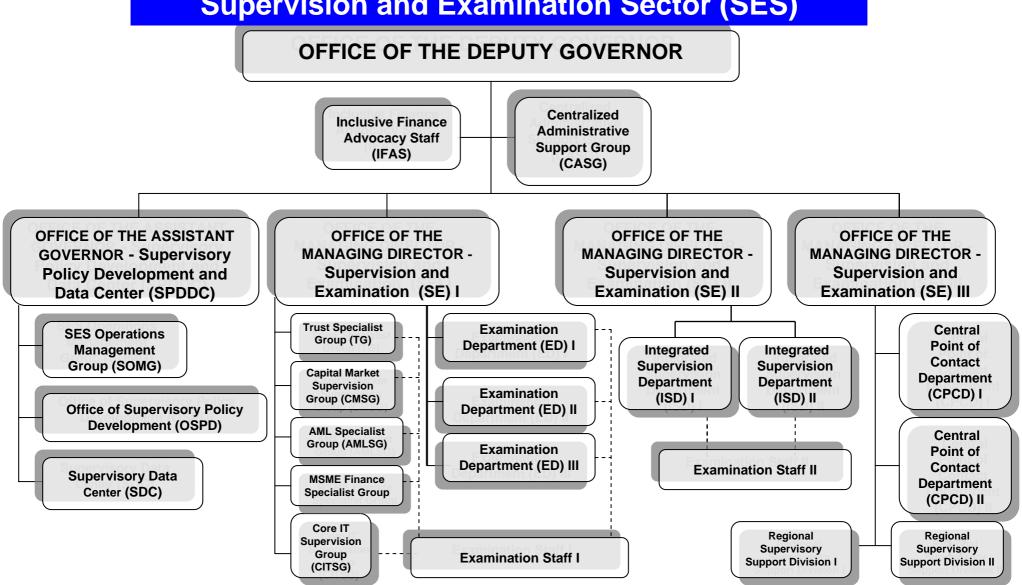
- Consolidated supervision
 - Driven by complex banking groups and mixed conglomerates
 - > Since 1998; accelerated implementation since 2005
- Risk-based approach to supervision
 - Driven by complexity of banking business
 - Gradual shift since 1997; accelerated implementation since 2005
 - Allows banks to take risks as long as these are ably managed, absorbed, and priced

- Internal requirements for the risk-based approach to supervision
 - Data collection and storage
 - Financial reporting package
 - Data Warehouse System
 - Informal arrangements with financial regulatory agencies
 - Overhaul of the examination/off-site monitoring processes
 - Report of Examination, CAMELS, Institutional Overview

- Internal requirements for the risk-based approach to supervision
 - Skill sets and training
 - In-house structured training program
 - External training programs
 - International certifications
 - Re-organization of the BSP Supervision and Examination Sector

Past Organizational Structure of the BSP Supervision and OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR **Examination Sector (SES)** OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT **GOVERNOR - Supervisory Policy Development and Data Center** (SPDDC) Office of Supervisory Policy **Development (OSPD)** Core IT Supervision **Supervisory Data Center** Group (SDC) (CITSG) OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR -OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR -Supervision and Examination (SE) I Supervision and Examination (SE) II **Supervision and Examination Supervision and Examination** Department (SED) III Department (SED) I **Supervision and Examination Supervision and Examination** Department (SED) II Department (SED) IV

New Organizational Structure of the BSP Supervision and Examination Sector (SES)



- Other supervisory tools
 - > Bank Performance Reports (BPR) system
 - Bank Early Warning System (EWS)
 - Examiner Resource Scheduling System (ERSS)

- Identified gaps in Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision (based on 2002 IMF assessment)
 - Legal protection for supervisors
 - > Formalization of information sharing and cooperation with local and foreign financial supervisory agencies
 - Conduct of consolidated supervision and bank examination
 - Framework for prompt corrective action and problem bank resolution
 - Appropriate standards for banks' risk management systems



- Developments in Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision
 - Legal protection for supervisors
 - included in proposed revisions to BSP Charter
 - > Formalization of information sharing and cooperation with local and foreign financial supervisory agencies
 - Information exchange and cooperation among local financial supervisors through the Financial Sector Forum (FSF)
 - 5 formal agreements with foreign financial supervisory agencies, negotiating with 7 others

- Developments in Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision
 - Conduct of consolidated supervision and bank examination
 - BSP-SES reorganization also intended to support consolidated supervision
 - One of proposed revisions to BSP Charter is the grant of authority to BSP to look into banks' non-allied subsidiaries and affiliates
 - Manual on Supervision and Examination of Banks revised through a TA with USAID
 - Development of a sustainable and relevant formal foundation training program for BSP examiners through a TA with First Initiative



- Developments in Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision
 - Framework for prompt corrective action and problem bank resolution
 - PCA framework reviewed and enhanced in 2006
 - Explicit criteria for placing banks under PCA and measures to be undertaken
 - Procedures already in place for financially distressed banks, but application is hampered by absence of coercive legal instruments
 - Proposed revisions to BSP Charter intended to give BSP more powers to effectively carry out problem bank resolution

- Developments in Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision
 - Appropriate standards for banks' risk management systems
 - The following supervisory guidelines on risk management have already been issued and implemented
 - Risk management of financial derivatives
 - Internal credit risk rating systems
 - > Market risk management
 - Liquidity risk management
 - > IT risk management
 - > Supervision by risk

- Adoption of international standards
 - Basel II adopted in July this year
 - Preparatory work: Active monitoring of developments, revisions/adjustments in local framework, capacity-building
 - Simple approaches adopted + Pillar 3 guidelines
 - Advanced approaches may be allowed by 2010; ICAAP guidelines under exposure to industry
 - Approach to home-host issues on approval work to be dictated by legal status of foreign bank entities
 - International accounting standards adopted since 2005
 - Supported by an external auditor accreditation system

- Enhancing corporate governance
 - Re-defined duties and responsibilities of bank's board of directors
 - Adoption of "fit and proper" standards for bank officers
- Strengthening anti-money laundering regulations
 - Customer identification requirements
 - KYC programs compliant with BCBS standards

- Developmental Initiatives
 - > Capital market development through:
 - contributions to foreign exchange liberalization
 - domestic bond and derivatives market development
 - payments systems upgrade
 - Enhanced access to banking services by the poor through:
 - sustainable microfinance practices of banks
 - innovative deployment of mobile banking services
 - Financial literacy
 - Legislative advocacies

Concluding remarks

- Supervision of banks in the Philippines has gone a long way in the last 10 years
- Despite the limits set by the existing legal framework, the BSP continues to upgrade its supervision and examination approaches in line with internationally accepted standards
- The BSP also strives to improve banking practices through the issuance of relevant regulations
- However, critical changes to the BSP Charter are necessary to achieve further improvements in the practice of banking supervision in the Philippines



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