

OFG BANCORP
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-12647

OFG Bancorp

Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, IRS Employer Identification No. 66-0538893

Principal Executive Offices:

254 Muñoz Rivera Avenue

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918

Telephone Number: (787) 771-6800

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

44,572,219 common shares (\$1.00 par value per share) outstanding as of April 30, 2015

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may relate to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of OFG Bancorp (“we,” “our,” “us” or the “Company”), including, but not limited to, statements with respect to the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, delinquency trends, market risk and the impact of interest rate changes, capital markets conditions, capital adequacy and liquidity, and the effect of legal proceedings and new accounting standards on the Company’s financial condition and results of operations. All statements contained herein that are not clearly historical in nature are forward-looking, and the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continues,” “expect,” “estimate,” “intend,” “project” and similar expressions and future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “would,” “should,” “could,” “might,” “can,” “may,” or similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates and assumptions by management that are difficult to predict. Various factors, some of which by their nature are beyond the Company’s control, could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to:

- the rate of growth in the economy and employment levels, as well as general business and economic conditions;
- changes in interest rates, as well as the magnitude of such changes;
- the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies;
- a credit default or potential restructuring by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its agencies, municipalities or instrumentalities;
- changes in federal bank regulatory and supervisory policies, including required levels of capital;
- the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) on the Company’s businesses, business practices and cost of operations;
- the relative strength or weakness of the consumer and commercial credit sectors and of the real estate market in Puerto Rico;
- the performance of the securities markets;
- competition in the financial services industry;
- additional Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) assessments; and
- possible legislative, tax or regulatory changes.

Other possible events or factors that could cause results or performance to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements include the following: negative economic conditions that adversely affect the general economy, housing prices, the job market, consumer confidence and spending habits which may affect, among other things, the level of non-performing assets, charge-offs and provision expense; changes in interest rates and market liquidity which may reduce interest margins, impact funding sources and affect the ability to originate and distribute financial products in the primary and secondary markets; adverse movements and volatility in debt and equity capital markets; changes in market rates and prices which may adversely impact the value of financial assets and liabilities; liabilities resulting from litigation and regulatory investigations; changes in accounting standards, rules and interpretations; increased competition; the Company's ability to grow its core businesses; decisions to downsize, sell or close units or otherwise change the Company's business mix; and management's ability to identify and manage these and other risks.

All forward-looking statements included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q are based upon information available to the Company as of the date of this report, and other than as required by law, including the requirements of applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any such forward-looking statements to reflect occurrences or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AS OF MARCH 31, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014

		March 31,		December 31,	
		2015		2014	
		(In thousands)			
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Cash and due from banks	\$	672,744	\$	568,752	
Money market investments		6,158		4,675	
Total cash and cash equivalents		678,902		573,427	
Restricted cash		15,406		8,407	
Investments:					
Trading securities, at fair value, with amortized cost of \$1,327 (December 31, 2014 - \$2,419)		964		1,594	
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value, with amortized cost of \$1,092,040 (December 31, 2014 - \$1,187,679)		1,125,702		1,216,538	
Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost, with fair value of \$175,856 (December 31, 2014 - \$164,154)		172,847		162,752	
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock, at cost		21,148		21,169	
Other investments		3		3	
Total investments		1,320,664		1,402,056	
Loans:					
Mortgage loans held-for-sale, at lower of cost or fair value		23,464		14,539	
Non-covered loans, net of allowance for loan and lease losses of \$96,375 (December 31, 2014 - \$69,517)		4,443,308		4,513,196	
Covered loans, net of allowance for loan and lease losses of \$70,651 (December 31, 2014 - \$64,245)		257,807		298,911	
Total loans, net		4,724,579		4,826,646	
Other assets:					
FDIC indemnification asset		75,221		97,378	
Foreclosed real estate covered under shared-loss agreements with the FDIC		48,461		47,514	
Foreclosed real estate not covered under shared-loss agreements with the FDIC		46,106		48,147	
Accrued interest receivable		19,594		21,345	
Deferred tax asset, net		121,930		108,708	

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Premises and equipment, net			78,745			80,599
Customers' liability on acceptances			21,848			17,989
Servicing assets			12,164			13,992
Derivative assets			6,211			8,107
Goodwill			86,069			86,069
Other assets			108,256			108,725
Total assets		\$	7,364,156		\$	7,449,109
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Deposits:						
Demand deposits		\$	2,025,291			1,997,108
Savings accounts			1,431,603			1,385,824
Time deposits			1,437,339			1,541,474
Total deposits			4,894,233			4,924,406
Borrowings:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase			927,168			980,087
Advances from FHLB			333,857			334,331
Subordinated capital notes			101,846			101,584
Other borrowings			1,740			4,004
Total borrowings			1,364,611			1,420,006
Other liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities			11,113			11,221
Acceptances executed and outstanding			21,848			17,989
Accrued expenses and other liabilities			135,972			133,290
Total liabilities			6,427,777			6,506,912
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 20)						
Stockholders' equity:						
Preferred stock; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,340,000 shares of Series A, 1,380,000 shares of Series B, and 960,000 shares of Series D issued and outstanding, (December 31, 2014 - 1,340,000; 1,380,000; and 960,000) \$25 liquidation value			92,000			92,000
84,000 shares of Series C issued and outstanding (December 31, 2014 - 84,000); \$1,000 liquidation value			84,000			84,000
Common stock, \$1 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 52,625,869 shares issued: 44,664,693 shares outstanding (December 31, 2014 - 52,625,869; 44,613,615)			52,626			52,626
Additional paid-in capital			539,222			539,311
Legal surplus			70,097			70,467
Retained earnings			170,605			181,152
Treasury stock, at cost, 7,961,176 shares (December 31, 2014 - 8,012,254 shares)			(96,495)			(97,070)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of			24,324			19,711

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tax of \$692 (December 31, 2014 \$447)						
Total stockholders' equity			936,379			942,197
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		\$	7,364,156		\$	7,449,109
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.						

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OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

	March 31,			
	2015			2014
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income:				
Non-covered loans	\$	81,979	\$	85,243
Covered loans		15,504		23,388
Total interest income from loans		97,483		108,631
Mortgage-backed securities		8,590		12,417
Investment securities and other		928		2,026
Total interest income		107,001		123,074
Interest expense:				
Deposits		7,104		8,978
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		7,164		7,411
Advances from FHLB and other borrowings		2,235		2,295
Subordinated capital notes		863		992
Total interest expense		17,366		19,676
Net interest income		89,635		103,398
Provision for non-covered loan and lease losses		37,384		10,062
Provision for covered loan and lease losses, net		4,809		1,629
Total provision for loan and lease losses		42,193		11,691
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses		47,442		91,707
Non-interest income:				
Banking service revenue		10,205		10,557
Wealth management revenue		7,155		6,867
Mortgage banking activities		1,863		1,695
Total banking and financial service revenues		19,223		19,119
FDIC shared-loss expense, net:				
FDIC indemnification asset expense		(12,221)		(17,622)
Change in true-up payment obligation		(863)		(865)
		(13,084)		(18,487)
Net gain (loss) on:				
Sale of securities		2,572		4,366
Derivatives		(90)		(223)
Other non-interest (loss) income		(1,740)		454

Total non-interest income, net		6,881		5,229
Non-interest expense:				
Compensation and employee benefits		20,180		21,787
Professional and service fees		4,181		4,206
Occupancy and equipment		8,636		8,309
Insurance		1,953		2,074
Electronic banking charges		5,367		4,652
Information technology expenses		1,454		1,815
Advertising, business promotion, and strategic initiatives		1,629		1,781
Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses		5,447		6,387
Loan servicing and clearing expenses		2,353		2,060
Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes		1,479		3,735
Communication		691		957
Printing, postage, stationary and supplies		637		554
Director and investor relations		294		251
Other		2,031		2,836
Total non-interest expense		56,332		61,404
(Loss) income before income taxes		(2,009)		35,532
Income tax expense		979		11,785
Net (loss) income		(2,988)		23,747
Less: dividends on preferred stock		(3,465)		(3,465)
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$	(6,453)	\$	20,282
(Loss) earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$	(0.14)	\$	0.45
Diluted	\$	(0.14)	\$	0.42
Average common shares outstanding and equivalents		51,977		52,598
Cash dividends per share of common stock	\$	0.10	\$	0.08
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.				

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Net (loss) income	\$	(2,988)	\$	23,747
Other comprehensive income before tax:				
Unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale		7,375		9,563
Realized gain on investment securities included in net income		(2,572)		(4,366)
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges		55		378
Other comprehensive income before taxes		4,858		5,575
Income tax effect		(245)		(744)
Other comprehensive income after taxes		4,613		4,831
Comprehensive income	\$	1,625	\$	28,578
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.				

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Preferred stock:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	176,000	\$	176,000
Balance at end of period		176,000		176,000
Common stock:				
Balance at beginning of period		52,626		52,707
Exercised stock options		-		7
Balance at end of period		52,626		52,714
Additional paid-in capital:				
Balance at beginning of period		539,311		538,071
Stock-based compensation expense		347		439
Exercised stock options		-		71
Lapsed restricted stock units		(436)		(294)
Balance at end of period		539,222		538,287
Legal surplus:				
Balance at beginning of period		70,467		61,957
Transfer (to) from retained earnings		(370)		2,335
Balance at end of period		70,097		64,292
Retained earnings:				
Balance at beginning of period		181,152		133,629
Net (loss) income		(2,988)		23,747
Cash dividends declared on common stock		(4,464)		(3,657)
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock		(3,465)		(3,465)
Transfer from (to) legal surplus		370		(2,335)
Balance at end of period		170,605		147,919
Treasury stock:				
Balance at beginning of period		(97,070)		(80,642)
Stock repurchased		-		(10,393)
Lapsed restricted stock units		575		292
Balance at end of period		(96,495)		(90,743)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Balance at beginning of period		19,711		3,191
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		4,613		4,831

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Balance at end of period		24,324			8,022
Total stockholders' equity	\$	936,379		\$	896,491
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.					

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OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net (loss) income	\$	(2,988)	\$	23,747
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Amortization of deferred loan origination fees, net of costs		860		601
Amortization of fair value premiums, net of discounts, on acquired loans		2,295		3,634
Amortization of investment securities premiums, net of accretion of discounts		2,500		412
Amortization of core deposit and customer relationship intangibles		476		542
Amortization of fair value premiums on acquired deposits		346		1,897
FDIC shared-loss expense, net		13,084		18,487
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment		2,714		2,399
Deferred income tax expense (benefit), net		(613)		(826)
Provision for covered and non-covered loan and lease losses, net		42,193		11,691
Stock-based compensation		347		439
(Gain) loss on:				
Sale of securities		(2,572)		(4,366)
Sale of mortgage loans held-for-sale		(1,258)		(1,242)
Derivatives		(18)		478
Foreclosed real estate		(567)		1,500
Sale of other repossessed assets		2,148		1,973
Sale of premises and equipment		4		(2)
Originations of loans held-for-sale		(54,615)		(50,843)
Proceeds from sale of loans held-for-sale		22,613		24,653
Net (increase) decrease in:				
Trading securities		630		(41)
Accrued interest receivable		1,751		(235)
Servicing assets		1,828		(169)

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Other assets		(801)			4,935
Net increase (decrease) in:					
Accrued interest on deposits and borrowings		(765)			(1,382)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		4,573			2,362
Net cash provided by operating activities		34,165			40,644
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchases of:					
Investment securities available-for-sale		(948)			(127,373)
Investment securities held-to-maturity		(14,221)			-
FHLB stock		-			(48,600)
Maturities and redemptions of:					
Investment securities available-for-sale		55,605			153,340
Investment securities held-to-maturity		3,925			-
FHLB stock		21			48,620
Proceeds from sales of:					
Investment securities available-for-sale		67,075			139,152
Foreclosed real estate and other repossessed assets		15,635			13,392
Premises and equipment		-			10
Origination and purchase of loans, excluding loans held-for-sale		(184,834)			(161,182)
Principal repayment of loans, including covered loans		228,993			141,118
Reimbursements from the FDIC on shared-loss agreements		15,462			8,236
Additions to premises and equipment		(864)			(2,532)
Net change in securities purchased under agreements to resell		-			60,000
Net change in restricted cash		(6,999)			67,029
Net cash provided by investing activities		178,850			291,210

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014 – (Continued)

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in:				
Deposits		(44,468)		(79,572)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		(52,816)		(255,000)
FHLB advances, federal funds purchased, and other borrowings		(2,728)		23,311
Subordinated capital notes		262		394
Exercise of stock options and restricted units lapsed, net		139		76
Purchase of treasury stock		-		(10,393)
Termination of derivative instruments		-		(181)
Dividends paid on preferred stock		(3,465)		(3,465)
Dividends paid on common stock		(4,464)		(3,657)
Net cash used in financing activities		(107,540)		(328,487)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		105,475		3,367
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		573,427		621,269
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	678,902	\$	624,636
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure and Schedule of Non-cash Activities:				
Interest paid	\$	17,893	\$	22,620
Mortgage loans securitized into mortgage-backed securities	\$	25,820	\$	23,228
Transfer from loans to foreclosed real estate and other repossessed assets	\$	13,618	\$	25,106
Reclassification of loans held-for-investment portfolio to held-for-sale portfolio	\$	1,485	\$	1,747
Reclassification of loans held-for-sale portfolio to held-for-investment portfolio	\$	-	\$	33,125
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.				

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION, CONSOLIDATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Nature of Operations

OFG Bancorp (the “Company”) is a publicly-owned financial holding company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Company operates through various subsidiaries including, a commercial bank, Oriental Bank (or the “Bank”), a securities broker-dealer, Oriental Financial Services Corp. (“Oriental Financial Services”), an insurance agency, Oriental Insurance, Inc. (“Oriental Insurance”) and a retirement plan administrator, Oriental Pension Consultants, Inc. (“OPC”), formerly known as Caribbean Pension Consultants, Inc.. Through these subsidiaries and their respective divisions, the Company provides a wide range of banking and financial services such as commercial, consumer and mortgage lending, auto loans, financial planning, insurance sales, money management and investment banking and brokerage services, as well as corporate and individual trust services.

On April 30, 2010, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain deposits and other liabilities of Eurobank, a Puerto Rico commercial bank, in an FDIC-assisted acquisition. On December 18, 2012, the Company acquired a group of Puerto Rico based entities that included Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Puerto Rico (“BBVAPR”), a Puerto Rico commercial bank, as well as a securities broker-dealer and an insurance agency, which is referred to herein as the “BBVAPR Acquisition.” The businesses acquired in these acquisitions have been integrated with the Company’s existing business.

Recent Accounting Developments

In January 2015, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (“FASB”) issued a standard that simplifies income statement presentation by eliminating the concept of extraordinary items from U.S. GAAP. However, the new guidance does not affect current presentation and disclosure requirements for material events or transactions that are unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Companies also will continue to evaluate whether items are unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence when estimating the annual effective tax rate for interim reporting purposes. For all entities, this standard is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with earlier adoption permitted. The adoption of this standard will have no material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Other than the accounting pronouncement disclosed above, there was no other new accounting pronouncement issued during the first quarter of 2015 that could have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, operating results or financials statement disclosures.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 2 – RESTRICTED CASH**

The following table includes the composition of the Company's restricted cash:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Cash pledged as collateral to other financial institutions to secure:				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	7,000	\$	-
Derivatives		2,980		2,980
Obligations under agreement of loans sold with recourse		5,426		5,427
	\$	15,406	\$	8,407

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, OIB and Oriental Overseas, each, held unencumbered certificates of deposit in the amount of \$300 thousand as the legal reserve required for international banking entities under Puerto Rico law. Each certificate of deposit cannot be withdrawn by OIB or Oriental Overseas without prior written approval of the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions ("OCFI").

The Company delivers cash as collateral to meet margin calls for some long term securities sold under agreements to repurchase. At March 31, 2015, the Company had cash pledged as collateral for securities sold under agreements to repurchase amounting to \$7.0 million. At December 31, 2014, there was no cash pledged as collateral.

As part of its derivative activities, the Company has entered into collateral agreements with certain financial counterparties. At both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had delivered \$3.0 million of cash as collateral for such derivatives activities.

As part of the BBVA Acquisition, the Company assumed a contract with FNMA which required collateral to guarantee the repurchase, if necessary, of loans sold with recourse. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company delivered as collateral cash amounting to \$5.4 million.

The Company's bank subsidiary, Oriental Bank, is required by Puerto Rico law to maintain average weekly reserve balances to cover government demand deposits. The amount of those minimum average reserve balances for the week

that covered March 31, 2015 was \$149.3 million (December 31, 2014 - \$141.5 million). As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Bank complied with the requirement. Cash and due from bank as well as other short-term, highly liquid securities are used to cover the required average reserve balances.

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Money Market Investments

The Company considers as cash equivalents all money market instruments that are not pledged and that have maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, money market instruments included as part of cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$6.2 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Investment Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, fair value, and weighted average yield of the securities owned by the Company at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	March 31, 2015						Weighted Average Yield
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value			
	(In thousands)						
Available-for-sale							
Mortgage-backed securities							
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 888,723	\$ 40,112	\$ 226	\$ 928,609		3.06%	
GNMA certificates	4,086	290	-	4,376		4.99%	
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	168,607	214	1,992	166,829		1.82%	
Total mortgage-backed securities	1,061,416	40,616	2,218	1,099,814		2.87%	
Investment securities							
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	6,678	35	-	6,713		1.34%	
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions	20,963	-	4,941	16,022		5.41%	
Other debt securities	2,983	170	-	3,153		2.99%	
Total investment securities	30,624	205	4,941	25,888		4.29%	
Total securities available for sale	\$ 1,092,040	\$ 40,821	\$ 7,159	\$ 1,125,702		2.91%	
Held-to-maturity							
Mortgage-backed securities							
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	172,847	3,014	5	175,856		2.42%	
Total	\$ 1,264,887	\$ 43,835	\$ 7,164	\$ 1,301,558		2.84%	

	December 31, 2014							
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Fair		Weighted		
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value		Average	Yield	
	(In thousands)							
Available-for-sale								
Mortgage-backed securities								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 972,836	\$ 37,876	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,009,509		3.12%		
GNMA certificates	4,473	288	8	4,753		4.94%		
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	179,146	136	3,153	176,129		1.81%		
Total mortgage-backed securities	1,156,455	38,300	4,364	1,190,391		2.92%		
Investment securities								
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	7,148	33	-	7,181		1.34%		
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities	20,939	-	5,267	15,672		5.41%		
Other debt securities	3,137	157	-	3,294		2.95%		
Total investment securities	31,224	190	5,267	26,147		4.23%		
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,187,679	\$ 38,490	\$ 9,631	\$ 1,216,538		2.96%		
Held-to-maturity								
Mortgage-backed securities								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	162,752	1,402	-	164,154		2.48%		
Total	\$ 1,350,431	\$ 39,892	\$ 9,631	\$ 1,380,692		2.90%		

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of the Company's investment securities at March 31, 2015, by contractual maturity, are shown in the next table. Securities not due on a single contractual maturity date, such as collateralized mortgage obligations, are classified in the period of final contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	March 31, 2015							
	Available-for-sale				Held-to-maturity			
	Amortized Cost		Fair Value		Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
	(In thousands)				(In thousands)			
Mortgage-backed securities								
Due after 5 to 10 years								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$	19,651	\$	20,106	\$	-	\$	-
Total due after 5 to 10 years		19,651		20,106		-		-
Due after 10 years								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		869,072		908,503		172,847		175,856
GNMA certificates		4,086		4,376		-		-
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		168,607		166,829		-		-
Total due after 10 years		1,041,765		1,079,708		172,847		175,856
Total mortgage-backed securities		1,061,416		1,099,814		172,847		175,856
Investment securities								
Due from 1 to 5 years								
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		10,497		9,068		-		-
Total due from 1 to 5 years		10,497		9,068		-		-
Due after 5 to 10 years								
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies		6,678		6,713		-		-
Total due after 5 to 10 years		6,678		6,713		-		-
Due after 10 years								
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		10,466		6,954		-		-

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Other debt securities		2,983		3,153		-		-
Total due after 10 years		13,449		10,107		-		-
Total investment securities		30,624		25,888		-		-
Total securities available-for-sale	\$	1,092,040	\$	1,125,702	\$	172,847	\$	175,856

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The Company, as part of its asset/liability management, may purchase U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. government-sponsored agency discount notes close to their maturities as alternatives to cash deposits at correspondent banks or as a short term vehicle to reinvest the proceeds of sale transactions until investment securities with attractive yields can be purchased. During the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, the Company sold \$26.8 million and \$24.0 million, respectively, of available-for-sale Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) certificates that were sold as part of its recurring mortgage loan origination and securitization activities. These sales did not realize any gains or losses during such period.

The table below presents the gross realized gains by category for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2015							
			Book Value		Gross		Gross	
Description	Sale Price		at Sale		Gains		Losses	
	(In thousands)							
Sale of securities available-for-sale								
Mortgage-backed securities								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 40,307		\$ 37,735		\$ 2,572		\$ -	
GNMA certificates	26,768		26,768		-		-	
Total	\$ 67,075		\$ 64,503		\$ 2,572		\$ -	

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2014							
			Book Value		Gross		Gross	
Description	Sale Price		at Sale		Gains		Losses	
	(In thousands)							
Sale of securities available-for-sale								
Mortgage-backed securities								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 115,159		\$ 110,792		\$ 4,366		\$ -	
GNMA certificates	23,993		23,993		-		-	
Total	139,152		134,785		4,366		-	

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

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The following tables show the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value of investment securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	March 31, 2015							
	12 months or more							
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair			
	Cost		Loss		Value			
	(In thousands)							
Securities available-for-sale								
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	\$	121,308	\$	1,992	\$		119,316	
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		20,963		4,941			16,022	
	\$	142,271	\$	6,933	\$		135,338	
	Less than 12 months							
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair			
	Cost		Loss		Value			
	(In thousands)							
Securities available-for-sale								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$	73,069	\$	226	\$		72,842	
Securities held-to-maturity								
FNMA and FHLMC Certificates		7,833		5			7,829	
	\$	80,902	\$	231	\$		80,671	
	Total							
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair			
	Cost		Loss		Value			
	(In thousands)							
Securities available-for-sale								
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	\$	121,308	\$	1,992	\$		119,316	
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		73,069		226			72,842	
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		20,963		4,941			16,022	
		215,340		7,159			208,180	
Securities held-to-maturity								
FNMA and FHLMC Certificates		7,833		5			7,829	
	\$	223,173	\$	7,164	\$		216,009	

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	December 31, 2014						
	12 months or more						
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair		
	Cost		Loss		Value		
	(In thousands)						
Securities available-for-sale							
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions	\$	20,939	\$	5,267	\$		15,672
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		143,928		3,086			140,842
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		113,376		1,172			112,204
GNMA certificates		77		8			69
	\$	278,320	\$	9,533	\$		268,787
	Less than 12 months						
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair		
	Cost		Loss		Value		
	(In thousands)						
Securities available-for-sale							
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		15,172		67			15,105
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		63,736		31			63,705
	\$	78,908	\$	98	\$		78,810
	Total						
	Amortized		Unrealized		Fair		
	Cost		Loss		Value		
	(In thousands)						
Securities available-for-sale							
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		159,100		3,153			155,947
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		177,112		1,203			175,909
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		20,939		5,267			15,672
GNMA certificates		77		8			69
	\$	357,228	\$	9,631	\$		347,597

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The Company performs valuations of the investment securities on a monthly basis. Moreover, the Company conducts quarterly reviews to identify and evaluate each investment in an unrealized loss position for other-than-temporary impairment. Any portion of a decline in value associated with credit loss is recognized in income with the remaining noncredit-related component recognized in other comprehensive income. A credit loss is determined by assessing whether the amortized cost basis of the security will be recovered by comparing the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security, discounted at the rate equal to the yield used to accrete current and prospective beneficial interest for the security. The shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis is considered to be the “credit loss.” Other-than-temporary impairment analysis is based on estimates that depend on market conditions and are subject to further change over time. In addition, while the Company believes that the methodology used to value these exposures is reasonable, the methodology is subject to continuing refinement, including those made as a result of market developments. Consequently, it is reasonably possible that changes in estimates or conditions could result in the need to recognize additional other-than-temporary impairment charges in the future.

Most of the investments (\$202.2 million, amortized cost, or 91%) with an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 consist of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or U.S. government-sponsored agencies, all of which are highly liquid securities that have a large and efficient secondary market. Their aggregate losses and their variability from period to period are the result of changes in market conditions, and not due to the repayment capacity or creditworthiness of the issuers or guarantors of such securities.

The remaining investments (\$21.0 million, amortized cost, or 9%) with an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 consist of obligations issued or guaranteed by the government of Puerto Rico and its political subdivisions or instrumentalities. The decline in the market value of these securities is mainly attributed to an increase in volatility as a result of changes in market conditions that reflect the significant economic and fiscal challenges that Puerto Rico is facing, including a protracted economic recession, sizable government debt-service obligations and structural budget deficits, high unemployment and a shrinking population. Moreover, the negative rating decisions taken by the credit rating agencies have affected the market value and liquidity of these securities.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company applied a discounted cash flow analysis to the Puerto Rico government bonds to calculate the cash flows expected to be collected and determine if any portion of the decline in market value of these investments was considered an other-than-temporary impairment. The analysis derives an estimate of value based on the present value of risk-adjusted future cash flows of the underlying investments, and included the following components:

- The contractual future cash flows of the bonds are projected based on the key terms as set forth in the official statements for each investment. Such key terms include among others the interest rate, amortization schedule, if any, and maturity date.

- The risk-adjusted cash flows are calculated based on a monthly default probability and recovery rate assumptions based on the credit rating of each investment. Constant monthly default rates are assumed throughout the life of the bonds which are based on the respective security's credit rating as of the date of the analysis.
- The adjusted future cash flows are then discounted at the original effective yield of each investment based on the purchase price and expected risk-adjusted future cash flows as of the purchase date of each investment.

The discounted cash flow analysis for the investments showed a cumulative default probability at maturity in the range of 4.930% to 30.733%, thus reflecting that it is more likely than not that the bonds will not default at all during their remaining terms (range between 69.267% and 95.07%). Based on this analysis, the Company determined that it is more likely than not that it will recover all interest and principal invested in the Puerto Rico government bonds and is therefore not required to recognize a credit loss as of March 31, 2015.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 4 - LOANS

The Company's loan portfolio is composed of covered loans and non-covered loans. Covered loans are subject to loss sharing agreements with the FDIC and non-covered loans are not subject to FDIC loss sharing agreements. The risks of covered loans are different from the risks of non-covered loans because of the loss protection provided by the FDIC to covered loans. Loans acquired in the BBVAPR Acquisition are included as non-covered loans in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition. Non-covered loans are further subdivided between originated and other loans, acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium), and acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 (loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those by analogy).

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was as follows:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Non-covered loans:				
Originated and other loans and leases held for investment:				
Mortgage	\$	789,545	\$	791,751
Commercial		1,324,904		1,289,732
Consumer		193,658		186,760
Auto and leasing		601,963		575,582
		2,910,070		2,843,825
Acquired loans:				
Accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)				
Commercial		9,506		12,675
Consumer		42,922		45,344
Auto		162,194		184,782
		214,622		242,801
Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those by analogy)				
Mortgage		645,918		656,122
Commercial		423,989		452,201
Construction		95,820		106,361

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Consumer		23,841		29,888
Auto		220,990		247,233
		1,410,558		1,491,805
		4,535,250		4,578,431
Deferred loan cost , net		4,433		4,282
Loans receivable		4,539,683		4,582,713
Allowance for loan and lease losses on non-covered loans		(96,375)		(69,517)
Loans receivable, net		4,443,308		4,513,196
Mortgage loans held-for-sale		23,464		14,539
Total non-covered loans, net		4,466,772		4,527,735
Covered loans:				
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties		115,745		117,171
Construction and development secured by 1-4 family residential properties		17,932		19,562
Commercial and other construction		190,734		221,917
Consumer		4,047		4,506
Total covered loans		328,458		363,156
Allowance for loan and lease losses on covered loans		(70,651)		(64,245)
Total covered loans, net		257,807		298,911
Total loans, net	\$	4,724,579	\$	4,826,646

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

*Non-covered Loans*Originated and Other Loans and Leases Held for Investment

The Company's originated and other loans held for investment are encompassed within four portfolio segments: mortgage, commercial, consumer, and auto and leasing.

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in gross originated and other loans held for investment as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 by class of loans. Mortgage loans past due included delinquent loans in the GNMA buy-back option program. Servicers of loans underlying GNMA mortgage-backed securities must report as their own assets the defaulted loans that they have the option (but not the obligation) to repurchase, even when they elect not to exercise that option.

	March 31, 2015							
								Loans 90+
								Days Past
								Due and
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past				Still
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Due	Current	Total Loans		Accruing
	(In thousands)							
Mortgage								
Traditional (by origination year):								
Up to the year 2002	\$ 5,085	\$ 1,797	\$ 3,240	\$ 10,122	\$ 52,783	\$ 62,905	\$	76
Years 2003 and 2004	9,000	4,104	5,996	19,100	87,653	106,753		-
Year 2005	4,243	2,354	4,293	10,890	48,138	59,028		-
Year 2006	5,338	3,097	8,393	16,828	66,813	83,641		460
Years 2007, 2008								
and 2009	2,611	3,510	11,794	17,915	78,220	96,135		1,771

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

March 31, 2015											
											Loans 90+
											Days Past
											Due and
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past							Still
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing				
(In thousands)											
Consumer											
Credit cards	323	139	366	828	18,268	19,096	-				
Overdrafts	17	-	-	17	290	307	-				
Personal lines of credit	33	52	89	174	1,882	2,056	-				
Personal loans	2,176	949	795	3,920	152,051	155,971	-				
Cash collateral personal loans	252	16	-	268	15,960	16,228	-				
	2,801	1,156	1,250	5,207	188,451	193,658	-				
Auto and leasing	51,167	13,120	7,195	71,482	530,481	601,963	-				
Total	\$ 93,414	\$ 42,343	\$ 114,505	\$ 250,262	\$ 2,659,808	\$ 2,910,070	\$ 6,632				

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	December 31, 2014							
								Loans 90+
								Days Past
								Due and
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past				Still
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing	
	(In thousands)							
Mortgage								
Traditional (by origination year):								
Up to the year 2002	\$ 4,128	\$ 3,157	\$ 4,395	\$ 11,680	\$ 54,064	\$ 65,744	\$ 134	
Years 2003 and 2004	10,484	4,735	6,489	21,708	87,961	109,669	-	
Year 2005	3,824	2,205	4,454	10,483	49,989	60,472	-	
Year 2006	5,706	3,298	8,667	17,671	67,879	85,550	89	
Years 2007, 2008 and 2009	5,283	1,809	7,646	14,738	78,751	93,489	-	
Years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014	3,684	2,992	6,900	13,576	190,848	204,424	365	
	33,109	18,196	38,551	89,856	529,492	619,348	588	
Non-traditional	1,477	584	3,223	5,284	30,916	36,200	-	
Loss mitigation program	8,199	7,106	14,114	29,419	64,024	93,443	2,766	
	42,785	25,886	55,888	124,559	624,432	748,991	3,354	
Home equity secured personal loans	-	-	-	-	517	517	-	
GNMA's buy-back option program	-	-	42,243	42,243	-	42,243	-	
	42,785	25,886	98,131	166,802	624,949	791,751	3,354	

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Commercial												
Commercial secured by real estate:												
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,076	133,076	-	-	-
Institutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,611	36,611	-	-	-
Middle market	-	645	396	1,041	-	-	-	163,009	164,050	-	-	-
Retail	330	561	7,275	8,166	-	-	-	167,462	175,628	-	-	-
Floor plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,628	12,628	-	-	-
	330	1,206	7,671	9,207	-	-	-	514,436	523,643	-	-	-
Other commercial and industrial:												
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,746	63,746	-	-	-
Institutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478,935	478,935	-	-	-
Middle market	-	-	618	618	-	-	-	91,716	92,334	-	-	-
Retail	866	412	1,061	2,339	-	-	-	87,832	90,171	-	-	-
Floor plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,903	40,903	-	-	-
	866	412	1,679	2,957	-	-	-	763,132	766,089	-	-	-
	1,196	1,618	9,350	12,164	-	-	-	1,277,568	1,289,732	-	-	-

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	December 31, 2014												
													Loans 90+
													Days Past
													Due and
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past									Still
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing						
	(In thousands)												
Consumer													
Credit cards	360	139	375	874	18,197	19,071	-						
Overdrafts	20	-	-	20	287	307	-						
Personal lines of credit	102	25	102	229	1,971	2,200	-						
Personal loans	1,822	743	678	3,243	144,696	147,939	-						
Cash collateral personal loans	275	39	9	323	16,920	17,243	-						
	2,579	946	1,164	4,689	182,071	186,760	-						
Auto and leasing	47,658	16,916	7,420	71,994	503,588	575,582	-						
Total	\$ 94,218	\$ 45,366	\$ 116,065	\$ 255,649	\$ 2,588,176	\$ 2,843,825	\$ 3,354						

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had \$425.0 million and \$450.2 million, respectively, in loans granted to the Puerto Rico government, including its instrumentalities, public corporations and municipalities as part of the institutional commercial loan segment. All loans granted to Puerto Rico government were current at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Acquired Loans Accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)

Credit cards, retail and commercial revolving lines of credits, floor plans and performing auto loans with FICO scores over 660 acquired at a premium as part of the non-covered portfolio are accounted for under the guidance of ASC 310-20, which requires that any contractually required loan payment receivable in excess of the Company's initial investment in the loans be accreted into interest income on a level-yield basis over the life of the loan. Loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 are placed on non-accrual status when past due in accordance with the Company's non-accrual policy and any accretion of discount or amortization of premium is discontinued. Loans acquired in the non-covered portfolio that were accounted for under the provisions of ASC 310-20 are removed from the acquired loan category at the end of the reporting period upon refinancing, renewal or normal re-underwriting.

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in gross acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, by class of loans:

	March 31, 2015									
										Loans 90+
										Days Past
										Due and
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past						Still
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing			
	(In thousands)									
Commercial										
Commercial secured by real estate										
Retail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 363	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ -			
Floor plan	-	-	392	392	2,320	2,712	-			
	-	-	755	755	2,320	3,075	-			
Other commercial and industrial										
Retail	116	117	143	376	3,573	3,949	-			

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Floor plan	350	-	108	458	2,024	2,482	-
	466	117	251	834	5,597	6,431	-
	466	117	1,006	1,589	7,917	9,506	-
Consumer							
Credit cards	847	585	1,247	2,679	36,905	39,584	-
Personal loans	175	9	107	291	3,047	3,338	-
	1,022	594	1,354	2,970	39,952	42,922	-
Auto	11,204	2,523	959	14,686	147,508	162,194	-
Total	\$ 12,692	\$ 3,234	\$ 3,319	\$ 19,245	\$ 195,377	\$ 214,622	\$ -

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The carrying amount corresponding to non-covered loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those accounted under ASC 310-30 by analogy, in the statements of financial condition at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	March 31,		December 31,
	2015		2014
	(In thousands)		
Contractual required payments receivable	\$ 2,275,099		\$ 2,394,378
Less: Non-accretable discount	450,511		456,627
Cash expected to be collected	1,824,588		1,937,751
Less: Accretable yield	414,030		445,946
Carrying amount, gross	1,410,558		1,491,805
Less: allowance for loan and lease losses	14,166		13,481
Carrying amount, net	\$ 1,396,392		\$ 1,478,324

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had \$168.3 million and \$168.8 million, respectively, in loans granted to the Puerto Rico government, including its instrumentalities, public corporations and municipalities as part of its non-covered acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30. This entire amount was current at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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	Properties											
	(In thousands)											
Accretable Yield Activity:												
Balance at beginning of period	\$	53,250	\$	95,093	\$	1,690	\$	10,238	\$	2,688	\$	162,959
Accretion		(4,164)		(14,852)		(1,080)		(3,011)		(281)		(23,388)
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount		5,533		2,959		(401)		105		-		8,196
Balance at end of period	\$	54,619	\$	83,200	\$	209	\$	7,332	\$	2,407	\$	147,767
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:												
Balance at beginning of period	\$	39,182	\$	81,092	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,203	\$	129,477
Change in actual and expected losses		(2,309)		(10,997)		(401)		105		(356)		(13,958)
Transfer (to) from accretable yield		(5,533)		(2,959)		401		(105)		-		(8,196)
Balance at end of period	\$	31,340	\$	67,136	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,847	\$	107,323

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Cash collateral personal loans		-			13
		1,605			1,590
Auto and leasing		8,482			8,668
	\$	298,926		\$	97,367

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respectively, as they are performing under their new terms.

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Commercial		12		2,401		-		208
Total interest income from impaired loans	\$	4,681	\$	337,233	\$	747	\$	115,148

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Total ending allowance balance	\$	65	\$	1,211	\$	3,321	\$	-	\$	4,597
Loans:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	672	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	672
Collectively evaluated for impairment		12,003		45,344		184,782		-		242,129
Total ending loan balance	\$	12,003	\$	45,344	\$	184,782	\$	-	\$	242,801

loan and lease losses accounted for under ASC 310-30															
Balance at end of period	\$	-	\$	2,653	\$	-	\$	405	\$	-	\$	3,058			

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The following table provides the fair value and the undiscounted amount of the true-up payment obligation at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Carrying amount (fair value)	\$	22,884	\$	21,981
Undiscounted amount	\$	38,771	\$	40,266

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OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 7 - SERVICING ASSETS

The Company periodically sells or securitizes mortgage loans while retaining the obligation to perform the servicing of such loans. In addition, the Company may purchase or assume the right to service mortgage loans originated by others. Whenever the Company undertakes an obligation to service a loan, management assesses whether a servicing asset and/or liability should be recognized. A servicing asset is recognized whenever the compensation for servicing is expected to more than adequately compensate the Company for servicing the loans and leases. Likewise, a servicing liability would be recognized in the event that servicing fees to be received are not expected to adequately compensate the Company for its expected cost.

All separately recognized servicing assets are recognized at fair value using the fair value measurement method. Under the fair value measurement method, the Company measures servicing rights at fair value at each reporting date, reports changes in fair value of servicing assets in earnings in the period in which the changes occur, and includes these changes, if any, with mortgage banking activities in the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of servicing rights is subject to fluctuations as a result of changes in estimated and actual prepayment speeds and default rates and losses.

The fair value of servicing rights is estimated by using a cash flow valuation model which calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, taking into consideration actual and expected loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs, and other economic factors, which are determined based on current market conditions.

At March 31, 2015, the servicing asset amounted to \$12.2 million (\$14.0 million — December 31, 2014) related to mortgage loans servicing rights.

At March 31, 2015, the Company has entered into an agreement to sell mortgage servicing rights. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized a loss of \$1.9 million related to this transaction, which is included as other non-interest (loss) income in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations.

The following table presents the changes in servicing rights measured using the fair value method for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended March 31,
--	--------------------------------

	2015		2014
	(In thousands)		
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 13,992		\$ 13,801
Servicing from mortgage securitizations or asset transfers	531		563
Changes due to payments on loans	(418)		(196)
Changes in fair value due to changes in valuation model inputs or assumptions	(59)		(198)
Changes in fair value due to sales price of mortgage servicing rights held-for-sale	(1,882)		-
Fair value at end of year	\$ 12,164		\$ 13,970

The following table presents key economic assumption ranges used in measuring the mortgage-related servicing asset fair value for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Constant prepayment rate	4.51% - 11.39%	5.60% - 10.08%
Discount rate	10.00% - 12.00%	10.00% - 12.00%

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The sensitivity of the current fair value of servicing assets to immediate 10 percent and 20 percent adverse changes in the above key assumptions were as follows:

	March 31, 2015	
	(In thousands)	
Mortgage-related servicing asset		
Carrying value of mortgage servicing asset	\$	12,164
Constant prepayment rate		
Decrease in fair value due to 10% adverse change	\$	(406)
Decrease in fair value due to 20% adverse change	\$	(792)
Discount rate		
Decrease in fair value due to 10% adverse change	\$	(639)
Decrease in fair value due to 20% adverse change	\$	(1,226)

These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. As the figures indicate, changes in fair value based on a 10 percent variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, in this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the retained interest is calculated without changing any other assumption.

Changes in one factor may result in changes in another (for example, increases in market interest rates may result in lower prepayments), which may magnify or offset the sensitivities. Mortgage banking activities, a component of total banking and financial service revenue in the consolidated statements of operations, include the changes from period to period in the fair value of the mortgage loan servicing rights, which may result from changes in the valuation model inputs or assumptions (principally reflecting changes in discount rates and prepayment speed assumptions) and other changes, including changes due to collection/realization of expected cash flows.

Servicing fee income is based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal balance and is recorded as income when earned. Servicing fees on mortgage loans for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 8 — DERIVATIVES**

The following table presents the Company's derivative assets and liabilities at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Derivative assets:				
Options tied to S&P 500 Index	\$	3,734	\$	5,555
Interest rate swaps not designated as hedges		2,380		2,399
Interest rate caps		97		152
Other		-		1
	\$	6,211	\$	8,107
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges		8,531		8,585
Interest rate swaps not designated as hedges		2,380		2,399
Interest rate caps		97		152
Other		105		85
	\$	11,113	\$	11,221

Interest Rate Swaps

The Company enters into interest rate swap contracts to hedge the variability of future interest cash flows of forecasted wholesale borrowings attributable to changes in a predetermined variable index rate. The interest rate swaps effectively fix the Company's interest payments on an amount of forecasted interest expense attributable to the variable index rate corresponding to the swap notional stated rate. These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges for the forecasted wholesale borrowing transactions, are properly documented as such, and therefore, qualify for cash flow hedge accounting. Any gain or loss associated with the effective portion of the cash flow hedges was recognized in other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedged forecasted transactions affect earnings. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income to the extent there is no significant ineffectiveness in the cash flow hedging relationships. Currently, the Company does not expect to reclassify any amount included in other comprehensive income related to these interest rate swaps to earnings in the next twelve months.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table shows a summary of these swaps and their terms at March 31, 2015:

Type	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate Index	Trade Date	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
(In thousands)						
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 25,000	2.4365%	1-Month LIBOR	05/05/11	05/04/12	05/04/16
	25,000	2.6200%	1-Month LIBOR	05/05/11	07/24/12	07/24/16
	25,000	2.6350%	1-Month LIBOR	05/05/11	07/30/12	07/30/16
	50,000	2.6590%	1-Month LIBOR	05/05/11	08/10/12	08/10/16
	100,000	2.6750%	1-Month LIBOR	05/05/11	08/16/12	08/16/16
	38,989	2.4210%	1-Month LIBOR	07/03/13	07/03/13	08/01/23
	\$ 263,989					

An unrealized loss of \$8.5 million and \$8.6 million was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the valuation of these swaps at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, and the related liability is being reflected in the accompanying unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

For both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments that were offered to clients represented an asset of \$2.4 million, and were included as part of derivative assets in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial position. The credit risk to these clients stemming from these derivatives, if any, is not material. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments that are the mirror-images of the derivatives offered to clients represented a liability of \$2.4 million for both periods, and were included as part of derivative liabilities in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

The following table shows a summary of these interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments and their terms at March 31, 2015:

Type	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate Index	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
(In thousands)					
Interest Rate Swaps - Derivatives Offered to Clients	\$ 3,911	5.1300%	1-Month LIBOR	07/03/06	07/03/16
	12,500	5.5050%		04/11/09	04/11/19

				1-Month LIBOR		
	\$	16,411				
Interest Rate Swaps - Mirror Image Derivatives	\$	3,911	5.1300%	1-Month LIBOR	07/03/06	07/03/16
		12,500	5.5050%	1-Month LIBOR	04/11/09	04/11/19
	\$	16,411				

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Options Tied to Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Market Index

The Company has offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The Company uses option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Under the terms of the option agreements, the Company receives the average increase in the month-end value of the index in exchange for a fixed premium. The changes in fair value of the option agreements used to manage the exposure in the stock market in the certificates of deposit are recorded in earnings. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the purchased options used to manage exposure to the S&P 500 Index on stock indexed deposits represented an asset of \$3.7 million (notional amount of \$8.2 million) and \$5.6 million (notional amount of \$10.7 million), respectively, and the options sold to customers embedded in the certificates of deposit and recorded as deposits in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition, represented a liability of \$3.6 million (notional amount of \$7.9 million) and \$5.5 million (notional amount of \$10.5 million), respectively.

Interest rate caps

The Company has entered into interest rate cap transactions with various clients with floating-rate debt who wish to protect their financial results against increases in interest rates. In these cases, the Company simultaneously enters into mirror-image interest rate cap transactions with financial counterparties. None of these cap transactions qualify for hedge accounting, and therefore, they are marked to market through earnings. For both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the outstanding total notional amount of interest rate caps was \$110.0 million. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the interest rate caps sold to clients represented a liability of \$97 thousand and \$152 thousand, respectively, and were included as part of derivative liabilities in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the interest rate caps purchased as mirror-images represented an asset of \$97 thousand and \$152 thousand, respectively, and were included as part of derivative assets in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

NOTE 9 — ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS

Accrued interest receivable at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consists of the following:

	March 31,		December 31,
	2015		2014
	(In thousands)		

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Non-covered loans	\$	15,582	\$	17,005
Investments		4,012		4,340
	\$	19,594	\$	21,345

Other assets at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

		March 31,		December 31,
		2015		2014
(In thousands)				
Prepaid expenses	\$	11,264	\$	16,018
Core deposit and customer relationship intangibles		9,267		9,743
Other repossessed assets		19,296		21,800
Mortgage tax credits		6,277		6,277
Investment in Statutory Trust		1,083		1,083
Accounts receivable, net and other assets		61,069		53,804
	\$	108,256	\$	108,725

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Prepaid expenses amounting to \$11.3 million and \$16.0 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, include prepaid municipal, property and income taxes aggregating to \$5.7 million and \$9.6 million, respectively.

In connection with the FDIC-assisted acquisition and the BBVAPR Acquisition, the Company recorded a core deposit intangible representing the value of checking and savings deposits acquired. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, this core deposit intangible amounted to \$6.2 million and \$6.5 million, respectively. In addition, the Company recorded a customer relationship intangible amounting to \$5.0 million representing the value of customer relationships acquired with the acquisition of the securities broker-dealer and insurance agency in the BBVAPR Acquisition as of December 31, 2012. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, this customer relationship intangible amounted to \$3.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

Other repossessed assets totaled \$19.3 million and \$21.8 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, include repossessed automobiles amounting to \$18.0 million and \$20.7 million, respectively, which are recorded at their net realizable value.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, tax credits for the Company totaled \$6.3 million for both periods. These tax credits do not have an expiration date.

NOTE 10— DEPOSITS AND RELATED INTEREST

Total deposits, including related accrued interest payable, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$	808,590	\$	745,142
Interest-bearing savings and demand deposits		2,552,910		2,544,665
Individual retirement accounts		289,786		303,049
Retail certificates of deposit		385,814		452,150
Institutional certificates of deposit		290,011		260,090
Total core deposits		4,327,111		4,305,096

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Brokered deposits		567,122		619,310
Total deposits	\$	4,894,233	\$	4,924,406

Brokered deposits include \$471.7 million in certificates of deposits and \$95.4 million in money market accounts at March 31, 2015, and \$526.2 million in certificates of deposits and \$93.1 million in money market accounts at December 31, 2014.

The weighted average interest rate of the Company’s deposits was 0.69% at March 31, 2015 and 0.66% at December 31, 2014. Interest expense for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Demand and savings deposits	\$	3,382	\$	5,028
Certificates of deposit		3,722		3,950
	\$	7,104	\$	8,978

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, demand and interest-bearing deposits and certificates of deposit included deposits of Puerto Rico Cash & Money Market Fund, Inc., which amounted to \$107.9 million and \$96.8 million, respectively, with a weighted average rate of 0.77% and 0.78%, and were collateralized with investment securities with a fair value of \$87.6 million and \$76.3 million, respectively.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, time deposits in denominations of \$100 thousand or higher, excluding accrued interest and unamortized discounts, amounted to \$576.7 million and \$608.1 million, respectively. Such amounts include public fund time deposits from various Puerto Rico government municipalities, agencies, and corporations of \$7.0 million at a weighted average rate of 0.50% at March 31, 2015, and \$6.9 million at a weighted average rate of 0.50% at December 31, 2014.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, total public fund deposits from various Puerto Rico government municipalities, agencies, and corporations amounted to \$256.3 million and \$318.5 million, respectively. These public funds were collateralized with commercial loans amounting to \$413.0 million and \$549.0 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Excluding equity indexed options in the amount of \$3.6 million, which are used by the Company to manage its exposure to the S&P 500 Index, and also excluding accrued interest of \$1.1 million and unamortized deposit discount in the amount of \$518 thousand, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	
	(In thousands)	
Within one year:		
Three (3) months or less	\$	282,688
Over 3 months through 1 year		501,285
		783,973
Over 1 through 2 years		400,681
Over 2 through 3 years		160,452
Over 3 through 4 years		46,409
Over 4 through 5 years		40,615
	\$	1,432,130

The table of scheduled maturities of certificates of deposits above includes brokered deposits.

The aggregate amount of overdrafts in demand deposit accounts that were reclassified to loans amounted to \$817 thousand and \$845 thousand as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 11 — BORROWINGS AND RELATED INTEREST

Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

At March 31, 2015, securities underlying agreements to repurchase were delivered to, and are being held by, the counterparties with whom the repurchase agreements were transacted. The counterparties have agreed to resell to the Company the same or similar securities at the maturity of these agreements.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, securities sold under agreements to repurchase (classified by counterparty), excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$2.2 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, were as follows:

	March 31,				December 31,				
	2015				2014				
	Borrowing		Fair Value of	Borrowing		Fair Value of	Borrowing		
	Balance		Underlying	Balance		Underlying	Balance		
			Collateral			Collateral			
(In thousands)									
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	255,000		273,380	307,816		328,198			
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	670,000		756,134	670,000		760,327			
Total	\$ 925,000		\$ 1,029,514	\$ 977,816		\$ 1,088,525			

The following table shows a summary of the Company's repurchase agreements and their terms, excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$2.2 million, at March 31, 2015:

Year of Maturity	Borrowing		Weighted-	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
	Balance		Average Coupon		
(In thousands)					
2016		170,000	1.500%	12/6/2012	12/8/2016

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		255,000	0.950%	12/10/2012	9/30/2016
2017		500,000	4.780%	3/2/2007	3/2/2017
	\$	925,000	3.120%		

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents the repurchase liability associated with the repurchase agreement transactions (excluding accrued interest) by maturity. Also, it includes the carrying value and approximate market value of collateral (excluding accrued interest) at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The information excludes repurchase agreement transactions which were collateralized with securities or cash, or securities purchased under agreements to resell.

March 31, 2015												
Market Value of Underlying Collateral												
Repurchase Liability	Average Rate	Weighted	FNMA and FHLMC Certificates	GNMA Certificates	CMOs issued by US Government Sponsored Agencies	Obligations of US Government Sponsored Agencies						
							Total					
(Dollars in thousands)												
Over 90 days	925,000	3.12%	1,026,820	2,694	-	-						
Total	\$ 925,000	2.89%	\$ 1,026,820	\$ 2,694	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,029,514					

December 31, 2014												
Market Value of Underlying Collateral												
Repurchase Liability	Average Rate	Weighted	FNMA and FHLMC Certificates	GNMA Certificates	CMOs issued by US Government Sponsored Agencies	Obligations of US Government Sponsored Agencies						
							Total					
(Dollars in thousands)												
Less than 90 days	\$ 52,816	0.39%	\$ 56,066	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -						
Over 90 days	925,000	2.83%	1,031,206	1,253	-	-						
Total	\$ 977,816	2.89%	\$ 1,087,272	\$ 1,253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,088,525					

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

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Advances are received from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (the “FHLB-NY”) under an agreement whereby the Company is required to maintain a minimum amount of qualifying collateral with a fair value of at least 110% of the outstanding advances. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, these advances were secured by mortgage and commercial loans amounting to \$1.2 billion for both periods. Also, at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had an additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB-NY of \$620 million and \$606.6 million, respectively. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the weighted average remaining maturity of FHLB’s advances was 8.2 months and 8.8 months, respectively. The original terms of these advances range between one day and seven years, and the FHLB-NY does not have the right to exercise put options at par on any advances outstanding as of March 31, 2015.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)**

The following table shows a summary of these advances and their terms, excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$323 thousand, at March 31, 2015:

		Borrowing	Weighted- Average		Maturity
Year of Maturity		Balance	Coupon	Settlement Date	Date
		(In thousands)			
2015	\$	25,000	0.34%	3/4/2015	4/7/2015
		50,000	0.33%	3/10/2015	4/10/2015
		100,000	0.36%	3/16/2015	4/16/2015
		25,000	0.34%	3/24/2015	4/24/2015
		25,000	0.34%	3/30/2015	4/30/2015
		38,989	0.34%	3/2/2015	4/1/2015
		263,989			
2017		4,442	1.24%	4/3/2012	4/3/2017
2018		30,000	2.19%	1/16/2013	1/16/2018
		25,000	2.18%	1/16/2013	1/16/2018
		55,000			
2020		10,103	2.59%	7/19/2013	7/20/2020
	\$	333,534	0.73%		

All of the advances referred to above with maturity dates up to the date of this report were renewed as one-month short-term advances.

Subordinated Capital Notes

Subordinated capital notes amounted to \$101.8 million at March 31, 2015 and \$101.6 million at December 31, 2014.

Under the requirements of Puerto Rico Banking Act, the Bank must establish a redemption fund for the subordinated

capital notes by transferring from undivided profits pre-established amounts as follows:

	Redemption fund	
	(In thousands)	
Redemption fund - March 31, 2015	\$	56,950
2015		5,025
2016		5,025
	\$	67,000

Other borrowings

Other borrowings, presented in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition amounted to \$1.7 million and \$4.0 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, which mainly consists of unsecured fixed-rate borrowings.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 12 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company's derivatives are subject to agreements which allow a right of set-off with each respective counterparty. In addition, the Company's securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase have a right of set-off with the respective counterparty under the supplemental terms of the master repurchase agreements. In an event of default, each party has a right of set-off against the other party for amounts owed in the related agreements and any other amount or obligation owed in respect of any other agreement or transaction between them. Security collateral posted to open and maintain a master netting agreement with a counterparty, in the form of cash and securities, may from time to time be segregated in an account at a third-party custodian pursuant to an account control agreement.

The following table presents the potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the Company's recognized financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

March 31, 2015															
										Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition					
			Gross Amounts		Net Amount of										
			Offset in the		Assets Presented										
		Gross Amount	Statement of		in Statement					Cash					
		of Recognized	Financial		of Financial		Financial		Collateral	Net					
		Assets	Condition		Condition		Instruments	Received	Amount						
(In thousands)															
Derivatives	\$	6,211		\$	-	\$	6,211		\$	2,014	\$	-	\$	4,197	
December 31, 2014															
										Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition					
			Gross Amounts		Net amount of										

			Offset in the		Assets Presented							
		Gross Amount	Statement of		in Statement			Cash				
		of Recognized	Financial		of Financial	Financial	Collateral			Net		
		Assets	Condition		Condition	Instruments	Received			Amount		
(In thousands)												
Derivatives	\$	8,107	\$	-	\$	8,107	\$	2,006	\$	-	\$	6,101

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

March 31, 2015												
						Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition						
					Net Amount of							
				Gross Amounts	Liabilities							
				Offset in the	Presented							
		Gross Amount	Statement of	in			Cash					
		of Recognized	Financial	of Financial		Financial	Collateral		Net			
		Liabilities	Condition	Condition		Instruments	Provided		Amount			
(In thousands)												
Derivatives	\$	14,729	\$	-	\$	14,729	\$	-	\$	2,980	\$	11,749
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		925,000		-		925,000		1,029,514		7,000		(111,514)
Total	\$	939,729	\$	-	\$	939,729	\$	1,029,514	\$	9,980	\$	(99,765)
December 31, 2014												
						Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition						
					Net Amount of							
				Gross Amounts	Liabilities							
				Offset in the	Presented							
		Gross Amount	Statement of	in			Cash					
		of Recognized	Financial	of Financial		Financial	Collateral		Net			
		Liabilities	Condition	Condition		Instruments	Provided		Amount			
(In thousands)												
Derivatives	\$	16,698	\$	-	\$	16,698	\$	-	\$	2,980	\$	13,718

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		977,816		-		977,816		1,088,525		-		(110,709)
Total	\$	994,514	\$	-	\$	994,514	\$	1,088,525	\$	2,980	\$	(96,991)

NOTE 13 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank grants loans to its directors, executive officers and to certain related individuals or organizations in the ordinary course of business. These loans are offered at the same terms as loans to unrelated third parties. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, these loan balances amounted to \$27.5 million and \$27.0 million, respectively. The activity and balance of these loans for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,				
	2015			2014	
	(In thousands)				
Balance at the beginning of period	\$	27,011		\$	18,963
New loans		3,855			304
Repayments and sales		(3,358)			-
Balance at the end of period	\$	27,508		\$	19,267

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 14 — INCOME TAXES

On July 1st, 2014 the Governor signed Act No. 77-2014, known as “Ley de Ajustes al Sistema Contributivo” (Act of Adjustments to the Tax System or the Act). The main purpose of the Act is to increase government collections in order to alleviate the structural deficit. The most relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable to the Company, and effective for transactions held after June 30, 2014 are as follows: (1) the capital gain tax rate was increased from 15% to 20% and (2) for an asset to be considered a long term capital asset, the holding period must be over a year, whereas before it was defined as a holding period of over six months.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company’s net deferred tax asset amounted to \$121.9 million and \$108.7 million, respectively. In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax asset, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax asset are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the deferred tax asset, net of the existing valuation allowances recorded at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The amount of the deferred tax asset that is considered realizable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, Oriental International Bank Inc. (“OIB”), the Bank’s international banking entity subsidiary, had \$176 thousand and \$186 thousand, respectively, in income tax effect of unrecognized gain on available-for-sale securities included in other comprehensive income. Following the change in OIB’s applicable tax rate from 5% to 0% as a result of a Puerto Rico law adopted in 2011, this remaining tax balance will flow through income as these securities are repaid or sold in future periods. During the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, \$10 thousand and \$137 thousand, respectively, related to this residual tax effect from OIB was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income tax provision.

The Company classifies unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes payable. These gross unrecognized tax benefits would affect the effective tax rate if realized. The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$2.6 million. The Company had accrued \$470 thousand at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 for the payment of interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits.

Income tax expense was \$979 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$11.8 million for the same period in 2014. Effective July 1, 2014, the capital gains tax rate was increased from 15% to 20% as explained above.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 15 — REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Regulatory Capital Requirements

The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal and Puerto Rico banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, federal banking regulators have adopted new capital rules that became effective January 1, 2015 for the Company and the Bank (subject to certain phase-in periods through January 1, 2019) and that replaced their general risk-based capital rules, advanced approaches rule, market risk rule, and leverage rules. Among other matters, the new capital rules: (i) introduce a new capital measure called "Common Equity Tier 1" ("CET1") and related regulatory capital ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets; (ii) specify that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and "Additional Tier 1 capital" instruments meeting certain revised requirements; (iii) mandate that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital; and (iv) expand the scope of the deductions from and adjustments to capital as compared to prior regulations. The new capital rules prescribe a new standardized approach for risk weightings that expand the risk-weighting categories from the current four Basel I-derived categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a larger and more risk-sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the assets, and resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset classes.

Pursuant to the new capital rules, the minimum capital ratios requirements as of January 1, 2015 are as follows:

- 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets;
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital (that is, CET1 *plus* Additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets;
- 8.0% Total capital (that is, Tier 1 capital *plus* Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets; and
- 4.0% Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets as reported on consolidated financial statements (known as the "leverage ratio").

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Bank is “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as “well capitalized,” an institution must maintain minimum CET1 risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, total risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the tables presented below.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Actual			Minimum Capital Requirement			Minimum to be Well Capitalized		
	Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio	
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Company Ratios									
As of March 31, 2015									
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 887,042	17.69%		\$ 401,207	8.00%		\$ 501,509	10.00%	
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 809,652	16.14%		\$ 300,905	6.00%		\$ 401,207	8.00%	
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 633,297	12.63%		\$ 225,679	4.50%		\$ 325,981	6.50%	
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 809,652	11.23%		\$ 288,308	4.00%		\$ 360,385	5.00%	
As of December 31, 2014									
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 851,437	17.57%		\$ 387,772	8.00%		\$ 484,715	10.00%	
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 776,525	16.02%		\$ 193,886	4.00%		\$ 290,829	6.00%	
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 776,525	10.61%		\$ 292,738	4.00%		\$ 365,922	5.00%	

	Actual			Minimum Capital Requirement			Minimum to be Well Capitalized		
	Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio	
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Bank Ratios									
As of March 31, 2015									
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 822,571	16.47%		\$ 399,517	8.00%		\$ 499,397	10.00%	
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 745,441	14.93%		\$ 299,638	6.00%		\$ 399,517	8.00%	
	\$ 745,441	14.93%		\$ 224,728	4.50%		\$ 324,608	6.50%	

Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets													
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$	745,441	10.39%	\$	286,974	4.00%	\$	358,717	5.00%				
As of December 31, 2014													
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$	820,884	16.99%	\$	386,444	8.00%	\$	483,055	10.00%				
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$	746,177	15.45%	\$	193,222	4.00%	\$	289,833	6.00%				
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$	746,177	10.26%	\$	290,879	4.00%	\$	363,599	5.00%				

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 16 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid-in capital represents contributed capital in excess of par value of common and preferred stock net of the costs of issuance. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, accumulated issuance costs charged against additional paid in capital amounted to \$10.1 million and \$13.6 million for preferred and common stock, respectively.

Legal Surplus

The Puerto Rico Banking Act requires that a minimum of 10% of the Bank's net income or loss for the year be transferred to a reserve fund until such fund (legal surplus) equals the total paid in capital on common and preferred stock. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Bank's legal surplus amounted to \$70.1 million and \$70.5 million, respectively. The amount transferred to the legal surplus account is not available for the payment of dividends to shareholders.

Treasury Stock

Under the Company's current stock repurchase program it is authorized to purchase in the open market up to \$70 million of its outstanding shares of common stock, of which approximately \$16.7 million of authority remains. The shares of common stock repurchased are to be held by the Company as treasury shares. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Company purchased 707,400 shares under this program for a total of \$10.4 million, at an average price of \$14.66 per share. There were no repurchases during the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

The number of shares that may yet be purchased under the \$70 million program is estimated at 1,020,607 and was calculated by dividing the remaining balance of \$16.7 million by \$16.32 (closing price of the Company common stock at March 31, 2015). The Company did not purchase any shares of its common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2015, or during the quarter ended March 31, 2014, other than through its publicly announced stock repurchase program

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The activity in connection with common shares held in treasury by the Company for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 is set forth below:

	Quarters Ended March 31,							
	2015				2014			
			Dollar				Dollar	
	Shares		Amount		Shares		Amount	
	(In thousands, except shares data)							
Beginning of period	8,012,254		\$ 97,070		7,030,101		\$ 80,642	
Common shares used upon lapse of restricted stock units	(51,078)		(575)		(27,752)		(292)	
Common shares repurchased as part of the stock repurchase program	-		-		707,400		10,393	
End of period	7,961,176		\$ 96,495		7,709,749		\$ 90,743	

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 17 - ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income tax, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale which are not other-than-temporarily impaired	\$	34,552	\$	28,743
Income tax effect of unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale		(4,338)		(2,978)
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale which are not other-than-temporarily impaired		30,214		25,765
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges		(8,530)		(8,585)
Income tax effect of unrealized loss on cash flow hedges		2,640		2,531
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges		(5,890)		(6,054)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$	24,324	\$	19,711

The following table presents changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component, net of taxes, for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended March 31,							
	2015				2014			
	Net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	Accumulated other comprehensive income		Net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	Accumulated other comprehensive income	
	(In thousands)							
Beginning balance	\$ 25,764	\$ (6,053)	\$ 19,711	\$	\$ 11,433	\$ (8,242)	\$ 3,191	\$
Other comprehensive	4,311	(1,369)	2,942		4,465	(1,392)	3,073	

income (loss) before reclassifications															
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income		139		1,532		1,671		137		1,621					1,758
Other comprehensive income		4,450		163		4,613		4,602		229					4,831
Ending balance	\$	30,214	\$	(5,890)	\$	24,324	\$	16,035	\$	(8,013)	\$				8,022

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Amount reclassified out of accumulated				
	other comprehensive income				
	Quarter Ended March 31,				Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
	2015		2014		
	(In thousands)				
Cash flow hedges:					
Interest-rate contracts	\$	1,606	\$	1,621	Net interest expense
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate		(74)		-	
Available-for-sale securities:					
Residual tax effect from OIB's change in applicable tax rate		10		137	Income tax expense
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate		129		-	
	\$	1,671	\$	1,758	

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 18 – (LOSS) EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The calculation of (loss) earnings per common share for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	Quarter ended March 31 ,				
	2015		2014		
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Net (loss) income	\$	(2,988)		\$	23,747
Less: Dividends on preferred stock					
Non-convertible preferred stock (Series A, B, and D)		(1,628)			(1,628)
Convertible preferred stock (Series C)		(1,837)			(1,837)
(Loss) income available to common shareholders	\$	(6,453)		\$	20,282
Effect of assumed conversion of the convertible preferred stock		1,837			1,837
(Loss) income available to common shareholders assuming conversion	\$	(4,616)		\$	22,119
Weighted average common shares and share equivalents:					
Average common shares outstanding		44,634			45,329
Effect of dilutive securities:					
Average potential common shares-options		188			131
Average potential common shares-assuming conversion of convertible preferred stock		7,155			7,138
Total weighted average common shares outstanding and equivalents		51,977			52,598
(Loss) earnings per common share - basic	\$	(0.14)		\$	0.45
(Loss) earnings per common share - diluted	\$	(0.14)		\$	0.42

In computing diluted (loss) earnings per common share, the 84,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, which remain outstanding at March 31, 2015, with a conversion rate, subject to certain conditions, of 85.7895 shares of common stock per share, were included as average potential common shares from the date they were issued and outstanding. Moreover, in computing diluted earnings per common share, the dividends declared during the quarters

ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 on the convertible preferred stock were added back as income available to common shareholders.

For the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, weighted-average stock options with an anti-dilutive effect on (loss) earnings per share not included in the calculation amounted to 390,078 and 254,662, respectively.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 19 – GUARANTEES

At March 31, 2015, the unamortized balance of the obligations undertaken in issuing the guarantees under standby letters of credit represented a liability of \$28.7 million (December 31, 2014 - \$33.0 million).

As a result of the BBVAPR Acquisition, the Company assumed a liability for residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse, pursuant to FNMA’s residential mortgage loan sales and securitization programs. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse was \$59.4 million and \$67.8 million, respectively.

The following table shows the changes in the Company’s liability for estimated losses from these credit recourse agreements, included in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition during the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$	927	\$	1,955
Net charge-offs/terminations		(440)		(406)
Balance at end of period	\$	487	\$	1,549

The estimated losses to be absorbed under the credit recourse arrangements were recorded as a liability when the credit recourse was assumed, and are updated on a quarterly basis. The expected loss, which represents the amount expected to be lost on a given loan, considers the probability of default and loss severity. The probability of default represents the probability that a loan in good standing would become 120 days delinquent, in which case the Company is obligated to repurchase the loan. At March 31, 2015, \$42.7 million or 72% of the recourse obligation will be extinguished before the end of 2015.

If a borrower defaults, pursuant to the credit recourse provided, the Company is required to repurchase the loan or reimburse the third party investor for the incurred loss. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company would be required to make under the recourse arrangements is equivalent to the total outstanding balance of the residential mortgage loans serviced with recourse and interest, if applicable. During the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company repurchased approximately \$2.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, of unpaid principal balance in mortgage loans subject to the credit recourse provisions. If a borrower defaults, the Company has rights to the underlying collateral securing the mortgage loan. The Company suffers losses on these mortgage loans when the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of the collateral property are less than the outstanding principal balance of

the loan, any uncollected interest advanced, and the costs of holding and disposing the related property. At March 31, 2015, the Company's liability for estimated credit losses related to loans sold with credit recourse amounted to \$487 thousand (December 31, 2014 – \$927 thousand).

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

When the Company sells or securitizes mortgage loans, it generally makes customary representations and warranties regarding the characteristics of the loans sold. The Company's mortgage operations division groups conforming mortgage loans into pools which are exchanged for FNMA and GNMA mortgage-backed securities, which are generally sold to private investors, or are sold directly to FNMA or other private investors for cash. As required under such mortgage backed securities programs, quality review procedures are performed by the Company to ensure that asset guideline qualifications are met. To the extent the loans do not meet specified characteristics, the Company may be required to repurchase such loans or indemnify for losses and bear any subsequent loss related to the loans. Repurchases during the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 under the Company's representation and warranty arrangements, excluding mortgage loans subject to credit recourse provisions referred to above, approximated \$9.0 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, in unpaid principal balance. A substantial amount of these loans are reinstated to performing status or have mortgage insurance, and thus the ultimate losses on the loans are not deemed significant.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized \$39 thousand in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse, and \$832 thousand in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans as a result of breaches of the customary representations and warranties. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Company recognized \$50 thousand in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse, and \$434 thousand in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans as a result of breaches of the customary representations and warranties.

Servicing agreements relating to the mortgage-backed securities programs of FNMA and GNMA, and to mortgage loans sold or serviced to certain other investors, including the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), require the Company to advance funds to make scheduled payments of principal, interest, taxes and insurance, if such payments have not been received from the borrowers. At March 31, 2015, the Company serviced \$1.2 billion in mortgage loans for third-parties. The Company generally recovers funds advanced pursuant to these arrangements from the mortgage owner, from liquidation proceeds when the mortgage loan is foreclosed or, in the case of FHA/VA loans, under the applicable FHA and VA insurance and guarantees programs. However, in the meantime, the Company must absorb the cost of the funds it advances during the time the advance is outstanding. The Company must also bear the costs of attempting to collect on delinquent and defaulted mortgage loans. In addition, if a defaulted loan is not cured, the mortgage loan would be canceled as part of the foreclosure proceedings and the Company would not receive any future servicing income with respect to that loan. At March 31, 2015, the outstanding balance of funds advanced by the Company under such mortgage loan servicing agreements was approximately \$380 thousand (December 31, 2014 - \$391 thousand). To the extent the mortgage loans underlying the Company's servicing portfolio experience increased delinquencies, the Company would be required to dedicate additional cash resources to comply with its obligation to advance funds as well as incur additional administrative costs related to increases in collection efforts.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 20— COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*****Loan Commitments***

In the normal course of business, the Company becomes a party to credit-related financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby and commercial letters of credit, and financial guarantees. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition. The contract or notional amount of those instruments reflects the extent of the Company's involvement in particular types of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, including commitments under credit card arrangements, and commercial letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amounts of those instruments, which do not necessarily represent the amounts potentially subject to risk. In addition, the measurement of the risks associated with these instruments is meaningful only when all related and offsetting transactions are identified. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Credit-related financial instruments at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Commitments to extend credit	\$	497,669	\$	493,248
Commercial letters of credit		1,284		885

Commitments to extend credit represent agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Company upon the extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, commitments to extend credit consisted mainly of undisbursed available amounts on commercial lines of credit, construction loans, and revolving credit card arrangements. Since many of the unused commitments are expected to expire unused or be only partially used, the total amount of these unused commitments does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. These lines of credit had a reserve of \$621

thousand for both periods, March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Commercial letters of credit are issued or confirmed to guarantee payment of customers' payables or receivables in short-term international trade transactions. Generally, drafts will be drawn when the underlying transaction is consummated as intended. However, the short-term nature of this instrument serves to mitigate the risk associated with these contracts.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)**

The summary of instruments that are considered financial guarantees in accordance with the authoritative guidance related to guarantor's accounting and disclosure requirements for guarantees, including indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others, at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, is as follows:

	March 31,			December 31,	
	2015			2014	
	(In thousands)				
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees	\$	28,677	\$	32,970	
Performance letters of credit and financial guarantees		707		-	
Loans sold with recourse		59,445		67,803	
Commitments to sell or securitize mortgage loans		54,887		10,207	

Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees are written conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the payment and/or performance of a customer to a third party ("beneficiary"). If the customer fails to comply with the agreement, the beneficiary may draw on the standby letter of credit or financial guarantee as a remedy. The amount of credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit in the event of nonperformance is the face amount of the letter of credit or financial guarantee. These guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing, and similar transactions. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

Lease Commitments

The Company has entered into various operating lease agreements for branch facilities and administrative offices. Rent expense for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, and is included in the "occupancy and equipment" caption in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations. Future rental commitments under leases in effect at March 31, 2015, exclusive of taxes, insurance, and maintenance expenses payable by the Company, are summarized as follows:

	Minimum Rent	
Year Ending December 31,	(In thousands)	
2015	\$	7,007
2016		7,747

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2017		7,135
2018		6,088
2019		5,907
Thereafter		16,302
	\$	50,186

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in a number of legal proceedings incidental to their business. In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are also subject to governmental and regulatory examinations. Certain subsidiaries of the Company, including the Bank (and its subsidiary OIB), Oriental Financial Services, and Oriental Insurance, are subject to regulation by various U.S., Puerto Rico and other regulators.

The Company seeks to resolve all litigation and regulatory matters in the manner management believes is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, and contests allegations of liability or wrongdoing and, where applicable, the amount of damages or scope of any penalties or other relief sought as appropriate in each pending matter.

Subject to the accounting and disclosure framework under the provisions of ASC 450, it is the opinion of the Company's management, based on current knowledge and after taking into account its current legal accruals, that the eventual outcome of all matters would not be likely to have a material adverse effect on the consolidated statements of financial condition of the Company. Nonetheless, given the substantial or indeterminate amounts sought in certain of these matters, and the inherent unpredictability of such matters, an adverse outcome in certain of these matters could, from time to time, have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or cash flows in particular quarterly or annual periods. The Company has evaluated all litigation and regulatory matters where the likelihood of a potential loss is deemed reasonably possible. The Company has determined that the estimate of the reasonably possible loss is not significant.

NOTE 21 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company follows the fair value measurement framework under GAAP.

Fair Value Measurement

The fair value measurement framework defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. This framework also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable

inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs previously described that may be used to measure fair value.

Money market investments

The fair value of money market investments is based on the carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition as these are reasonable estimates of fair value given the short-term nature of the instruments.

Investment securities

The fair value of investment securities is based on quoted market prices, when available, or market prices provided by recognized broker-dealers. Such securities are classified as level 1 or level 2 depending on the basis for determining fair value. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon externally developed models that use both observable and unobservable inputs depending on the market activity of the instrument, and such securities are classified as level 3. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company did not have investment securities classified as Level 3.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Derivative instruments

The fair value of the interest rate swaps is largely a function of the financial market’s expectations regarding the future direction of interest rates. Accordingly, current market values are not necessarily indicative of the future impact of derivative instruments on earnings. This will depend, for the most part, on the shape of the yield curve, the level of interest rates, as well as the expectations for rates in the future. The fair value of most of these derivative instruments is based on observable market parameters, which include discounting the instruments’ cash flows using the U.S. dollar LIBOR-based discount rates, and also applying yield curves that account for the industry sector and the credit rating of the counterparty and/or the Company.

Certain other derivative instruments with limited market activity are valued using externally developed models that consider unobservable market parameters. Based on their valuation methodology, derivative instruments are classified as Level 2 or Level 3. The Company has offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P Index and uses equity indexed option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Their fair value is obtained through the use of an external based valuation that was thoroughly evaluated and adopted by management as its measurement tool for these options. The payoff of these options is linked to the average value of the S&P Index on a specific set of dates during the life of the option. The methodology uses an average rate option or a cash-settled option whose payoff is based on the difference between the expected average value of the S&P Index during the remaining life of the option and the strike price at inception. The assumptions, which are uncertain and require a degree of judgment, include primarily S&P Index volatility, forward interest rate projections, estimated index dividend payout, and leverage.

Servicing assets

Servicing assets do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. Servicing assets are priced using a discounted cash flow model. The valuation model considers servicing fees, portfolio characteristics, prepayment assumptions, delinquency rates, late charges, other ancillary revenues, cost to service and other economic factors. Due to the unobservable nature of certain valuation inputs, the servicing rights are classified as Level 3.

Impaired Loans.

Impaired loans are carried at the present value of expected future cash flows using the loan's existing rate in a discounted cash flow calculation, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. Expected cash flows are based on internal inputs reflecting expected default rates on contractual cash flows. This method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit-price concept of fair value described in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820-10 and would generally result in a higher value than the exit-price approach. For loans measured using the estimated fair value of collateral less costs to sell, fair value is generally determined based on the fair value of the collateral, which is derived from appraisals that take into consideration prices in observed transactions involving similar assets in similar locations, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 310-10-35 less disposition costs. Currently, the associated loans considered impaired are classified as Level 3.

Foreclosed real estate

Foreclosed real estate includes real estate properties securing residential mortgage and commercial loans. The fair value of foreclosed real estate may be determined using an external appraisal, broker price option or an internal valuation. These foreclosed assets are classified as Level 3 given certain internal adjustments that may be made to external appraisals.

Other repossessed assets

Other repossessed assets include repossessed automobile loans and leases. The fair value of the repossessed automobiles may be determined using internal valuation and an external appraisal. These repossessed assets are classified as Level 3 given certain internal adjustments that may be made to external appraisals.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis, including financial liabilities for which the Company has elected the fair value option, are summarized below:

	March 31, 2015						
	Fair Value Measurements						
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
(In thousands)							
Recurring fair value measurements:							
Investment securities available-for-sale	\$	-	\$	1,125,702	\$	-	\$ 1,125,702
Money market investments		6,158		-		-	6,158
Derivative assets		-		2,477		3,734	6,211
Servicing assets		-		7,096		5,068	12,164
Derivative liabilities		-		(11,113)		(3,617)	(14,730)
	\$	6,158	\$	1,124,162	\$	5,185	\$ 1,135,505
Non-recurring fair value measurements:							
Impaired commercial loans	\$	-	\$	-	\$	220,383	\$ 220,383
Foreclosed real estate		-		-		94,567	94,567
Other repossessed assets		-		-		19,296	19,296
	\$	-	\$	-	\$	334,246	\$ 334,246

	December 31, 2014						
	Fair Value Measurements						
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
(In thousands)							
Recurring fair value measurements:							
Investment securities available-for-sale	\$	-	\$	1,216,538	\$	-	\$ 1,216,538
Money market investments		4,675		-		-	4,675
Derivative assets		-		2,552		5,555	8,107
Servicing assets		-		-		13,992	13,992
Derivative liabilities		-		(11,221)		(5,477)	(16,698)
	\$	4,675	\$	1,207,869	\$	14,070	\$ 1,226,614
Non-recurring fair value measurements:							
Impaired commercial loans	\$	-	\$	-	\$	236,942	\$ 236,942

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Foreclosed real estate		-		-		95,661		95,661
Other repossessed assets		-		-		21,800		21,800
	\$	-	\$	-	\$	354,403	\$	354,403

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2015								
	Derivative asset			Derivative liability					
	(S&P Purchased Options)			Servicing assets			Embedded Options)		
Level 3 Instruments Only							Total		
Balance at beginning of period	\$	5,555	\$	13,992	\$	(5,477)	\$	14,070	
(Losses) gains included in earnings		(1,821)		-		1,782		(39)	
Transfer of servicing asset to held-for-sale		-		(8,978)		-		(8,978)	
New instruments acquired		-		531		-		531	
Principal repayments				(418)		-		(418)	
Amortization		-		-		78		78	
Changes in fair value of servicing assets		-		(59)		-		(59)	
Balance at end of period	\$	3,734	\$	5,068	\$	(3,617)	\$	5,185	

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2014									
	Other debt securities			Derivative asset			Derivative liability			
	available-for-sale			(S&P Purchased Options)			(S&P Embedded Options)			
Level 3 Instruments Only				Servicing assets			Total			
Balance at beginning of period	\$	19,680	\$	16,430	\$	13,801	\$	(15,736)	\$	34,175
(Losses) gains included in earnings		-		(3,875)		-		3,373		(502)
Changes in fair value of investment		373		-		-		-		373

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securities available for sale included												
in other comprehensive income												
New instruments acquired		-		-		563		-				563
Principal repayments		-		-		(196)		-				(196)
Amortization		-		-		-		243				243
Changes in fair value of servicing assets		-		-		(198)		-				(198)
Balance at end of period	\$	20,053	\$	12,555	\$	13,970	\$	(12,120)	\$	34,458		

During the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, there were purchases and sales of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during such periods.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The table below presents quantitative information for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) at March 31, 2015:

		March 31, 2015					
		Fair Value		Valuation Technique		Unobservable Input	Range
		(In thousands)					
Derivative assets (S&P Purchased Options)	\$	3,734		Option pricing model		Implied option volatility	28.93%-43.96%
						Counterparty credit risk (based on 5-year credit default swap ("CDS") spread)	56.19% - 65.17%
Servicing assets	\$	5,068		Cash flow valuation		Constant prepayment rate	4.51% - 11.39%
						Discount rate	10.00% - 12.00%
Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options)	\$	(3,617)		Option pricing model		Implied option volatility	28.93%-43.96%
						Counterparty credit risk (based on 5-year CDS spread)	56.19% - 65.17%
Collateral dependant impaired loans	\$	41,726		Fair value of property or collateral		Appraised value less disposition costs	20.20% - 27.20%
Puerto Rico Electric Power	\$	176,304		Cash flow valuation		Discount rate	7.25%

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Authority line of credit								
Other non-collateral dependant impaired loans		2,353	Cash flow valuation		Discount rate			5.75% - 9.25%
Foreclosed real estate	\$	94,567	Fair value of property or collateral		Appraised value less disposition costs			20.20% - 27.20%
Other repossessed assets	\$	19,296	Fair value of property or collateral		Appraised value less disposition costs			20.20% - 27.20%

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Information about Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

Other debt securities – The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of one of the Company’s other debt securities are indicative comparable pricing, option adjusted spread (“OAS”), yield to maturity, and spread to maturity. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly different fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for indicative comparable pricing is accompanied by a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for OAS and a directionally, although not equally proportional, opposite change in the assumptions used for yield to maturity and spread to maturity.

Derivative asset (S&P Purchased Options) – The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company’s derivative assets related to S&P purchased options are implied option volatility and counterparty credit risk. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly different fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for implied option volatility is not necessarily accompanied by directionally similar or opposite changes in the assumption used for counterparty credit risk.

Servicing assets – The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company’s servicing assets are constant prepayment rates and discount rates. Changes in one factor may result in changes in another (for example, increases in market interest rates may result in lower prepayments), which may magnify or offset the sensitivities. Mortgage banking activities, a component of total banking and financial service revenue in the consolidated statements of operations, include the changes from period to period in the fair value of the mortgage loan servicing rights, which may result from changes in the valuation model inputs or assumptions (principally reflecting changes in discount rates and prepayment speed assumptions) and other changes, including changes due to collection/realization of expected cash flows.

Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options) – The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company’s derivative liability related to S&P purchased options are implied option volatility and counterparty credit risk. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly different fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for implied option volatility is not necessarily accompanied by directionally similar or opposite changes in the assumption used for counterparty credit risk.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The information about the estimated fair value of financial instruments required by GAAP is presented hereunder. The aggregate fair value amounts presented do not necessarily represent management’s estimate of the underlying value of the Company.

The estimated fair value is subjective in nature, involves uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could affect these fair value estimates. The

fair value estimates do not take into consideration the value of future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not financial instruments. Other significant tangible and intangible assets that are not considered financial instruments are the value of long-term customer relationships of retail deposits, and premises and equipment.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The estimated fair value and carrying value of the Company's financial instruments at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	March 31,				December 31,			
	2015				2014			
	Fair		Carrying		Fair		Carrying	
	Value		Value		Value		Value	
(In thousands)								
Level 1								
Financial Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	678,902	\$	678,902	\$	573,427	\$	573,427
Restricted cash		15,406		15,406		8,407		8,407
Level 2								
Financial Assets:								
Trading securities		964		964		1,594		1,594
Investment securities available-for-sale		1,125,702		1,125,702		1,216,538		1,216,538
Investment securities held-to-maturity		175,856		172,847		164,154		162,752
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock		21,148		21,148		21,169		21,169
Other investments		3		3		3		3
Derivative assets		2,477		2,477		2,552		2,552
Servicing assets		7,096		7,096		-		-
Financial Liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities		11,113		11,113		11,221		11,221
Level 3								
Financial Assets:								
Total loans (including loans held-for-sale)								
Non-covered loans, net		4,733,607		4,466,772		4,563,701		4,527,735
Covered loans, net		309,402		257,807		345,660		298,911
Derivative assets		3,734		3,734		5,555		5,555
FDIC indemnification asset		63,801		75,221		75,969		97,378
Accrued interest receivable		19,594		19,594		21,345		21,345
Servicing assets		5,068		5,068		13,992		13,992
Financial Liabilities:								
Deposits		4,894,207		4,894,233		4,893,247		4,924,406
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		962,742		927,168		1,020,621		980,087

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Advances from FHLB		335,028			333,857			339,172			334,331
Other borrowings		1,693			1,740			3,979			4,004
Subordinated capital notes		108,121			101,846			104,288			101,584
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		135,971			135,971			133,290			133,290
Derivative liabilities		3,617			3,617			5,477			5,477

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of significant financial instruments at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

- Cash and cash equivalents (including money market investments and time deposits with other banks) and restricted cash have been valued at the carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition as these are reasonable estimates of fair value given the short-term nature of the instruments.
- Investments in FHLB-NY stock are valued at their redemption value.
- The fair value of investment securities, including trading securities, is based on quoted market prices, when available, or market prices provided by recognized broker-dealers. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon externally developed models that use both observable and unobservable inputs depending on the market activity of the instrument.
- The fair value of the FDIC indemnification asset represents the present value of the net estimated cash payments expected to be received from the FDIC for future losses on covered assets based on the credit assumptions on estimated cash flows for each covered asset pool and the loss sharing percentages. The ultimate collectability of the FDIC indemnification asset is dependent upon the performance of the underlying covered loans, the passage of time and claims paid by the FDIC which are impacted by the Bank's adherence to certain guidelines established by the FDIC.
- The fair value of servicing assets held-for-sale is based on the terms of the sales agreement with the third party. The fair value of the remaining servicing asset is estimated by using a cash flow valuation model which calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, taking into consideration actual and expected loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs, and other economic factors, which are determined based on current market conditions.
- The fair values of the derivative instruments are provided by valuation experts and counterparties. Certain derivatives with limited market activity are valued using externally developed models that consider unobservable market parameters. The Company has offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P Index, and uses equity indexed option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Their fair value is obtained through the use of an external based valuation that was thoroughly evaluated and adopted by management as its measurement tool for these options. The payoff of these options is linked to the average value of the S&P Index on a specific set of dates during the life of the option. The

methodology uses an average rate option or a cash-settled option whose payoff is based on the difference between the expected average value of the S&P Index during the remaining life of the option and the strike price at inception. The assumptions, which are uncertain and require a degree of judgment, include primarily S&P Index volatility, forward interest rate projections, estimated index dividend payout, and leverage.

- Fair value of derivative liabilities, which include interest rate swaps and forward-settlement swaps, are based on the net discounted value of the contractual projected cash flows of both the pay-fixed receive-variable legs of the contracts. The projected cash flows are based on the forward yield curve, and discounted using current estimated market rates.
- The fair value of the covered and non-covered loan portfolio (including loans held-for-sale) is estimated by segregating by type, such as mortgage, commercial, consumer, auto and leasing. Each loan segment is further segmented into fixed and adjustable interest rates and by performing and non-performing categories. The fair value of performing loans is calculated by discounting contractual cash flows, adjusted for prepayment estimates (voluntary and involuntary), if any, using estimated current market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. This fair value is not currently an indication of an exit price as that type of assumption could result in a different fair value estimate.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

- The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of the contractual cash flows, using estimated current market discount rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities.
- The fair value of long-term borrowings, which include securities sold under agreements to repurchase, advances from FHLB-NY, other borrowings, and subordinated capital notes, is based on the discounted value of the contractual cash flows using current estimated market discount rates for borrowings with similar terms, remaining maturities and put dates.

NOTE 22 – BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company segregates its businesses into the following major reportable segments of business: Banking, Wealth Management, and Treasury. Management established the reportable segments based on the internal reporting used to evaluate performance and to assess where to allocate resources. Other factors such as the Company's organization, nature of its products, distribution channels and economic characteristics of the products were also considered in the determination of the reportable segments. The Company measures the performance of these reportable segments based on pre-established goals of different financial parameters such as net income, net interest income, loan production, and fees generated. The Company's methodology for allocating non-interest expenses among segments is based on several factors such as revenue, employee headcount, occupied space, dedicated services or time, among others. These factors are reviewed on a periodical basis and may change if the conditions warrant.

Banking includes the Bank's branches and traditional banking products such as deposits and commercial, consumer and mortgage loans. Mortgage banking activities are carried out by the Bank's mortgage banking division, whose principal activity is to originate mortgage loans for the Company's own portfolio. As part of its mortgage banking activities, the Company may sell loans directly into the secondary market or securitize conforming loans into mortgage-backed securities.

Wealth Management is comprised of the Bank's trust division, Oriental Financial Services, Oriental Insurance, and OPC. The core operations of this segment are financial planning, money management and investment banking, brokerage services, insurance sales activity, corporate and individual trust and retirement services, as well as retirement plan administration services.

The Treasury segment encompasses all of the Company's asset/liability management activities, such as purchases and sales of investment securities, interest rate risk management, derivatives, and borrowings. Intersegment sales and transfers, if any, are accounted for as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, that is, at current market prices.

The classification of certain assets was revised to more accurately depict the nature of the underlying segments. This reclassification resulted in a reduction in banking segment total assets of approximately \$752.0 million, with a corresponding increase in treasury segment total assets of \$492.6 million and a decrease in total assets eliminations of \$259.4 million in March 31, 2014. The Company evaluated the impact of this reclassification on the total assets allocated to these segments and determined that the effect of this adjustment was not material to any previously reported results.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Following are the results of operations and the selected financial information by operating segment for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2015											
			Wealth				Total Major				Consolidated	
	Banking		Management		Treasury		Segments		Eliminations		Total	
(In thousands)												
Interest income	\$	97,482	\$	23	\$	9,496	\$	107,001	\$	-	\$	107,001
Interest expense		(7,454)		-		(9,912)		(17,366)		-		(17,366)
Net interest income		90,028		23		(416)		89,635		-		89,635
Provision for non-covered loan and lease losses		(37,384)		-		-		(37,384)		-		(37,384)
Provision for covered loan and lease losses		(4,809)		-		-		(4,809)		-		(4,809)
Non-interest income (loss)		(2,249)		7,010		2,120		6,881		-		6,881
Non-interest expenses		(49,313)		(4,790)		(2,229)		(56,332)		-		(56,332)
Intersegment revenue		544		-		98		642		(642)		-
Intersegment expenses		(98)		(432)		(112)		(642)		642		-
Income before income taxes	\$	(3,281)	\$	1,811	\$	(539)	\$	(2,009)	\$	-	\$	(2,009)
Total assets	\$	6,302,044	\$	21,995	\$	1,965,342	\$	8,289,381		(925,225)	\$	7,364,156
	Quarter Ended March 31, 2014											
			Wealth				Total Major				Consolidated	
	Banking		Management		Treasury		Segments		Eliminations		Total	

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	(In thousands)											
Interest income	\$	108,631	\$	40	\$	14,403	\$	123,074	\$	-	\$	123,074
Interest expense		(7,516)		-		(12,160)		(19,676)		-		(19,676)
Net interest income		101,115		40		2,243		103,398		-		103,398
Provision for non-covered loan and lease losses		(10,062)		-		-		(10,062)		-		(10,062)
Provision for covered loan and lease losses		(1,629)		-		-		(1,629)		-		(1,629)
Non-interest income (loss)		(5,096)		6,522		3,803		5,229		-		5,229
Non-interest expenses		(53,547)		(4,779)		(3,078)		(61,404)		-		(61,404)
Intersegment revenue		544		-		-		544		(544)		-
Intersegment expenses		-		(432)		(112)		(544)		544		-
Income before income taxes	\$	31,325	\$	1,351	\$	2,856	\$	35,532	\$	-	\$	35,532
Total assets	\$	6,599,875	\$	24,345	\$	2,136,161	\$	8,760,381		(904,743)	\$	7,855,638

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

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the "Selected Financial Data" and the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" and the risk factors set forth in our 2014 Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (the "2014 Form 10-K"), for discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

The Company is a publicly-owned financial holding company that provides a full range of banking and financial services through its subsidiaries, including commercial, consumer, auto and mortgage lending; checking and savings accounts; financial planning, insurance and securities brokerage services; and corporate and individual trust and retirement services. The Company operates through three major business segments: Banking, Wealth Management, and Treasury, and distinguishes itself based on quality service. The Company has 53 branches in Puerto Rico and a subsidiary in Boca Raton, Florida. The Company's long-term goal is to strengthen its banking and financial services franchise by expanding its lending businesses, increasing the level of integration in the marketing and delivery of banking and financial services, maintaining effective asset-liability management, growing non-interest revenue from banking and financial services, and improving operating efficiencies.

The Company's diversified mix of businesses and products generates both the interest income traditionally associated with a banking institution and non-interest income traditionally associated with a financial services institution (generated by such businesses as securities brokerage, fiduciary services, investment banking, insurance agency, and retirement plan administration). Although all of these businesses, to varying degrees, are affected by interest rate and financial market fluctuations and other external factors, the Company's commitment is to continue producing a balanced and growing revenue stream.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") requires management to make a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the consolidated financial statements. Understanding our accounting policies and the extent to which we use management judgment and estimates in applying these policies is integral to understanding our financial statements. We provide a summary of our significant accounting policies in "Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of our annual report on the 2014 Form 10-K.

In the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" section of our 2014 Form 10-K, we identified the following accounting policies as critical because they require significant judgments and assumptions about highly complex and inherently uncertain matters and the use of reasonably different estimates and assumptions could have a material impact on our reported results of

operations or financial condition:

- Business combination
- Allowance for loan and lease losses
- Financial instruments

We evaluate our critical accounting estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and update them as necessary based on changing conditions. Management has reviewed and approved these critical accounting policies and has discussed its judgments and assumptions with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA						
	Quarter Ended March 31,					
	2015		2014		Variance	
					%	
EARNINGS DATA:	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Interest income	\$	107,001	\$	123,074	-13.1%	
Interest expense		17,366		19,676	-11.7%	
Net interest income		89,635		103,398	-13.3%	
Provision for non-covered loan and lease losses		37,384		10,062	271.5%	
Provision for covered loan and lease losses, net		4,809		1,629	195.2%	
Total provision for loan and lease losses, net		42,193		11,691	260.9%	
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses		47,442		91,707	-48.3%	
Non-interest income		6,881		5,229	31.6%	
Non-interest expenses		56,332		61,404	-8.3%	
(Loss) income before taxes		(2,009)		35,532	-105.7%	
Income tax expense		979		11,785	-91.7%	
Net (loss) income		(2,988)		23,747	-112.6%	
Less: dividends on preferred stock		(3,465)		(3,465)	153.0%	
(Loss) income available to common shareholders	\$	(6,453)	\$	20,282	-131.8%	
PER SHARE DATA:						
Basic	\$	(0.14)	\$	0.45	-131.1%	
Diluted	\$	(0.14)	\$	0.42	-133.3%	
Average common shares outstanding		44,634		45,329	-1.5%	
Average common shares outstanding and equivalents		51,977		52,598	-1.2%	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$	0.10	\$	0.08	25.0%	
Cash dividends declared on common shares	\$	4,464	\$	3,657	22.1%	
PERFORMANCE RATIOS:						
Return on average assets (ROA)		-0.16%		1.18%	-113.6%	

Return on average tangible common equity		-3.76%			12.86%		-129.2%
Return on average common equity (ROE)		-3.30%			11.13%		-129.6%
Equity-to-assets ratio		12.72%			11.41%		11.4%
Efficiency ratio		51.75%			50.12%		3.3%
Interest rate spread		5.20%			5.75%		-9.6%
Interest rate margin		5.42%			5.90%		-8.1%

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA - (Continued)						
	March 31,		December 31,		Variance	
	2015		2014		%	
PERIOD END BALANCES AND CAPITAL RATIOS:	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Investments and loans						
Investments securities	\$	1,320,664	\$	1,402,056		-5.8%
Loans and leases not covered under shared-loss agreements with the FDIC, net		4,466,772		4,527,735		-1.3%
Loans and leases covered under shared-loss agreements with the FDIC, net		257,807		298,911		-13.8%
Total investments and loans	\$	6,045,243	\$	6,228,702		-2.9%
Deposits and borrowings						
Deposits	\$	4,894,233	\$	4,924,406		-0.6%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		927,168		980,087		-5.4%
Other borrowings		437,443		439,919		-0.6%
Total deposits and borrowings	\$	6,258,844	\$	6,344,412		-1.3%
Stockholders' equity						
Preferred stock	\$	176,000	\$	176,000		0.0%
Common stock		52,626		52,626		0.0%
Additional paid-in capital		539,222		539,311		0.0%
Legal surplus		70,097		70,467		-0.5%
Retained earnings		170,605		181,152		-5.8%
Treasury stock, at cost		(96,495)		(97,070)		0.6%
Accumulated other comprehensive income		24,324		19,711		23.4%
Total stockholders' equity	\$	936,379	\$	942,197		-0.6%
Per share data						
Book value per common share	\$	17.25	\$	17.40		-0.9%
Tangible book value per common share	\$	15.12	\$	15.25		-0.9%
Market price at end of period	\$	16.32	\$	16.65		-2.0%
Capital ratios						
Leverage capital		11.23%		10.61%		5.8%
Tier 1 common equity to risk-weighted assets		N/A		11.88%		N/A
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio		12.63%		N/A		N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital		16.14%		16.02%		0.7%
Total risk-based capital		17.69%		17.57%		0.7%
Financial assets managed						
Trust assets managed	\$	2,911,515	\$	2,841,111		2.5%

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Broker-dealer assets gathered	\$	2,660,177	\$	2,622,001	1.5%
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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2015

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company reported a loss to common shareholders of \$6.5 million, or \$0.14 per share, which included a provision for loan and lease losses of \$15.8 million or (\$0.35) per share, net of tax, related to the participation in a fuel purchase line of credit with PREPA. Excluding this provision for loan and lease losses, income was \$9.4 million, or \$0.21 per share diluted. Income available to common shareholders in the first quarter of 2014 was \$20.3 million, or \$0.42 per share diluted.

This quarter was also adversely affected by:

- \$11.1 million less in loan interest income, primarily due to lower acquired balances and yields.
- A \$4.8 million provision for covered loans, increasing the allowance to \$70.7 million, in connection with the end of the commercial loss share coverage with the FDIC on June 30, 2015.

Net interest margin continued strong at 5.42%.

The Company continued its growth of the Oriental Bank franchise through the net opening of 7,670 new retail deposit accounts, reduction in cost of total deposits, core non-interest fee revenue strength, and major expansion of its ATM network.

The efficiency ratio was in our target rate at 51.75%.

Tangible book value and book value per common share decreased to \$15.12 and \$17.25, respectively, from \$15.25 and \$17.40 as of December 31, 2014.

Interest Income

Total interest income decreased \$16.1 million to \$107.0 million, compared to \$123.1 million in the first quarter of 2014, reflecting the transition in our loan portfolio as originated loans with more normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loans fall, due to repayments and maturities. The yield on interest-earning assets decreased to 6.47% from 7.02%.

Interest Expense

Total interest expense decreased by 11.7% as compared to the same period in 2014. Such decrease reflects the lower cost of deposits before fair value premium amortization and core deposit intangible amortization (0.70% vs. 0.92%). Such lower cost reflects continuing progress in the repricing of the Company's core retail deposits and other reductions in its cost of funds.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income decreased \$13.8 million for the first quarter of 2015. Such increase reflects a decrease in net interest margin of 48 basis points to 5.42% when compared to the first quarter of 2014.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

Provision for non-covered loan losses increased \$27.3 million to \$37.4 million when compared to \$10.1 million for the first quarter of 2014, reflecting the \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses related to the aforementioned line of credit with PREPA. Provision for covered loan losses increased \$3.2 million to \$4.8 million when compared to \$1.6 million for the same period in 2014.

Non-Interest Income

Core banking and wealth management revenues increased slightly to \$19.2 million as compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflecting an increase of \$288 thousand and \$168 thousand in wealth management and mortgage banking services revenue, respectively, and a decrease of \$352 thousand in banking service revenue.

The fluctuation in the FDIC shared-loss expense of \$13.1 million, compared to \$18.5 million for the same period in 2014, resulted from the ongoing evaluation of expected cash flows of the covered loan portfolio, which resulted in reduced projected losses expected to be collected from the FDIC and the improved accretable yield on the covered loans.

Other non-interest loss of \$1.7 million, compared to income of \$454 thousand for the same period in 2014, primarily from the recognition of a \$1.9 million loss in the valuation of part of the mortgage servicing during the first quarter of 2015.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense of \$56.3 million, decreased \$5.1 million or 8.3% compared to the same period in 2014, reflecting decreased costs in major categories from the first quarter of 2014. The Company's efficiency ratio for the first quarter of 2015 was 51.75%, compared to 50.12% for the same period in 2014.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$979 thousand, compared to \$11.8 million for the same period in 2014. Decrease in income tax expense reflects the net loss before income taxes of \$2.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared to net income before income taxes of \$35.5 million for the year ago quarter.

(Loss) Income Available to Common Shareholders

The Company's loss to common shareholders amounted to \$6.5 million, compared to net income available to common shareholders of \$20.3 million for the same period in 2014. Loss per basic common share and fully diluted common share was \$0.14 for both, compared to income per basic common share and fully diluted common share of \$0.45 and \$0.42, respectively, for the first quarter of 2014. Loss per basic common share includes \$0.35 related to the PREPA provision for loan and lease losses, net of tax.

Interest Earning Assets

The loan portfolio declined to \$4.725 billion at March 31, 2015, compared to \$4.827 billion at December 31, 2014, primarily due to repayments and maturities. In addition, this reduction reflects the \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses on the PREPA line of credit and a \$25.0 million principal payment by the Puerto Rico Aqueducts and Sewer Authority ("PRASA"). The investment portfolio of \$1.321 billion at March 31, 2015 decreased 5.8% compared to \$1.402 billion at December 31, 2014.

Interest Bearing Liabilities

Total deposits amounted to \$4.894 billion at March 31, 2015, a slight decrease of 0.6% compared to \$4.924 billion at December 31, 2014. Demand and savings deposits increased 2.2% to \$3.457 billion. Time deposits declined 6.8% as part of our efforts to reduce the cost of deposits, which averaged 0.69% at March 31, 2015 and 0.79% at December 31, 2014.

Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' equity at March 31, 2015 was \$936.4 million compared to \$942.2 million at December 31, 2014, a decrease of 0.6%. This decrease reflects the net loss for the quarter partially offset by an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income. Book value per share was \$17.25 at March 31, 2015 compared to \$17.40 at December 31, 2014.

The Company maintains capital ratios in excess of regulatory requirements. At March 31, 2015, Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio was 11.23% (December 31, 2014– 10.61%), Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 16.14% (December 31, 2014– 16.02%), and Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 17.69% (December 31, 2014– 17.57%). Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio under the new capital rules was 12.63% at March 31, 2015.

Return on Average Assets and Common Equity

Return on average common equity ("ROE") was (3.30%) compared to 11.13% for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Return on average assets ("ROA") was (0.16%) compared to 1.18% for the same period in 2014. Both decreases reflect the net loss for the first quarter of 2015.

Assets under Management

At March 31, 2015, total assets managed by the Company's trust division and OPC increased to \$2.912 billion compared to \$2.841 billion at December 31, 2014. At March 31, 2015, total assets gathered by the securities broker-dealer subsidiary from its customer investment accounts increased 1.5% to \$2.660 billion, compared to \$2.622 billion at December 31, 2014. Changes in trust and broker-dealer related assets primarily reflect a slight increase in portfolio and differences in market values.

Lending

Total loan production of \$239.4 million increased 10.7% compared to the same period in 2014. Total commercial loan production of \$85.7 million increased 94.9% from \$43.9 million for the same period in 2014.

Mortgage loan production of \$61.7 million increased 21.4% from \$50.8 million for the same period in 2014, as the Company continued to capture market share formerly held by Doral Bank.

In the aggregate, consumer loan and auto and leasing production totaled \$92.1 million, a decrease of 24.3% from the same period in 2014. Such decrease is mostly due to a decrease of 29.7% in auto production.

Total loan portfolio declined by \$102.1 million from \$4.827 billion at December 31, 2014 to \$4.725 billion at March 31, 2015, mostly as the result of scheduled pay downs and maturities in both the non-covered and covered loan portfolios. In addition, this decrease was affected by the \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses on the PREPA line of credit and a \$25.0 million principal payment by PRASA as we continue to decrease our exposure to the Puerto Rico government.

Credit Quality on Non-Covered Loans

Net credit losses, excluding acquired loans, increased \$3.4 million to \$8.6 million, representing 1.21% of average non-acquired loans outstanding versus 0.86% in the same period in 2014. The allowance for loan and lease losses on non-covered loans at March 31, 2015, increased to \$96.4 million compared to \$69.5 million at December 31, 2014. The allowances for loan and lease losses, excluding acquired loans, increased to \$76.8 million (2.64% of total non-covered loans, excluding acquired loans) at March 31, 2015, compared to \$51.4 million (1.81% of total non-covered loans, excluding acquired loans) at December 31, 2014, as a result of a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses on the PREPA line of credit during the first quarter of 2015. The allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 increased to \$5.5 million at March 31, 2015, compared to \$4.6 million at December 31, 2014.

Non-performing loans (“NPLs”), which exclude loans covered under shared-loss agreements with the FDIC and loans acquired in the BBVAPR Acquisition accounted under ASC 310-30, increased to \$313.1 million at March 31, 2015 compared to \$108.9 million at December 31, 2014. The increase is due mainly to the classification of the \$200.0 participation in the PREPA line of credit as non-accrual during the first quarter of 2015.

Non-GAAP Measures

The Company uses certain non-GAAP measures of financial performance to supplement the unaudited consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP. The Company presents non-GAAP measures that management believes are useful and meaningful to investors. Non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning, are not required to be uniformly applied, and are not audited. Therefore, they are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The presentation of non-GAAP measures is not intended to be a substitute for, and should not be considered in isolation from, the financial measures reported in accordance with GAAP.

The Company's management has reported and discussed the results of operations herein both on a GAAP basis and on a pre-tax pre-provision operating income basis (defined as net interest income, plus banking and financial services revenue, less non-interest expenses, as calculated on the table below). The Company's management believes that, given the nature of the items excluded from the definition of pre-tax pre-provision operating income, it is useful to state what the results of operations would have been without them so that investors can see the financial trends from the Company's continuing business.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company's pre-tax pre-provision operating income decreased 1.4% to \$52.5 million as compared to \$61.4 million for the same period in 2014. Pre-tax pre-provision operating income is calculated as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
<i>PRE-TAX PRE-PROVISION OPERATING INCOME</i>				
Net interest income	\$	89,635	\$	103,398
Core non-interest income:				
Banking service revenue		10,205		10,606
Wealth management revenue		7,155		6,867
Mortgage banking activities		1,863		1,950
Total core non-interest income		19,223		19,423
Non-interest expenses		56,331		61,453
Total pre-tax pre-provision operating income	\$	52,527	\$	61,368

Tangible common equity consists of common equity less goodwill, core deposit intangibles and customer relationship intangible. Tangible book value per common share consists of tangible common equity divided by common stock outstanding at the end of the period. Ratios of tangible common equity to total assets, tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets, total equity to risk-weighted assets, tier 1 equity to risk-weighted assets, and common equity tier 1 to risk-weighted assets and tangible book value per common share are non-GAAP measures.

At March 31, 2015, tangible common equity to total assets increased to 9.17% from 9.14% and tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets decreased to 13.46% from 14.04% at December 31, 2014. Total equity to risk-weighted assets decreased to 18.67% from 19.44% at December 31, 2014.

Management and many stock analysts use tangible common equity in conjunction with more traditional bank capital ratios to compare the capital adequacy of banking organizations. Tangible common equity or related measures should be considered in isolation or as a substitute for stockholders' equity, total assets or any other measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following tables show major categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, their respective interest income, expenses, yields and costs, and their impact on net interest income due to changes in volume and rates for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

TABLE 1 - QUARTERLY ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME AND CHANGES DUE TO VOLUME/RATE												
FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014												
	Interest				Average rate				Average balance			
	March		March		March		March		March		March	
	2015		2014		2015		2014		2015		2014	
(Dollars in thousands)												
A - TAX EQUIVALENT SPREAD												
Interest-earning assets	\$	107,001	\$	123,074	6.47%	7.02%	\$	6,703,286	\$	7,108,864		
Tax equivalent adjustment		4,167		10,134	0.25%	0.58%		-		-		
Interest-earning assets - tax equivalent		111,168		133,208	6.74%	7.60%		6,703,286		7,108,864		
Interest-bearing liabilities		17,366		19,676	1.27%	1.23%		5,545,936		6,465,915		
Tax equivalent net interest income / spread		93,802		113,532	5.47%	6.38%		1,157,350		642,949		
Tax equivalent interest rate margin					5.68%	6.48%						
B - NORMAL SPREAD												
Interest-earning assets:												
Investments:												
Investment securities		9,195		14,160	2.77%	3.56%		1,344,617		1,619,020		
Interest bearing cash and money market investments		323		283	0.23%	0.24%		564,237		482,497		
Total investments		9,518		14,443	2.02%	2.79%		1,908,854		2,101,517		
Loans not covered under shared-loss												

	Interest				Average rate				Average balance			
	March		March		March		March		March		March	
	2015		2014		2015		2014		2015		2014	
(Dollars in thousands)												
Interest-bearing liabilities:												
Deposits:												
Now Accounts	1,281		2,323		0.41%		0.57%		1,260,952		1,661,244	
Savings and money market	1,734		2,296		0.54%		0.83%		1,314,360		1,126,987	
Individual retirement accounts	771		1,058		1.05%		1.25%		297,086		343,762	
Retail certificates of deposits	1,407		1,938		1.33%		1.37%		428,041		572,054	
Total core deposits	5,193		7,615		0.64%		0.83%		3,300,439		3,704,047	
Institutional deposits	798		1,408		1.22%		1.51%		264,964		377,528	
Brokered deposits	1,166		1,516		0.79%		0.82%		602,189		751,558	
Total wholesale deposits	1,964		2,924		0.92%		1.05%		867,153		1,129,086	
	7,157		10,539		0.70%		0.88%		4,167,592		4,833,133	
Deposits fair value premium amortization	(345)		(1,897)		0.00%		0.00%		-		-	
Core deposit intangible amortization	292		335		0.00%		0.00%		-		-	
Total deposits	7,104		8,977		0.69%		0.75%		4,167,592		4,833,133	
Borrowings:												
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,164		7,411		3.09%		2.60%		939,377		1,156,747	
Advances from FHLB and other borrowings	2,235		2,295		2.69%		2.48%		337,292		375,862	
Subordinated capital notes	863		992		3.44%		4.02%		101,675		100,173	
Total borrowings	10,262		10,698		3.02%		2.66%		1,378,344		1,632,782	
Total interest bearing liabilities	17,366		19,675		1.27%		1.23%		5,545,936		6,465,915	
Net interest income / spread	\$ 89,635		\$ 103,398		5.20%		5.75%					
Interest rate margin					5.42%		5.90%					
Excess of average interest-earning									\$ 1,157,350		\$ 642,949	

Net Interest Income

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Net interest income of \$89.6 million decreased 13.3% compared with \$103.4 million reported in the first quarter of 2014, reflecting a decrease of 10.3% in interest income from loans and a decrease of 34.1% in interest income from investments.

Interest rate spread decreased 55 basis points from 5.75% to 5.20%. This decrease is mainly due to the net effect of a 55 basis points decrease in the average yield of interest-earning assets from 7.02% to 6.47%.

Interest income decreased to \$107.0 million from \$123.1 million in the same quarter in 2014. Such decrease reflects decreases of \$9.1 million and \$7.0 million in the volume and in interest rate, respectively, of interest-earning assets. Interest income from loans decreased 10.3% to \$97.5 million, reflecting a decrease in both, volume and in interest rate by \$7.7 million and a \$3.4 million, respectively, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans with more normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loan fall, due to repayments and maturities. Originated loans interest income increased 18.7% to \$46.3 million as balances grew 17.0% and yield expanded 10 basis points to 6.63%. Acquired non-covered loans interest income fell 22.8% to \$35.7 million as balances declined 24.4% and yield reduced 17 basis points to 8.58%. Covered loans interest income fell 33.7% to \$15.5 million as balances declined 22.7% and yield reduced 379 basis points to 22.89%. Interest income from investments decreased 34.1% to \$9.5 million, reflecting a decrease in both, volume and interest rate of \$1.3 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Such decrease in interest income from investments reflects a decrease in investment securities from redemptions, maturities and sales, and higher premium amortization on existing securities.

Interest expense decreased 11.7% to \$17.4 million, primarily because of a \$2.6 million decrease in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities and an increase of \$241 thousand in interest rate. The decrease in interest-bearing liabilities is mostly due to the decrease in deposits volume of \$1.2 million and in interest rate of \$638 thousand, and a decrease in repurchase agreements volume of \$1.4 million which was partially offset by an increase in interest rate of \$1.1 million. The cost of deposits before fair value amortization and core deposit intangible amortization decreased 18 basis points to 0.70% for the first quarter of 2015, compared to 0.88% for the first quarter of 2014. The decrease in the cost of deposits was partially offset by an increase in the cost of borrowings, which increased 36 basis points to 3.02% from 2.66%.

The average balance of total interest-earning assets was \$6.703 billion, a decrease of 5.7% from the same period in 2014. The decrease in average balance of interest-earning assets was mainly attributable to a decrease of 9.2% in

average investments and a decrease of 4.3% in average loans.

TABLE 2 - NON-INTEREST INCOME SUMMARY					
	Quarter Ended March 31,				
	2015		2014		Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Banking service revenue	\$ 10,205		\$ 10,557		-3.3%
Wealth management revenue	7,155		6,867		4.2%
Mortgage banking activities	1,863		1,695		9.9%
Total banking and financial service revenue	19,223		19,119		0.5%
FDIC shared-loss expense, net:					
FDIC indemnification asset expense	(12,221)		(17,622)		30.7%
Change in true-up payment obligation	(863)		(865)		0.2%
	(13,084)		(18,487)		29.2%
Net gain (loss) on:					
Sale of securities available for sale	2,572		4,366		-41.1%
Derivatives	(90)		(223)		59.6%
Other non-interest (loss) income	(1,740)		454		-483.3%
	(12,342)		(13,890)		11.1%
Total non-interest income, net	\$ 6,881		\$ 5,229		31.6%

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income is affected by the level of trust assets under management, transactions generated by clients' financial assets serviced by the securities broker-dealer and insurance agency subsidiaries, the level of mortgage banking activities, and the fees generated from loans and deposit accounts. It is also affected by the FDIC shared-loss expense, which varies depending on the results of the on-going evaluation of expected cash flows of the loan portfolio acquired in the FDIC-assisted acquisition. In addition, it is affected by the amount of securities, derivatives and trading transactions.

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

As shown in Table 2 above, the Company recorded non-interest income in the amount of \$6.9 million, compared to \$5.2 million for the same period in 2014, an increase of 31.6%, or \$1.7 million.

The FDIC shared-loss expense, net, decreased to \$13.1 million as compared to \$18.5 million for the same period in 2014, which resulted from the ongoing evaluation of expected cash flows of the covered loan portfolio and from changes in the fair value of the true-up payment obligation, also known as a clawback liability. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the FDIC indemnification asset expense decreased to \$12.2 million from \$17.6 million for the same period in 2014. The majority of the FDIC indemnification asset is recorded for projected claimable losses on non-single family residential loans whose loss share period ends on June 30, 2015, although the recovery share period extends for an additional three-year period. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the true-up payment obligation decreased slightly to \$863 thousand as compared to \$865 thousand for the same period in 2014. The true-up payment obligation may increase if actual and expected losses decline. The Company measures the true-up payment obligation at fair value.

Banking service revenue, which consists primarily of fees generated by deposit accounts, electronic banking services, and customer services, decreased 3.3% to \$10.2 million, from \$10.6 million for the same period in 2014. The decrease is mainly due to lower checking account fees of \$645 thousand from lower cycle fees as customers shift to the “Cuenta Libre” deposit product, a decrease in branch service commissions from safe deposit fees of \$222 thousand, and a decrease of \$179 thousand in lease servicing and other loan fees mainly from auto loans, partially offset by higher electronic banking fees of \$695 thousand.

Wealth management revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, increased 4.2% to \$7.2 million, compared to \$6.9 million for the same period in 2014. Such increase is mostly due to an increase of \$334 thousand in insurance fees.

Income generated from mortgage banking activities increased 9.9% to \$1.9 million, compared to \$1.7 million for the same period in 2014. The increase in mortgage banking activities is mainly due to higher servicing income, higher cost or market adjustment made to mortgage loans held -for-sale and an increase in sales, partially offset by higher losses in repurchased loans, when compared to same period in 2014.

Gains from the sale of securities were \$2.6 million compared to \$4.4 million for the same period in 2014. Losses from derivative activities were \$90 thousand, compared to \$223 thousand for the same period in 2014. During the first quarter of 2015, the Company has entered into an agreement to sell mortgage servicing rights. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized a loss of \$1.9 million related to this transaction, which is included in other non-interest (loss) income.

TABLE 3 - NON-INTEREST EXPENSES SUMMARY						
	Quarter Ended March 31,					
	2015		2014		Variance %	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Compensation and employee benefits	\$	20,180	\$	21,787		-7.4%
Professional and service fees		4,181		4,206		-0.6%
Occupancy and equipment		8,636		8,309		3.9%
Insurance		1,953		2,074		-5.8%
Electronic banking charges		5,367		4,652		15.4%
Information technology expenses		1,454		1,815		-19.9%
Advertising, business promotion, and strategic initiatives		1,629		1,781		-8.5%
Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses		5,447		6,387		-14.7%
Loan servicing and clearing expenses		2,353		2,060		14.2%
Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes		1,479		3,735		-60.4%
Communication		691		957		-27.8%
Printing, postage, stationery and supplies		637		554		15.0%
Director and investor relations		294		251		17.1%
Other operating expenses		2,031		2,836		-28.4%
Total non-interest expenses	\$	56,332	\$	61,404		-8.3%
Relevant ratios and data:						
Efficiency ratio		51.75%		50.12%		
Compensation and benefits to non-interest expense		35.82%		35.48%		
Compensation to average total assets owned		1.09%		1.10%		

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Average number of employees		1,510			1,546		
Average compensation per employee	\$	13.4		\$	14.1		
Average loans per average employee	\$	3,175		\$	3,239		

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Non-Interest Expenses

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Non-interest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was \$56.3 million, representing a decrease of 8.3% compared to \$61.4 million in the previous year.

Compensation and employee benefits decreased 7.4% to \$20.2 million from \$21.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is due mainly to lower salaries and lower benefits as a result of a headcount reduction from 1,546 to 1,510 as a result of the voluntary early retirement program offered by the Company in December 2014 for qualified employees as a cost savings initiative.

Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses decreased 14.7% to \$5.4 million, as compared to \$6.4 million in the same period for the previous year, principally due to a decrease of \$1.0 million in municipal property taxes and maintenance expenses on foreclosed real estate.

Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes decreased by \$2.3 million or 60.4%, mostly due to a decrease of \$2.3 million in patente nacional local taxes as a result of the termination of the special tax effective December 2014.

Information technology expenses decreased 19.9% to \$1.5 million, as compared to \$1.8 million in the same period in 2014, mainly related to a reduction in services and fixed fees.

The decreases in the foregoing non-interest expenses were partially offset by increases in electronic banking charges and in occupancy and equipment.

Electronic banking charges increased 15.4% to \$5.4 million, mostly due to the increase in expenses related to merchant business and card interchange transactions resulting from the continued growth of our banking business.

Occupancy and equipment increased 3.9% to \$8.6 million, reflecting an increase in internet services of \$547 thousand, mainly due to mobile banking services.

Efficiency ratio was 51.75% compared to 50.12% for the same period in 2014. The efficiency ratio measures how much of the Company's revenues is used to pay operating expenses. The Company computes its efficiency ratio by dividing non-interest expenses by the sum of its net interest income and non-interest income, but excluding gains on the sale of investment securities, derivatives gains or losses, credit-related other-than-temporary impairment losses, FDIC shared-loss expense, losses on the early extinguishment of debt, other gains and losses, and other income that may be considered volatile in nature. Management believes that the exclusion of those items permits consistent comparability. Amounts presented as part of non-interest (losses) income that are excluded from the efficiency ratio computation amounted to losses of \$12.3 million, compared to income of \$13.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Provision for non-covered loan and lease losses increased 271.5%, or \$27.3 million, to \$37.4 million from \$10.1 million when compared with the same period in 2014. Such increase was due to the classification of \$200 million participation in the PREPA line of credit as non-accrual and the recognition of a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses on such line.

Provision for covered loan and lease losses increased 195.2% to \$4.8 million from \$1.6 million when compared to the same period in 2014. Increase for the first quarter of 2015 was mainly due to an additional \$3.5 million provision for covered loan and lease losses related to the commercial shared loss coverage with FDIC coming to an end on June 30, 2015.

Based on an analysis of the credit quality and the composition of the Company's loan portfolio, management determined that the provision for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was adequate in order to maintain the allowance for loan and lease losses at an adequate level to provide for probable losses based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks.

Provision for non-covered loans, excluding acquired loans, increased 502.9% to \$33.9 million from \$5.6 million when compared with the same period in 2014. This was the result of the aforementioned \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses taken on the PREPA line of credit.

Total charge-offs on non-covered loans, excluding acquired loans, increased 71.7% to \$12.2 million, as compared to \$7.1 million for the same period in 2014. Auto and leasing charge-offs increased \$3.5 million to \$8.1 million and consumer charge-offs increased \$838 thousand to \$1.7 million.

Total recoveries increased from \$1.9 million to \$3.6 million. As a result, the recoveries to charge-offs ratio increased from 26.94% to 29.68%. Net credit losses, excluding acquired loans, increased \$3.4 million to \$8.6 million, representing 1.21% of average non-covered loans outstanding versus 0.86% for the same period in 2014, annualized.

The non-covered acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 required a provision for loan and lease losses of \$2.8 million, as compared to \$4.2 million for the same period in 2014.

Non-covered acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 required a provision for loan and lease losses of \$685 thousand, as compared to \$195 thousand for the same period in 2014. Provision for covered loan and lease losses was \$4.8 million, compared to \$1.6 million for the same period in 2014. The provision for loan and lease losses for loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 reflects the Company's revision of the expected cash flows in the covered loan portfolio considering actual experiences and changes in the Company's expectations for the remaining terms of the loan pools.

Income Taxes

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Income tax expense decreased \$10.8 million to \$979 thousand, compared to \$11.8 million for the same period in 2014. Decrease in income tax expense reflects the net loss before income taxes of \$2.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared to net income before income taxes of \$35.5 million for the year ago quarter.

Business Segments

The Company segregates its businesses into the following major reportable segments: Banking, Wealth Management, and Treasury. Management established the reportable segments based on the internal reporting used to evaluate performance and to assess where to allocate resources. Other factors such as the Company's organization, nature of its products, distribution channels and economic characteristics of the products were also considered in the determination of the reportable segments. The Company measures the performance of these reportable segments based on pre-established goals of different financial parameters such as net income, net interest income, loan production, and fees generated. The Company's methodology for allocating non-interest expenses among segments is based on several factors such as revenue, employee headcount, occupied space, dedicated services or time, among others.

Comparison of quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Banking

Net interest income of the Company's Banking segment decreased \$11.1 million for the first quarter of 2015, or 11.0%, reflecting a decrease of 10.3% in interest income from loans, partially offset by a slight decrease of 0.8% in interest expense. Interest income from loans reflects a decrease in both, volume and interest rate by \$7.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields.

Provision for non-covered loans losses increased \$27.3 million when compared to \$10.1 million for the first quarter of 2014. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded an additional provision for loan and lease losses of \$24 million related to the participation in line of credit with PREPA. Provision for covered loans losses increased \$3.2 million when compared to the first quarter of 2014, as a result of the commercial shared loss coverage with the FDIC which comes to an end on June 30, 2015.

Banking service revenues decreased \$352 thousand to \$10.2 million. The decrease is mainly due to lower checking account fees by \$645 thousand from lower cycle fees as customers shift to cuenta libre product, a decrease in branch service commissions from safe deposit fees reduction of \$222 thousand, and a decrease of \$179 thousand in lease servicing and other loan fees mainly from auto loans, partially offset by higher electronic banking fees of \$695 thousand.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized a loss of \$1.9 million related to the transfer of part of its mortgage servicing assets to held-for-sale and is included as other non-interest (loss) income.

During the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 the FDIC indemnification asset expense decreased to \$12.2 million from \$17.6 million for the same period in 2014. The majority of the FDIC indemnification asset is recorded for projected claimable losses on non-single family residential loans whose loss share period ends by the third quarter of 2015, although the recovery share period extends for an additional three-year period. During the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 the true-up payment obligation decreased slightly to \$863 thousand as compared to \$865 thousand for the same period in 2014. The true-up payment obligation may increase if actual and expected losses decline.

Non-interest expense of \$49.3 million decreased 8% when compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease in non-interest expense is mainly due to a decrease in taxes, other than payroll and income taxes, which decreased by \$2.3 million in patente nacional local taxes as a result of the termination of the special tax effective December 2014. Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses decreased 14.7% to \$5.4 million, as compared to \$6.4 million in the same period for the previous year, principally due to a decrease of \$1.0 million in municipal property taxes and maintenance expenses on foreclosed real estate. In addition, compensation expense decreased as a result of the voluntary early retirement program offered by the Company in December 2014 for qualified employees as a cost savings initiative.

Wealth Management

Wealth management revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, increased 7.5% to \$7.0 million, compared to \$6.5 million for the same period in 2014. Increase is mostly due to an increase of \$334 thousand in insurance fees.

Non-interest expenses increased slightly 0.2% to \$4.8 million, mainly as commissions paid by the securities broker-dealer increased when compared to the same quarter in 2014.

Treasury

Average investments decreased 9.2% resulting from redemptions and maturities during 2015. Interest income from investments decreased 34.1% to \$9.5 million, reflecting a decrease in both, volume and in interest rate by \$1.3 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Such decrease in interest income from investments reflects a decrease in investment securities from redemptions, maturities and sales, and higher premium amortization on existing securities.

Non-interest expenses, mainly composed of indirect expenses allocated from support departments, decreased 27.6% to \$2.2 million as part of the Company's cost reduction strategy.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Assets Owned

At March 31, 2015, the Company's total assets amounted to \$7.364 billion representing a decrease of 1.1% when compared to \$7.449 billion at December 31, 2014. This reduction is mainly due to decreases in investment securities and in loan portfolio, partially offset by an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$105.4 million. Investments securities available-for-sale decreased 7.5% from \$1.217 billion to \$1.125 billion. Loan portfolio decreased \$102.1 million from \$4.827 billion to \$4.725 billion.

At March 31, 2015, loans represented 78% of total interest-earning assets while investments represented 22%, compared to 77% and 23%, respectively, at December 31, 2014.

The Company's loan portfolio is comprised of residential mortgage loans, commercial loans collateralized by mortgages on real estate located in Puerto Rico, other commercial and industrial loans, consumer loans, and auto loans. At March 31, 2015, the Company's loan portfolio decreased by 2.1% to \$4.725 billion compared to \$4.827 billion at December 31, 2014, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans grow at a slower pace than acquired loans fall, due to repayments and maturities and the Company continues to reduce its exposure to the Puerto Rico government. At March 31, 2015, the originated loan portfolio increased \$66.2 million, or 2.3%, the acquired non-covered loan portfolio decreased \$81.2 million, or 5.4%, and the covered loan portfolio decreased \$41.1 million, or 13.8% from December 31, 2014.

The FDIC indemnification asset amounted to \$75.2 million at March 31, 2015 and \$97.4 million as of December 31, 2014, representing a 22.8% reduction. The decrease in the FDIC indemnification asset is mainly related to collections and the amortization of the FDIC indemnification asset of \$13.7 million and \$12.2 million, respectively, for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015.

Investments principally consist of U.S. government and agency bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and Puerto Rico government and agency bonds. At March 31, 2015, the investment portfolio decreased 5.8% to \$1.321 billion from

\$1.402 billion at December 31, 2014. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015 the Company sold \$67.1 million of mortgage-backed securities available for sale, taking advantage of market opportunities to realize gains and reduce some interest rate sensitivity. Recent purchases of investment securities were categorized as held-to-maturity. The Company's management will determine the category of upcoming investment securities purchases based on the Company's expectations at such time.

Financial Assets Managed

The Company's financial assets managed include those managed by the Company's trust division, retirement plan administration subsidiary, and assets gathered by its broker-dealer subsidiary. The Company's trust division offers various types of IRAs and manages 401(k) and Keogh retirement plans and custodian and corporate trust accounts, while the retirement plan administration subsidiary, OPC, manages private retirement plans. At March 31, 2015, total assets managed by the Company's trust division and OPC amounted to \$2.912 billion, compared to \$2.841 billion at December 31, 2014. Oriental Financial Services offers a wide array of investment alternatives to its client base, such as tax-advantaged fixed income securities, mutual funds, stocks, bonds and money management wrap-fee programs. At March 31, 2015, total assets gathered by Oriental Financial Services from its customer investment accounts increased to \$2.660 billion, compared to \$2.622 billion at December 31, 2014. Changes in trust and broker-dealer related assets primarily reflect an increase in portfolio and differences in market values.

TABLE 4 - ASSETS SUMMARY AND COMPOSITION						
	March 31,		December 31,			
	2015		2014			Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investments:						
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$	1,101,457	\$	1,172,262		-6.0%
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies		6,714		7,182		-6.5%
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		166,828		176,129		-5.3%
GNMA certificates		4,376		4,752		-7.9%
Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities		16,022		15,671		2.2%
FHLB stock		21,148		21,169		-0.1%
Other debt securities		3,153		3,294		-4.3%
Other investments		966		1,597		-39.5%
Total investments		1,320,664		1,402,056		-5.8%
Loans:						
Non-covered loans		4,539,683		4,582,713		-0.9%
Allowance for loan and lease losses on non-covered loans		(96,375)		(69,517)		38.6%
Non-covered loans receivable, net		4,443,308		4,513,196		-1.5%
Mortgage loans held for sale		23,464		14,539		61.4%
Total non-covered loans, net		4,466,772		4,527,735		-1.3%
Covered loans		328,458		363,156		-9.6%
Allowance for loan and lease losses on covered loans		(70,651)		(64,245)		10.0%
Total covered loans, net		257,807		298,911		-13.8%
Total loans, net		4,724,579		4,826,646		-2.1%
Total securities and loans		6,045,243		6,228,702		-2.9%
Other assets:						
Cash and due from banks (including restricted cash)		688,150		577,159		19.2%
Money market investments		6,158		4,675		31.7%
FDIC indemnification asset		75,221		97,378		-22.8%
Foreclosed real estate		94,567		95,661		-1.1%
Accrued interest receivable		19,594		21,345		-8.2%
Deferred tax asset, net		121,930		108,708		12.2%
Premises and equipment, net		78,745		80,599		-2.3%

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Servicing assets		12,164			13,992		-13.1%	
Derivative assets		6,211			8,107		-23.4%	
Goodwill		86,069			86,069		0.0%	
Other assets and customers' liability on acceptances		130,104			126,714		2.7%	
Total other assets		1,318,913			1,220,407		8.1%	
Total assets	\$	7,364,156		\$	7,449,109		-1.1%	
Investments portfolio composition:								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		83.5%			83.7%			
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies		0.5%			0.5%			
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies		12.6%			12.6%			
GNMA certificates		0.3%			0.3%			
Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions		1.2%			1.1%			
FHLB stock		1.6%			1.5%			
Other debt securities and other investments		0.3%			0.3%			
		100.0%			100.0%			

TABLE 5 — LOANS RECEIVABLE COMPOSITION						
	March 31,		December 31,		Variance	
	2015		2014		%	
(Dollars in thousands)						
Non-covered loans:						
Originated and other loans and leases held for investment:						
Mortgage	\$	789,545	\$	791,751		-0.3%
Commercial		1,324,904		1,289,732		2.7%
Consumer		193,658		186,760		3.7%
Auto and leasing		601,963		575,582		4.6%
Total originated and other loans and leases held for investment		2,910,070		2,843,825		2.3%
Acquired loans:						
Accounted for under ASC 310-20						
Commercial		9,506		12,675		-25.0%
Consumer		42,922		45,344		-5.3%
Auto		162,194		184,782		-12.2%
		214,622		242,801		-11.6%
Accounted for under ASC 310-30						
Mortgage		645,918		656,122		-1.6%
Commercial		423,989		452,201		-6.2%
Construction		95,820		106,361		-9.9%
Consumer		23,841		29,888		-20.2%
Auto		220,990		247,233		-10.6%
		1,410,558		1,491,805		-5.4%
		1,625,180		1,734,606		-6.3%
		4,535,250		4,578,431		-0.9%
Deferred loans fees, net		4,433		4,282		3.5%
Loans receivable		4,539,683		4,582,713		-0.9%
Allowance for loan and lease losses on non-covered loans		(96,375)		(69,517)		-38.6%
Loans receivable, net		4,443,308		4,513,196		-1.5%
Mortgage loans held-for-sale		23,464		14,539		61.4%
Total non-covered loans, net		4,466,772		4,527,735		-1.3%
Covered loans:						
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties		115,745		117,171		-1.2%
Construction and development secured by 1-4 family residential properties		17,932		19,562		-8.3%

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Commercial and other construction		190,734			221,917		-14.1%
Consumer		4,047			4,506		-10.2%
Total covered loans		328,458			363,156		-9.6%
Allowance for loan and lease losses on covered loans		(70,651)			(64,245)		-10.0%
Total covered loans, net		257,807			298,911		-13.8%
Total loans receivable, net	\$	4,724,579		\$	4,826,646		-2.1%

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As shown in Table 5 above, total loans, net, amounted to \$4.725 billion at March 31, 2015 and \$4.827 billion at December 31, 2014.

The Company's originated and other loans held-for-investment portfolio composition and trends were as follows:

- Mortgage loan portfolio amounted to \$789.5 million (27.1% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$791.8 million (27.8% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2014. Mortgage loan production totaled \$61.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, respectively, which represents an increase of 21.39% from \$50.8 million for the same period in 2014. Mortgage loans included delinquent loans in the GNMA buy-back option program amounting to \$37.5 million and \$42.2 million for the periods ended March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively. Servicers of loans underlying GNMA mortgage-backed securities must report as their own assets the defaulted loans that they have the option (but not the obligation) to repurchase, even when they elect not to exercise that option.
- Commercial loan portfolio amounted to \$1.324 billion (45.5% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$1.290 billion (45.4% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2014. Commercial loan production increased 94.94% to \$85.7 million for the first quarter of 2015 from \$43.9 million for the same period in 2014.
- Consumer loan portfolio amounted to \$193.7 million (6.7% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$186.8 million (6.6% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2014. Consumer loan production decreased 5.9% to \$26.1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 from \$27.8 for the same period in 2014.
- Auto loans and leasing portfolio amounted to \$602.0 million (20.7% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$575.6 million (20.2% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2014. Auto production was \$65.9 million for the first quarter March 31, 2015 compared to \$93.6 million for the same period in 2014.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company's non-covered acquired loan portfolio composition was as follows:

Portfolio Type	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Carrying Amounts	% of Gross Non-Covered Acquired Loan Portfolio		Carrying Amounts	% of Gross Non-Covered Acquired Loan Portfolio	
(Dollars in thousands)						
Mortgage	\$ 645,918	39.7%		\$ 656,122	37.8%	
Commercial	529,315	32.6%		571,237	32.9%	
Consumer	66,763	4.1%		75,232	4.3%	

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Auto		383,184		23.6%		432,015		24.9%
	\$	1,625,180		100.00%	\$	1,734,606		100.00%

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TABLE 6 — HIGHER RISK RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS										
March 31, 2015										
Higher-Risk Residential Mortgage Loans*										
							High Loan-to-Value Ratio Mortgages			
Junior Lien Mortgages			Interest Only Loans				LTV 90% and over			
Carrying			Carrying				Carrying			
Value	Allowance	Coverage	Value	Allowance	Coverage	Value	Allowance	Coverage	Value	Coverage
(In thousands)										
Delinquency:										
0 - 89 days	\$ 13,068	\$ 281	2.15%	\$ 21,010	\$ 670	3.19%	\$ 86,256	\$ 1,524	1.77%	
90 - 119 days	287	13	4.53%	655	21	3.21%	1,320	55	4.17%	
120 - 179 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	6	1.33%	
180 - 364 days	137	9	6.57%	427	35	8.20%	876	29	3.31%	
365+ days	234	43	18.38%	877	207	23.60%	3,202	379	11.84%	
Total	\$ 13,726	\$ 346	2.52%	\$ 22,969	\$ 933	4.06%	\$ 92,106	\$ 1,993	2.16%	
Percentage of total loans excluding acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30	0.44%			0.73%			2.92%			
Refinanced or Modified Loans:										
Amount	\$ 2,250	\$ 209	9.29%	\$ 699	\$ 66	0.00%	\$ 13,199	\$ 939	7.11%	
Percentage of Higher-Risk Loan Category	16.39%			3.04%			14.33%			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:										
Under 70%	\$ 8,504	\$ 237	2.79%	\$ 2,529	\$ 159	6.29%	\$ -	\$ -	-	
70% - 79%	2,306	61	2.65%	3,372	205	6.08%	-	-	-	
80% - 89%	758	24	3.17%	6,593	248	3.76%	-	-	-	
90% and over	2,158	24	1.11%	10,475	321	3.06%	92,106	1,993	2.16%	
	\$ 13,726	\$ 346	2.52%	\$ 22,969	\$ 933	4.06%	\$ 92,106	\$ 1,993	2.16%	

The following table includes the Company's lending and investment exposure to the Puerto Rico government, including its agencies, instrumentalities, municipalities and public corporations:												
TABLE 7 - PUERTO RICO GOVERNMENT RELATED LOANS AND SECURITIES												
March 31, 2015												
Maturity												
Loans and Securities:	Carrying Value	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Comments							
(In thousands)												
Central government	\$ 25,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,171	Repayment sources include all available revenues of the Commonwealth							
Public corporations	354,886	274,982	996	78,908	\$78.9 million which mature in more than 3 years, with pledged securities (rating > A)							
Municipalities	213,224	-	1,174	212,050	Repayment from property taxes							
Investment securities	20,963	-	450	20,513								
Total	\$ 614,244	\$ 274,982	\$ 2,620	\$ 336,642								

Some highlights follow on the data included above:

- Loans to municipalities are backed by their unlimited taxing power or real and personal property taxes.
- 45% of loans and securities balances mature in 12-months or less.
- Deposits from municipalities, central government and other government entities totaled \$256.3 million at March 31, 2015. However, this amount may decline as a result of recently enacted legislation to improve the liquidity of the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico ("GDB") by requiring the Commonwealth's agencies,

instrumentalities and public corporations to maintain certain deposits at GDB.

- Oriental Bank is part of a four bank syndicate providing a \$550 million dollar revolving line of credit to finance the purchase of fuel for the day to day power generation activities of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (“PREPA”), a public corporation authorized to seek relief under the Recovery Act. The Bank’s participation in the line of credit has an unpaid principal balance of \$200.0 million as of March 31, 2015. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Bank placed its \$200.0 million participation line of credit with PREPA on non-accrual status and recorded a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses related to this line of credit.

Credit Risk Management

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan and lease losses at a level that management considers adequate to provide for probable losses based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks. The Company's allowance for loan and lease losses policy provides for a detailed quarterly analysis of probable losses. Tables 8 through 12 set forth an analysis of activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses and present selected loan loss statistics. In addition, Table 5 sets forth the composition of the loan portfolio.

At March 31, 2015, the Company's allowance for non-covered loan and lease losses amounted to \$96.4 million, an increase from \$69.5 million at December 31, 2014.

At March 31, 2015, \$76.8 million of the allowance corresponded to originated and other loans held for investment, or 2.64% of total non-covered originated and other loans held for investment, compared to \$51.4 million or 1.81% of total non-covered originated and other loans held for investment at December 31, 2014. The allowance increased as a result of a \$33.9 million provision for loan and lease losses and \$3.6 million of recoveries, which were partially offset by charge-offs of \$12.2 million during the period ended March 31, 2015. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses for the PREPA line of credit. The allowance for commercial loans increased 292.8% (or \$24.7 million), when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2014. The allowance for residential mortgage loans decreased by 8.1% (or \$1.6 million), when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2014. The allowance for consumer loans and auto and leases increased by 3.7% (or \$333 thousand) and 10.6% (or \$1.5 million), respectively, when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2014. The unallocated allowance at March 31, 2015 increased \$382 thousand, when compared with the balance recorded at December 31, 2014. Changes are related to the evolution and the current trends of the portfolio. In the mortgage portfolios, losses have decreased, and therefore less reserve was required. In the consumer and auto portfolios, losses had increased, and therefore a higher reserve was required. In the commercial portfolio losses increased, and therefore a higher reserve was required and in addition to the \$24.0 million PREPA provision for loan and lease losses.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for acquired non-covered loans accounted for under the provisions of ASC 310-20 at March 31, 2015 was \$5.4 million compared to \$4.6 million at December 31, 2014, a 18.5% increase. The allowance increased as a result of a \$2.8 million provision for loan and lease losses and \$713 thousand of recoveries, which were partially offset by \$2.7 million in charge-offs during the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The allowance for commercial loans decreased by 24.6% (or \$16 thousand), when compared with the balance recorded at December 31, 2014. The allowance for consumer and auto loans increased by 55.5% (or \$672 thousand) and 5.9% (or \$195 thousand), respectively, when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2014, due to the normal amortization of credit discount of these acquired loans.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for acquired non-covered loans accounted for under ASC-310-30 at March 31, 2015 was \$14.2 million as compared to \$13.5 million at December 31, 2014. The allowance increased as a result of a \$685 thousand provision for loan and lease losses during the period ended March 31, 2015. The allowance for commercial loans increased by 1.6% (or \$211 thousand), when compared with the balance recorded at December 31, 2014. The allowance for consumer loans increased by \$475 thousand, when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2014.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for covered loans at March 31, 2015 was \$70.7 million as compared to \$64.2 million at December 31, 2014. The allowance increased as a result of a \$4.8 million provision for loan and lease losses and a provision of \$1.6 million of FDIC shared-loss portion for covered loan and lease losses during the period ended March 31, 2015. The allowance for loan and lease losses on covered loans is accounted for under the provisions of ASC 310-30. Under this accounting guidance, the allowance for loan and lease losses on covered loans is evaluated at each financial reporting period, based on forecasted cash flows. Credit related decreases in expected cash flows, compared to those previously forecasted, are recognized by recording a provision for credit losses on covered loans when it is probable that all cash flows expected at acquisition will not be collected. The portion of the loss on covered loans reimbursable from the FDIC is recorded as an offset to the provision for credit losses and increases the FDIC indemnification asset.

Please refer to the “Provision for Loan and Lease Losses” section in this MD&A for a more detailed analysis of provisions for loan and lease losses.

Non-performing Assets

The Company's non-performing assets include non-performing loans and foreclosed real estate (see Tables 11 and 12). At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had \$302.5 million and \$101.5 million, respectively, of non-accrual loans, including acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium). During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company placed its \$200.0 million participation in the PREPA line of credit, which was previously classified as troubled-debt-restructuring, on non-accrual status. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, loans whose terms have been extended and which are classified as troubled-debt restructuring that are not included in non-performing assets amounted to \$87.6 million and \$274.4 million, respectively.

Oriental Bank is part of a four bank syndicate providing a \$550 million dollar revolving line of credit to finance the purchase of fuel for the day to day power generation activities of PREPA, a public corporation authorized to seek relief under the Recovery Act. The Bank's participation in the line of credit has an unpaid principal balance of \$200.0 million as of December 31, 2014. The Company, as part of the bank syndicate, agreed during the third quarter to extend its credit facility with PREPA to March 31, 2015. In connection with such extension, PREPA appointed a Chief Restructuring Officer to work alongside the Executive Director to develop, organize and manage a financial and operational restructuring of PREPA subject to the approval of PREPA's Board. PREPA also committed to delivering a full debt restructuring plan by March 2, 2015, which it failed to deliver.

After the extension, the Company classified the credit as substandard and a troubled-debt restructuring. The Company conducted an impairment analysis considering the probability of collection of principal and interest. Based on the experience and knowledge of the borrower, independent scenarios were developed to assess the collectability of the Company's current credit exposure to PREPA. Such scenarios project very probable outcomes based on a conservative set of assumptions related to PREPA's ability for future cash flow generation. The Company concluded that the PREPA had sufficient cash flows for the repayment of the line of credit. Despite the Company's analysis showing PREPA's capacity to repay the line of credit, the Company placed its participation in non-accrual and recorded a \$24 million provision during the first quarter of 2015 as a result of PREPA's reluctance to commit to the full repayment of the line of credit in ongoing negotiations.

Covered loans and loans acquired in the BBVAPR Acquisition with credit deterioration are considered to be performing due to the application of the accretion method under ASC 310-30, in which these loans will accrete interest income over the remaining life of the loans using estimated cash flow analyses. Credit related decreases in expected cash flows, compared to those previously forecasted are recognized by recording a provision for credit losses on non-covered loans when it is probable that all cash flows expected at acquisition will not be collected.

At March 31, 2015, the Company's non-performing assets increased by 112.1% to \$377.8 million (8.86% of total assets, excluding covered assets and acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality) from \$178.1 million (4.30% of total assets, excluding covered assets and acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality) at December 31, 2014. The Company does not expect non-performing loans to result in significantly higher losses as most are well-collateralized with adequate loan-to-value ratios. At March 31, 2015, the allowance for originated loan and lease losses to non-performing loans coverage ratio was 24.80% (49.11% at December 31, 2014). During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company placed its \$200.0 million participation in the PREPA line of credit on non-accrual status.

The Company follows a conservative residential mortgage lending policy, with more than 90% of its residential mortgage portfolio consisting of fixed-rate, fully amortizing, fully documented loans that do not have the level of risk associated with subprime loans offered by certain major U.S. mortgage loan originators. Furthermore, the Company has never been active in negative amortization loans or adjustable rate mortgage loans, including those with teaser rates.

The following items comprise non-performing assets:

- Originated and other loans held for investment:

Mortgage loans — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days or more past due and are written-down, if necessary, based on the specific evaluation of the collateral underlying the loan, except for FHA and VA insured mortgage loans which are placed in non-accrual when they become 18 months or more past due. At March 31, 2015, the Company's originated non-performing mortgage loans totaled \$76.7 million (24.5% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 5.3% increase from \$72.8 million (66.8% of the Company's non-performing loans) at December 31, 2014. Non-performing loans in this category are primarily residential mortgage loans.

Commercial loans — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days or more past due and are written-down, if necessary, based on the specific evaluation of the underlying collateral, if any. At March 31, 2015, the Company's originated non-performing commercial loans amounted to \$222.8 million (71.2% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 927.8% increase from \$21.7 million at December 31, 2014 (19.9% of the Company's non-performing loans). Most of this portfolio is collateralized by commercial real estate properties. During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Company placed its \$200.0 million participation in the PREPA line of credit, which was previously classified as troubled-debt-restructuring, on non-accrual status.

Consumer loans — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days past due and written-off when payments are delinquent 120 days in personal loans and 180 days in credit cards and personal lines of credit. At March 31, 2015, the Company's originated non-performing consumer loans remained leveled at \$1.6 million (0.5% of the Company's total non-performing loans), compared to \$1.6 million at December 31, 2014 (0.5% of the Company's total non-performing loans).

Auto loans and leases — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days past due, partially written-off to collateral value when payments are delinquent 120 days, and fully written-off when payments are delinquent 180 days. At March 31, 2015, the Company's originated non-performing auto loans and leases amounted to \$8.5 million (2.7% of the Company's total non-performing loans), a decrease of 2.1% from \$8.7 million at December 31, 2014 (8.0% of the Company's total non-performing loans).

- Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (loans with revolving features and/or acquired at premium):

Commercial revolving lines of credit and credit cards — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days or more past due and are written-down, if necessary, based on the specific evaluation of the underlying collateral, if any. At March 31, 2015, the Company's acquired non-performing commercial lines of credit accounted for under ASC 310-20 amounted to \$1.0 million (0.3% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 14.4% decrease from \$1.2 million at December 31, 2014 (1.1% of the Company's non-performing loans).

Consumer revolving lines of credit and credit cards — are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days past due and written-off when payments are delinquent 180 days. At March 31, 2015, the Company's acquired non-performing consumer lines of credit and credit cards accounted for under ASC 310-20 totaled \$1.4 million (0.4% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 8.3% decrease from \$1.5 million at December 31, 2014 (1.4% of the Company's non-performing loans).

Auto loans acquired at premium - are placed on non-accrual status when they become 90 days past due, partially written-off to collateral value when payments are delinquent 120 days, and fully written-off when payments are delinquent 180 days. At March 31, 2015, the Company's acquired non-performing auto loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 totaled \$1.2 million (0.4% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 20.9% decrease from \$1.5 million at December 31, 2014 (1.4% of the Company's non-performing loans).

The Company has two mortgage loan modification programs. These are the Loss Mitigation Program and the Non-traditional Mortgage Loan Program. Both programs are intended to help responsible homeowners to remain in their homes and avoid foreclosure, while also reducing the Company's losses on non-performing mortgage loans.

The Loss Mitigation Program helps mortgage borrowers who are or will become financially unable to meet the current or scheduled mortgage payments. Loans that qualify under this program are those guaranteed by FHA, VA, RHS, "Banco de la Vivienda de Puerto Rico," conventional loans guaranteed by Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation (MGIC), conventional loans sold to FNMA and FHLMC, and conventional loans retained by the Company. The program offers diversified alternatives such as regular or reduced payment plans, payment moratorium, mortgage loan modification, partial claims (only FHA), short sale, and payment in lieu of foreclosure.

The Non-traditional Mortgage Loan Program is for non-traditional mortgages, including balloon payment, interest only / interests first, variable interest rate, adjustable interest rate and other qualified loans. Non-traditional mortgage loan portfolios are segregated into the following categories: performing loans that meet secondary market requirement and are refinanced under the credit underwriting guidelines of FHA/VA/FNMA/ FHLMC, and performing loans not meeting secondary market guidelines processed by the Company's current credit and underwriting guidelines. The Company achieved an affordable and sustainable monthly payment by taking specific, sequential, and necessary steps such as reducing the interest rate, extending the loan term, capitalizing arrearages, deferring the payment of principal or, if the borrower qualifies, refinancing the loan.

There may not be a foreclosure sale scheduled within 60 days prior to a loan modification under any such programs. This requirement does not apply to loans where the foreclosure process has been stopped by the Company. In order to apply for any of the loan modification programs, the borrower may not be in active bankruptcy or have been discharged from Chapter 7 bankruptcy since the loan was originated. Loans in these programs are to be evaluated by management for troubled-debt restructuring classification if the Company grants a concession for legal or economic reasons due to the debtor's financial difficulties.

TABLE 8 — ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES SUMMARY					
	Quarter Ended March 31,				Variance
	2015		2014		%
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Non-covered loans					
Originated and other loans:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$	51,439	\$	49,081	4.8%
Provision for non-covered					
loan and lease losses		33,912		5,625	502.9%
Charge-offs		(12,218)		(7,116)	71.7%
Recoveries		3,626		1,917	89.1%
		76,759		49,507	55.0%
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$	4,597	\$	2,354	95.3%
Provision for non-covered					
loan and lease losses		2,787		4,242	-34.3%
Charge-offs		(2,647)		(3,528)	-25.0%
Recoveries		713		550	29.6%
		5,450		3,618	50.6%
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$	13,481	\$	2,863	370.9%
Provision for non-covered					
loan and lease losses		685		195	251.3%
		14,166		3,058	363.2%
Total non-covered loans balance at end of period	\$	96,375	\$	56,183	71.5%
Allowance for loans and lease losses on originated and other					

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loans to:						
Total originated loans		2.64%			1.95%	35.3%
Non-performing originated loans		24.80%			59.90%	-58.6%
Allowance for loans and lease losses on acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 to:						
Total acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20		2.54%			0.92%	176.0%
Non-performing acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20		152.83%			65.65%	132.8%
Covered loans						
Balance at beginning of period	\$	64,245		\$	52,729	21.8%
Provision for covered loan and lease losses, net		4,809			1,629	195.2%
FDIC shared-loss portion on (provision for) recapture of loan and lease losses		1,597			40	3892.5%
Balance at end of period	\$	70,651		\$	54,398	29.9%

TABLE 9 — ALLOWANCE FOR NON-COVERED LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES BREAKDOWN						
		March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		Variance %
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Originated and other loans held for investment						
Allowance balance:						
Mortgage	\$	18,086		\$	19,679	-8.1%
Commercial		33,123			8,432	292.8%
Consumer		9,405			9,072	3.7%
Auto and leasing		15,762			14,255	10.6%
Unallocated allowance		383			1	38200.0%
Total allowance balance	\$	76,759		\$	51,439	49.2%
Allowance composition:						
Mortgage		23.56%			38.26%	-38.4%
Commercial		43.15%			16.39%	163.3%
Consumer		12.25%			17.64%	-30.6%
Auto and leasing		20.53%			27.71%	-25.9%
Unallocated allowance		0.51%			0.00%	-1%
		100.00%			100.00%	
Allowance coverage ratio at end of period applicable to:						
Mortgage		2.29%			2.49%	-7.8%
Commercial		2.50%			0.65%	282.4%
Consumer		4.86%			4.86%	0.0%
Auto and leasing		2.62%			2.48%	5.7%
Total allowance to total originated loans		2.64%			1.81%	45.8%
Allowance coverage ratio to non-performing loans:						
Mortgage		23.59%			27.03%	-12.7%
Commercial		14.87%			38.89%	-61.8%
Consumer		585.98%			570.57%	2.7%
Auto and leasing		185.83%			164.46%	13.0%
Total		24.80%			49.11%	-49.5%
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20						
Allowance balance:						
Commercial	\$	49		\$	65	-24.6%
Consumer		1,885			1,211	55.7%
Auto		3,516			3,321	5.9%
Total allowance balance	\$	5,450		\$	4,597	18.6%

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Allowance composition:						
Commercial		0.90%			1.41%	-36.2%
Consumer		34.59%			26.34%	31.3%
Auto		64.51%			72.25%	-10.7%
		100.00%			100.00%	
Allowance coverage ratio at end of period applicable to:						
Commercial		0.52%			0.51%	0.5%
Consumer		4.39%			2.67%	64.4%
Auto		2.17%			1.80%	20.6%
Total allowance to total acquired loans		2.54%			1.89%	34.1%
Allowance coverage ratio to non-performing loans:						
Commercial		4.82%			5.48%	-11.9%
Consumer		139.22%			82.05%	69.7%
Auto		293.98%			219.64%	33.8%
Total		152.83%			110.11%	38.8%

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TABLE 9 — ALLOWANCE FOR NON-COVERED LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES BREAKDOWN (CONTINUED)							
		March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		Variance %	
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30							
Allowance balance:							
Commercial	\$	13,687		\$	13,476	1.6%	
Consumer		479			5	9480.0%	
Total allowance balance	\$	14,166		\$	13,481	5.1%	
Allowance composition:							
Commercial		96.62%			99.96%	-3.3%	
Consumer		3.38%			0.04%	8350.0%	
		100.00%			100.00%		

TABLE 10 — NET CREDIT LOSSES STATISTICS ON LOAN AND LEASES, EXCLUDING LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER ASC 310-30						
	Quarter Ended March 31,				Variance	
	2015		2014	%		
(Dollar in thousands)						
Originated and other loans and leases:						
Mortgage						
Charge-offs	\$	(1,414)	\$	(1,214)		16.5%
Recoveries		-		148		-100.0%
Total		(1,414)		(1,066)		32.6%
Commercial						
Charge-offs		(992)		(419)		136.8%
Recoveries		89		98		-9.2%
Total		(903)		(321)		181.3%
Consumer						
Charge-offs		(1,676)		(838)		100.0%
Recoveries		153		147		4.1%
Total		(1,523)		(691)		120.4%
Auto						
Charge-offs		(8,136)		(4,645)		75.2%
Recoveries		3,384		1,524		122.0%
Total		(4,752)		(3,121)		52.3%
Net credit losses						
Total charge-offs		(12,218)		(7,116)		71.7%
Total recoveries		3,626		1,917		89.1%
Total	\$	(8,592)	\$	(5,199)		65.3%
Net credit losses to average loans outstanding:						
Mortgage		0.72%		0.57%		26.3%
Commercial		0.28%		0.11%		154.5%
Consumer		3.36%		2.16%		55.6%
Auto		3.20%		2.99%		7.0%
Total		1.21%		0.86%		40.7%
Recoveries to charge-offs		29.68%		26.94%		10.2%
Average originated loans:						
Mortgage	\$	787,330	\$	753,248		4.5%
Commercial		1,269,104		1,121,953		13.1%
Consumer		181,464		128,239		41.5%
Auto		594,760		418,074		42.3%

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Total	\$	2,832,658	\$	2,421,514	17.0%
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TABLE 10 — NET CREDIT LOSSES STATISTICS ON LOAN AND LEASES, EXCLUDING LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER ASC 310-30 (CONTINUED)							
	Quarter Ended March 31,						Variance
	2015		2014			%	
(Dollars in thousands)							
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20:							
Commercial							
Charge-offs	\$	-	\$	(174)			-100.0%
Recoveries		9		-			100.0%
Total		9		(174)			-105.2%
Consumer							
Charge-offs		(1,380)		(2,058)			-32.9%
Recoveries		134		100			34.0%
Total		(1,246)		(1,958)			-36.4%
Auto							
Charge-offs		(1,267)		(1,296)			-2.2%
Recoveries		570		450			26.7%
Total		(697)		(846)			-17.6%
Net credit losses							
Total charge-offs		(2,647)		(3,528)			-25.0%
Total recoveries		713		550			29.6%
Total	\$	(1,934)	\$	(2,978)			-35.1%
Net credit losses to average loans outstanding:							
Commercial		-0.55%		0.95%			-157.5%
Consumer		7.85%		11.20%			-29.9%
Auto		1.62%		1.20%			35.0%
Total		3.20%		2.80%			14.1%
Recoveries to charge-offs		26.94%		15.59%			72.8%
Average loans accounted for under ASC 310-20:							
Commercial	\$	6,583	\$	73,148			-91.0%
Consumer		63,479		69,916			-9.2%
Auto		172,046		281,703			-38.9%
Total	\$	242,108	\$	424,767			-43.0%

TABLE 11 — NON-PERFORMING ASSETS						
	March 31,		December 31,		Variance	
	2015		2014		(%)	
(Dollars in thousands)						
Non-performing assets:						
Non-accruing loans						
Troubled-Debt Restructuring loans	\$	229,110	\$	27,707		726.9%
Other loans		73,382		73,835		-0.6%
Accruing loans						
Troubled-Debt Restructuring loans		6,332		3,862		64.0%
Other loans		4,311		3,523		22.4%
Total non-performing loans	\$	313,135	\$	108,927		187.5%
Foreclosed real estate not covered under the shared-loss agreements with the FDIC		46,106		48,147		-4.2%
Other repossessed assets		18,533		21,043		-11.9%
	\$	377,774	\$	178,117		112.1%
Non-performing assets to total assets, excluding covered assets and acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality (including those by analogy)		8.86%		4.30%		106.2%
Non-performing assets to total capital		40.34%		18.90%		113.4%

	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Interest that would have been recorded in the period if the loans had not been classified as non-accruing loans	\$	833	\$	655

TABLE 12 — NON-PERFORMING LOANS							
	March 31,		December 31,		Variance		
	2015		2014		%		
(Dollars in thousands)							
Non-performing loans:							
Originated and other loans held for investment							
Mortgage	\$	76,662	\$	72,815		5.3%	
Commercial		222,820		21,679		927.8%	
Consumer		1,605		1,590		0.9%	
Auto and leasing		8,482		8,668		-2.1%	
		309,569		104,752		195.5%	
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)							
Commercial		1,016		1,187		-14.4%	
Consumer		1,354		1,476		-8.3%	
Auto		1,196		1,512		-20.9%	
		3,566		4,175		-14.6%	
Total	\$	313,135	\$	108,927		187.5%	
Non-performing loans composition percentages:							
Originated loans							
Mortgage		24.5%		66.8%			
Commercial		71.2%		19.9%			
Consumer		0.5%		1.5%			
Auto and leasing		2.7%		8.0%			
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)							
Commercial		0.3%		1.1%			
Consumer		0.4%		1.4%			
Auto		0.4%		1.4%			
Total		100.0%		100.0%			
Non-performing loans to:							
Total loans, excluding covered loans and loans accounted for		10.02%		3.53%		183.9%	

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under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)							
Total assets, excluding covered assets and loans accounted for							
under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)		5.47%			2.63%		108.0%
Total capital		33.44%			11.56%		189.3%
Non-performing loans with partial charge-offs to:							
Total loans, excluding covered loans and loans accounted for							
under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)		1.13%			1.04%		8.7%
Non-performing loans		11.32%			29.42%		-61.5%
Other non-performing loans ratios:							
Charge-off rate on non-performing loans to non-performing loans							
on which charge-offs have been taken		54.41%			53.42%		1.9%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to non-performing							
loans on which no charge-offs have been taken		20.96%			72.88%		-71.2%

FDIC Indemnification Asset

The Company recorded the FDIC indemnification asset, measured separately from the covered loans, as part of the Eurobank FDIC-assisted transaction. Based on the accounting guidance in ASC Topic 805, at each reporting date subsequent to the initial recording of the indemnification asset, the Company measures the indemnification asset on the same basis as the covered loans and assesses its collectability. The amount to be ultimately collected for the indemnification asset is dependent upon the performance of the underlying covered assets, the passage of time, claims submitted to the FDIC and the Corporation's compliance with the terms of the loss sharing agreements. Refer to Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on the FDIC loss share agreements.

TABLE 13 - ACTIVITY OF FDIC INDEMNIFICATION ASSET				
	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
FDIC indemnification asset:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	97,378	\$	189,240
Shared-loss agreements reimbursements from the FDIC		(17,172)		(8,236)
Increase in expected credit losses to be covered under shared-loss agreements, net		1,597		40
FDIC indemnification asset expense		(12,221)		(17,622)
Incurred expenses to be reimbursed under shared-loss agreements		5,639		2,772
Balance at end of period	\$	75,221	\$	166,194

TABLE 14 - ACTIVITY IN THE REMAINING FDIC INDEMNIFICATION ASSET DISCOUNT				
	Quarter Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$	21,682	\$	71,451
Amortization of negative discount		(12,221)		(17,622)
Impact of lower projected losses		(4,705)		6,194
Balance at end of period	\$	4,756	\$	60,023

TABLE 15 - LIABILITIES SUMMARY AND COMPOSITION						
		March 31,		December 31,		
	2015		2014			Variance %
(Dollars in thousands)						
Deposits:						
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$	808,591		\$	745,142	8.5%
NOW accounts		1,216,679			1,251,943	-2.8%
Savings and money market accounts		1,431,602			1,385,823	3.3%
Certificates of deposit		1,436,264			1,539,752	-6.7%
Total deposits		4,893,136			4,922,660	-0.6%
Accrued interest payable		1,097			1,746	-37.2%
Total deposits and accrued interest payable		4,894,233			4,924,406	-0.6%
Borrowings:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		927,168			980,087	-5.4%
Advances from FHLB		333,857			334,331	-0.1%
Other term notes		1,740			4,004	-56.5%
Subordinated capital notes		101,846			101,584	0.3%
Total borrowings		1,364,611			1,420,006	-3.9%
Total deposits and borrowings		6,258,844			6,344,412	-1.3%
Other Liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities		11,113			11,221	-1.0%
Acceptances outstanding		21,848			17,989	21.5%
Other liabilities		135,972			133,290	2.0%
Total liabilities	\$	6,427,777		\$	6,506,912	-1.2%
Deposits portfolio composition percentages:						
Non-interest bearing deposits		16.5%			15.1%	
NOW accounts		24.8%			25.4%	
Savings and money market accounts		29.3%			28.2%	
Certificates of deposit		29.4%			31.3%	
		100.0%			100.0%	
Borrowings portfolio composition percentages:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		67.9%			69.0%	
Advances from FHLB		24.5%			23.5%	
Other term notes		0.1%			0.3%	

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Subordinated capital notes		7.5%			7.2%		
		100.0%			100.0%		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (excluding accrued interest)							
Amount outstanding at period-end	\$	925,000		\$	977,816		
Daily average outstanding balance	\$	945,233		\$	1,041,378		
Maximum outstanding balance at any month-end	\$	977,906		\$	1,149,167		

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Liabilities and Funding Sources

As shown in Table 13 above, at March 31, 2015, the Company's total liabilities were \$6.428 billion, 1.2% less than the \$6.507 billion reported at December 31, 2014. Deposits and borrowings, the Company's funding sources, amounted to \$6.259 billion at March 31, 2015 versus \$6.344 billion at December 31, 2014, a 1.3% decrease.

At March 31, 2015, deposits represented 78% and borrowings represented 22% of interest-bearing liabilities. At March 31, 2015, deposits, the largest category of the Company's interest-bearing liabilities, were \$4.894 billion, a slight decrease of 0.6% from \$4.924 billion at December 31, 2014. Demand and savings deposits increased 2.2% to \$3.457 billion, brokered deposits declined 8.43% and higher-priced time deposits and brokered deposits declined 4.9% as part of our efforts to reduce the cost of deposits, which averaged 0.66% at December 31, 2014, to 0.69% at March 31, 2015.

Borrowings consist mainly of repurchase agreements, FHLB-NY advances and subordinated capital notes. At March 31, 2015, borrowings amounted to \$1.365 billion, 3.9% lower than the \$1.420 billion reported at December 31, 2014. Repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2015 decreased \$52.9 million to \$927.2 billion from \$980.1 million at December 31, 2014, as the Company used available cash to pay off repurchase agreements at maturity.

As a member of the FHLB-NY, the Bank can obtain advances from the FHLB-NY secured by the FHLB-NY stock owned by the Bank as well as by certain of the Bank's mortgage loans and investment securities. Advances from the FHLB-NY amounted to \$333.9 million as of March 31, 2015 and \$334.3 million as of December 31, 2014. These advances mature from April 2015 through July 2020.

Stockholders' Equity

At March 31, 2015, the Company's total stockholders' equity was \$936.4 million, a 0.6% decrease when compared to \$942.2 million at December 31, 2014. This decrease reflects the net loss for the quarter partially offset by an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income. Book value per share was \$17.25 at March 31, 2015 compared to \$17.40 at December 31, 2014.

From December 31, 2014 to March 31, 2015, tangible common equity to total assets increased to 9.17% from 9.14%, Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio increased to 11.23% from 10.61%, Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio increased to 16.14% from 16.02%, and Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio increased to 17.69% from 17.57%. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio under the new capital rules was 12.63% as of March 31, 2015.

New Capital Rules to Implement Basel III Capital Requirements

In July 2013, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Board”), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”) and the FDIC (together with the Board and the OCC, the “Agencies”) approved new rules (“New Capital Rules”) to establish a revised comprehensive regulatory capital framework for all U.S. banking organizations. On July 9, 2013, the New Capital Rules were approved by the OCC and (as interim final rules) by the FDIC. The New Capital Rules generally implement the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s (the “Basel Committee”) December 2010 final capital framework referred to as “Basel III” for strengthening international capital standards. The New Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and their depository institution subsidiaries, including OFG Bancorp and Oriental Bank, as compared to the current U.S. general risk-based capital rules. The New Capital Rules revise the definitions and the components of regulatory capital, as well as address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions’ regulatory capital ratios. The New Capital Rules also address asset risk weights and other matters affecting the denominator in banking institutions’ regulatory capital ratios and replace the existing general risk-weighting approach, which was derived from the Basel Committee’s 1988 “Basel I” capital accords, with a more risk-sensitive approach based, in part, on the “standardized approach” in the Basel Committee’s 2004 “Basel II” capital accords. In addition, the New Capital Rules implement certain provisions of Dodd-Frank Act, including the requirements of Section 939A to remove references to credit ratings from the federal agencies’ rules. The New Capital Rules became effective for OFG Bancorp and Oriental Bank on January 1, 2015, subject to phase-in periods for certain of their components and other provisions. Among other matters, the New Capital Rules: (i) introduce a new capital measure called “Common Equity Tier 1” (“CET1”) and related regulatory capital ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets; (ii) specify that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and “Additional Tier 1 capital” instruments meeting certain revised requirements; (iii) mandate that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital; and (iv) expand the scope of the deductions from and adjustments to capital as compared to existing regulations. Under the New Capital Rules, for most banking organizations, including

the Company, the most common form of Additional Tier 1 capital is noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and the most common form of Tier 2 capital is subordinated notes and a portion of the allocation for loan and lease losses, in each case, subject to the New Capital Rules' specific requirements.

Pursuant to the New Capital Rules, the minimum capital ratios as of January 1, 2015 were as follows:

- 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets;
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital (that is, CET1 *plus* Additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets;
- 8.0% Total capital (that is, Tier 1 capital *plus* Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets; and
- 4% Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets as reported on consolidated financial statements (known as the "leverage ratio").

The New Capital Rules also introduce a new 2.5% "capital conservation buffer", composed entirely of CET1, on top of the three minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall. Thus, when fully phased-in on January 1, 2019, OFG Bancorp and Oriental Bank will be required to maintain an additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of CET1, effectively resulting in minimum ratios of (i) CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7%, (ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.5%, and (iii) Total capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 10.5%.

The New Capital Rules provide for a number of deductions from and adjustments to CET1. These include, for example, the requirement that mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that could not be realized through net operating loss carrybacks and significant investments in non-consolidated financial entities be deducted from CET1 to the extent that any one such category exceeds 10% of CET1 or all such items, in the aggregate, exceed 15% of CET1.

In addition (as noted above), under the current general risk-based capital rules, the effects of AOCI items included in shareholders' equity (for example, mark-to-market adjustments to the value of securities held in the available for sale portfolio) under U.S. GAAP are reversed for the purposes of determining regulatory capital ratios. Pursuant to the New Capital Rules, the effects of certain AOCI items are not excluded; however, non-advanced approach banking organizations may make a one-time permanent election to continue to exclude these items. OFG Bancorp and Oriental Bank made the election to continue to exclude these items, in order to avoid significant variations in the level of capital depending upon the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the fair value of their securities portfolio, concurrently with the first filing of the Company's and Oriental Bank's periodic regulatory reports in the beginning of 2015. The New Capital Rules also preclude certain hybrid securities, such as trust preferred securities, from inclusion in bank holding companies' Tier 1 capital, subject to phase-out, in the case of bank holding companies that had \$15 billion or more in total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2009. Therefore, the Company is permitted to continue to include its existing trust preferred securities as Tier 1 capital.

Implementation of the deductions and other adjustments to CET1 began on January 1, 2015 and will be phased-in over a 4-year period (beginning at 40% on January 1, 2015 and an additional 20% per year thereafter). The implementation of the capital conservation buffer will begin on January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and increase by 0.625% on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

With respect to Oriental Bank, the New Capital Rules revise the “prompt corrective action” (“PCA”) regulations adopted pursuant to Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, by: (i) introducing a CET1 ratio requirement at each PCA category (other than critically undercapitalized), with the required CET1 ratio being 6.5% for well-capitalized status; (ii) increasing the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio requirement for each category, with the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio for well-capitalized status being 8% (as compared to the current 6%); and (iii) eliminating the current provision that provides that a bank with a composite supervisory rating of 1 may have a 3% leverage ratio and still be adequately capitalized. The New Capital Rules do not change the total risk-based capital requirement for any PCA category.

The New Capital Rules prescribe a new standardized approach for risk weightings that expand the risk-weighting categories from the current four Basel I-derived categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a larger and more risk-sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the assets, and resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset classes.

The following are the consolidated capital ratios of the Company under the New Capital Rule at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

TABLE 16 — CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS AND STOCK DATA						
		March 31,		December 31,		Variance
		2015		2014		%
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)						
Capital data:						
Stockholders' equity	\$	936,379		\$	942,197	-0.6%
Regulatory Capital Ratios data:						
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.63%			N/A	N/A
Minimum common equity tier 1 capital ratio required		4.50%			N/A	N/A
Actual common equity tier 1 capital	\$	633,297			N/A	N/A
Minimum common equity tier 1 capital required	\$	225,679			N/A	N/A
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	407,618			N/A	N/A
Risk-weighted assets	\$	5,015,090			N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		16.14%			16.02%	0.8%
Minimum tier 1 risk-based capital ratio required		6.00%			4.00%	
Actual tier 1 risk-based capital	\$	809,651		\$	776,525	4.3%
Minimum tier 1 risk-based capital required	\$	300,905		\$	193,886	55.2%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	508,746		\$	582,639	-12.7%
Risk-weighted assets	\$	5,015,090		\$	4,847,150	3.5%
Total risk-based capital ratio		17.69%			17.57%	0.7%
Minimum total risk-based capital ratio required		8.00%			8.00%	
Actual total risk-based capital	\$	887,042		\$	851,437	4.2%
Minimum total risk-based capital required	\$	401,207		\$	387,772	3.5%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	485,834		\$	463,665	4.8%
Risk-weighted assets	\$	5,015,090		\$	4,847,150	3.5%
Leverage capital ratio		11.23%			10.61%	5.9%
Minimum leverage capital ratio required		4.00%			4.00%	
Actual tier 1 capital	\$	809,651		\$	776,525	4.3%
Minimum tier 1 capital required	\$	288,308		\$	292,738	-1.5%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	521,343		\$	483,787	7.8%
		9.17%			9.14%	0.3%

Tangible common equity to total assets						
Tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets		13.46%			14.04%	-4.1%
Total equity to total assets		12.72%			12.65%	0.5%
Total equity to risk-weighted assets		18.67%			19.44%	-4.0%
Stock data:						
Outstanding common shares		44,664,493			44,613,615	0.1%
Book value per common share	\$	17.25		\$	17.40	-0.9%
Tangible book value per common share	\$	15.12		\$	15.25	-0.9%
Market price at end of period	\$	16.32		\$	16.65	-2.0%
Market capitalization at end of period	\$	728,925		\$	742,817	-1.9%

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's total stockholders' equity to tangible common equity and total assets to tangible assets at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	March 31,		December 31,	
	2015		2014	
	(In thousands, except share or per share information)			
Total stockholders' equity	\$	936,379	\$	942,197
Preferred stock		(176,000)		(176,000)
Preferred stock issuance costs		10,130		10,130
Goodwill		(86,069)		(86,069)
Core deposit intangible		(6,171)		(6,463)
Customer relationship intangible		(3,096)		(3,280)
Total tangible common equity	\$	675,173	\$	680,515
Total assets		7,364,156		7,449,109
Goodwill		(86,069)		(86,069)
Core deposit intangible		(6,171)		(6,463)
Customer relationship intangible		(3,096)		(3,280)
Total tangible assets	\$	7,268,820	\$	7,353,297
Tangible common equity to tangible assets		9.29%		9.25%
Common shares outstanding at end of period		44,664,693		44,613,615
Tangible book value per common share	\$	15.12	\$	15.25

The tangible common equity ratio and tangible book value per common share are non-GAAP measures. Management and many stock analysts use the tangible common equity ratio and tangible book value per common share in conjunction with more traditional bank capital ratios to compare the capital adequacy of banking organizations. Neither tangible common equity nor tangible assets or related measures should be considered in isolation or as a substitute for stockholders' equity, total assets or any other measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, the manner in which the Company calculates its tangible common equity, tangible assets and any other related measures may differ from that of other companies reporting measures with similar names.

Non-GAAP financial measures have inherent limitations, are not required to be uniformly applied and are not audited. To mitigate these limitations, the Company has procedures in place to calculate these measures using the appropriate GAAP or regulatory components. Although these non-GAAP financial measures are frequently used by stakeholders in the evaluation of a company, they have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analyses of results as reported under GAAP.

The following table presents the Company's capital adequacy information under the New Capital Rules at March 31, 2015:

	March 31,	
	2015	
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Risk-based capital:		
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$	633,297
Additional tier 1 capital		176,354
Tier 1 capital		809,651
Additional Tier 2 capital		77,390
Total risk-based capital	\$	887,042
Risk-weighted assets:		
Balance sheet items	\$	4,947,137
Off-balance sheet items		67,953
Total risk-weighted assets	\$	5,015,090
Ratios:		
Common equity tier 1 capital (minimum required - 4.5%)		12.63%
Tier 1 capital (minimum required - 6%)		16.14%
Total capital (minimum required - 8%)		17.69%
Leverage ratio		11.23%
Equity to assets		12.72%
Tangible common equity to assets		9.17%

The Bank is considered "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. The table below shows the Bank's regulatory capital ratios at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

	March 31 ,		December 31,		Variance
	2015		2014		%
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Oriental Bank Regulatory Capital Ratios:					
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets		14.93%		N/A	N/A
Actual common equity tier 1 capital	\$	745,441		N/A	N/A
Minimum capital requirement (4.5%)	\$	224,728		N/A	N/A
Minimum to be well capitalized (6.5%)	\$	324,608		N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets		14.93%		15.45%	-3.4%
Actual tier 1 risk-based capital	\$	745,441	\$	746,524	-0.1%

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Minimum capital requirement (6%)	\$	299,638	\$	193,222	55.1%
Minimum to be well capitalized (8%)	\$	399,517	\$	289,833	37.8%
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets		16.47%		16.99%	-3.1%
Actual total risk-based capital	\$	822,571	\$	820,884	0.2%
Minimum capital requirement (8%)	\$	399,517	\$	386,444	3.4%
Minimum to be well capitalized (10%)	\$	499,397	\$	483,055	3.4%
Total Tier 1 Capital to Average Total Assets		10.39%		10.26%	1.3%
Actual tier 1 capital	\$	745,441	\$	746,177	-0.1%
Minimum capital requirement (4%)	\$	286,974	\$	290,879	-1.3%
Minimum to be well capitalized (5%)	\$	358,717	\$	363,599	-1.3%

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The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "OFG." At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company's market capitalization for its outstanding common stock was \$728.9 million (\$16.32 per share) and \$742.8 million (\$16.65 per share), respectively.

The following table provides the high and low prices and dividends per share of the Company's common stock for each quarter of the last two calendar years:

							Cash
	Price				Dividend		
	High		Low		Per share		
2015							
March 31, 2015	\$	17.70		\$	14.88	\$	0.10
2014							
December 31, 2014	\$	16.76		\$	14.35	\$	0.10
September 30, 2014	\$	18.89		\$	14.92	\$	0.08
June 30, 2014	\$	18.88		\$	16.38	\$	0.08
March 31, 2014	\$	17.54		\$	14.30	\$	0.08
2013							
December 31, 2013	\$	17.34		\$	14.74	\$	0.08
September 30, 2013	\$	18.97		\$	16.13	\$	0.06
June 30, 2013	\$	18.11		\$	14.26	\$	0.06
March 31, 2013	\$	15.83		\$	13.85	\$	0.06

Under the Company's current stock repurchase program it is authorized to purchase in the open market up to \$70 million of its outstanding shares of common stock, of which approximately \$16.7 million of authority remains. The shares of common stock repurchased are to be held by the Company as treasury shares. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Company purchased 707,400 shares under this program for a total of \$10.4 million, at an average price of \$14.66 per share. There were no repurchases during the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The number of shares that may yet be purchased under the \$70 million program is estimated at 1,020,607 and was calculated by dividing the remaining balance of \$16.7 million by \$16.32 (closing price of the Company common stock at March 31, 2015).

ITEM 3. *QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK*

Background

The Company's risk management policies are established by its Board of Directors (the "Board") and implemented by management through the adoption of a risk management program, which is overseen and monitored by the Chief Risk Officer and the Risk Management and Compliance Committee. The Company has continued to refine and enhance its risk management program by strengthening policies, processes and procedures necessary to maintain effective risk management.

All aspects of the Company's business activities are susceptible to risk. Consequently, risk identification and monitoring are essential to risk management. As more fully discussed below, the Company's primary risk exposures include, market, interest rate, credit, liquidity, operational and concentration risks.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from adverse movements in market rates or prices, such as interest rates or prices. The Company evaluates market risk together with interest rate risk. The Company's financial results and capital levels are constantly exposed to market risk. The Board and management are primarily responsible for ensuring that the market risk assumed by the Company complies with the guidelines established by policies approved by the Board. The Board has delegated the management of this risk to the Asset/Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") which is composed of certain executive officers from the business, treasury and finance areas. One of ALCO's primary goals is to ensure that the market risk assumed by the Company is within the parameters established in such policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of the Company's earnings or capital to adverse movements in interest rates. It is a predominant market risk in terms of its potential impact on earnings. The Company manages its asset/liability position in order to limit the effects of changes in interest rates on net interest income. ALCO oversees interest rate risk, liquidity management and other related matters.

In discharging its responsibilities, ALCO examines current and expected conditions in global financial markets, competition and prevailing rates in the local deposit market, liquidity, unrealized gains and losses in securities, recent or proposed changes to the investment portfolio, alternative funding sources and their costs, hedging and the possible

purchase of derivatives such as swaps, and any tax or regulatory issues which may be pertinent to these areas.

On a monthly basis, the Company performs a net interest income simulation analysis on a consolidated basis to estimate the potential change in future earnings from projected changes in interest rates. These simulations are carried out over a one-year time horizon, assuming certain gradual upward and downward interest rate movements, achieved during a twelve-month period. Simulations are carried out in two ways:

- (i) using a static balance sheet as the Company had on the simulation date, and
- (ii) using a dynamic balance sheet based on recent growth patterns and business strategies.

The balance sheet is divided into groups of assets and liabilities detailed by maturity or re-pricing and their corresponding interest yields and costs. As interest rates rise or fall, these simulations incorporate expected future lending rates, current and expected future funding sources and costs, the possible exercise of options, changes in prepayment rates, deposits decay and other factors which may be important in projecting the future growth of net interest income.

The Company uses a software application to project future movements in the Company's balance sheet and income statement. The starting point of the projections generally corresponds to the actual values of the balance sheet on the date of the simulations.

These simulations are complex, and use many assumptions that are intended to reflect the general behavior of the Company over the period in question. There can be no assurance that actual events will match these assumptions in all cases. For this reason, the results of these simulations are only approximations of the true sensitivity of net interest income to changes in market interest rates. The following table presents the results of the simulations at March 31, 2015 for the most likely scenario, assuming a one-year time horizon:

	Net Interest Income Risk (one year projection)							
	Static Balance Sheet				Growing Simulation			
	Amount		Percent		Amount		Percent	
	Change		Change		Change		Change	
Change in interest rate	(Dollars in thousands)							
+ 200 Basis points	\$	11,303		3.16%	\$	12,335		3.40%
+ 100 Basis points	\$	5,752		1.61%	\$	6,262		1.73%
- 50 Basis points	\$	(1,846)		-0.52%	\$	(1,944)		-0.54%

The impact of -100 and -200 basis point reductions in interest rates is not presented in view of current level of the federal funds rate and other short-term interest rates.

Future net interest income could be affected by the Company's investments in callable securities, prepayment risk related to mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, and any structured repurchase agreements and advances from the FHLB-NY in which it may enter into from time to time. As part of the strategy to limit the interest rate risk and reduce the re-pricing gaps of the Company's assets and liabilities, the Company has executed certain transactions which include extending the maturity and the re-pricing frequency of the liabilities to longer terms reducing the amounts of its structured repurchase agreements and entering into hedge-designated swaps to hedge the variability of future interest cash flows of forecasted wholesale borrowings that only consist of advances from the FHLB-NY as of March 31, 2015.

The Company maintains an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility. The Company's goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity by modifying the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain balance sheet assets and liabilities so that the net interest margin is not, on a material basis, adversely affected by movements in interest rates. As a result of interest rate fluctuations, hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. Also, for some fixed-rate assets or liabilities, the effect of this variability in earnings is expected to be substantially offset by the Company's gains and losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to the forecasted cash flows of these hedged assets and liabilities. The Company considers its strategic use of derivatives to be a prudent method of managing interest-rate sensitivity as it reduces the exposure of earnings and the market value of its equity to undue risk posed by changes in interest rates. The effect of this unrealized appreciation or depreciation is expected to be substantially offset by the Company's gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. Another result of interest rate fluctuations is that the contractual interest income and interest expense of hedged variable-rate assets and liabilities, respectively, will increase or

decrease.

Derivative instruments that are used as part of the Company's interest risk management strategy include interest rate swaps, forward-settlement swaps, futures contracts, and option contracts that have indices related to the pricing of specific balance sheet assets and liabilities. Interest rate swaps generally involve the exchange of fixed and variable-rate interest payments between two parties based on a common notional principal amount and maturity date. Interest rate futures generally involve exchanged-traded contracts to buy or sell U.S. Treasury bonds and notes in the future at specified prices. Interest rate options represent contracts that allow the holder of the option to (i) receive cash or (ii) purchase, sell, or enter into a financial instrument at a specified price within a specified period. Some purchased option contracts give the Company the right to enter into interest rate swaps and cap and floor agreements with the writer of the option. In addition, the Company enters into certain transactions that contain embedded derivatives. When the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, it is bifurcated and carried at fair value. Please refer to Note 8 to the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information concerning the Company's derivative activities.

Following is a summary of certain strategies, including derivative activities, currently used by the Company to manage interest rate risk:

Interest rate swaps — The Company entered into hedge-designated swaps to hedge the variability of future interest cash flows of forecasted wholesale borrowings attributable to changes in the one-month LIBOR rate. Once the forecasted wholesale borrowings transactions occurred, the interest rate swap effectively fixes the Company's interest payments on an amount of forecasted interest expense attributable to the one-month LIBOR rate corresponding to the swap notional stated rate. A derivative liability of \$8.5 million (notional amount of \$264.0 million) was recognized at March 31, 2015 related to the valuation of these swaps.

In addition, the Company has certain derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments, which are utilized to convert certain variable rate loans to fixed-rate loans, and the mirror-images of these interest rate swaps in which the Company enters into to minimize its interest rate risk exposure that results from offering the derivatives to clients. These interest rate swaps are marked to market through earnings. At March 31, 2015, interest rate swaps offered to clients not designated as hedging instruments represented a derivative asset of \$2.4 million (notional amounts of \$16.4 million), and the mirror-image interest rate swaps in which BBVAPR entered into represented a derivative liability of \$2.4 million (notional amounts of \$16.4 million).

S&P options — The Company has offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P 500 Index. At the end of five years, the depositor receives a minimum return or a specified percentage of the average increase of the month-end value of the S&P 500 Index. The Company uses option agreements with major money center banks and major broker-dealer companies to manage its exposure to changes in that index. Under the terms of the option agreements, the Company receives the average increase in the month-end value of the S&P 500 Index in exchange for a fixed premium. The changes in fair value of the options purchased and the options embedded in the certificates of deposit are recorded in earnings.

At March 31, 2015, the fair value of the purchased options used to manage the exposure to the S&P 500 Index on stock-indexed certificates of deposit represented an asset of \$3.7 million (notional amounts of \$8.2 million) and the options sold to customers embedded in the certificates of deposit represented a liability of \$3.6 million (notional amount of \$7.9 million).

Wholesale borrowings — The Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge the variability of interest cash flows of certain advances from the FHLB-NY that are tied to a variable rate index. The interest rate swaps effectively fix the Company's interest payments on these borrowings. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$264.0 million in interest rate swaps at an average rate of 2.6% designated as cash flow hedges for \$264.0 million in advances from the FHLB-NY that reprice or are being rolled over on a monthly basis.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility of loss arising from a borrower or counterparty in a credit-related contract failing to perform in accordance with its terms. The principal source of credit risk for the Company is its lending activities. In Puerto Rico, the Company's principal market, economic conditions are challenging, as they have been for the last eight years, due to a shrinking population, a protracted economic recession, a housing sector that remains under pressure, the Puerto Rico government's large indebtedness and structural budget deficit, and the recent rating downgrades of Puerto Rico general obligations and other government bonds to levels that are below investment grade.

The Company manages its credit risk through a comprehensive credit policy which establishes sound underwriting standards by monitoring and evaluating loan portfolio quality, and by the constant assessment of reserves and loan concentrations. The Company also employs proactive collection and loss mitigation practices.

The Company may also encounter risk of default in relation to its securities portfolio. The securities held by the Company are principally agency mortgage-backed securities. Thus, a substantial portion of these instruments are guaranteed by mortgages, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The Company's Executive Credit Committee, composed of its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Credit Risk Officer and other senior executives, has primary responsibility for setting strategies to achieve the Company's credit risk goals and objectives. Those goals and objectives are set forth in the Company's Credit Policy as approved by the Board.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company not being able to generate sufficient cash from either assets or liabilities to meet obligations as they become due without incurring substantial losses. The Board has established a policy to manage this risk. The Company's cash requirements principally consist of deposit withdrawals, contractual loan funding, repayment of borrowings as these mature, and funding of new and existing investments as required.

The Company's business requires continuous access to various funding sources. While the Company is able to fund its operations through deposits as well as through advances from the FHLB-NY and other alternative sources, the Company's business is dependent upon other wholesale funding sources. Although the Company has selectively reduced its use of wholesale funding sources, such as repurchase agreements and brokered deposits, it is still dependent on wholesale funding sources. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$925.0 million in repurchase agreements and \$567.1 million in brokered deposits.

Brokered deposits are typically offered through an intermediary to small retail investors. The Company's ability to continue to attract brokered deposits is subject to variability based upon a number of factors, including volume and volatility in the global securities markets, the Company's credit rating, and the relative interest rates that it is prepared to pay for these liabilities. Brokered deposits are generally considered a less stable source of funding than core deposits obtained through retail bank branches. Investors in brokered deposits are generally more sensitive to interest rates and will generally move funds from one depository institution to another based on small differences in interest rates offered on deposits.

The Company participates in the Federal Reserve Bank's Borrower-In Custody Program which allows it to pledge certain type of loans while keeping physical control of the collateral.

Although the Company expects to have continued access to credit from the foregoing sources of funds, there can be no assurance that such financing sources will continue to be available or will be available on favorable terms. In a period of financial disruption or if negative developments occur with respect to the Company, the availability and cost of the Company's funding sources could be adversely affected. In that event, the Company's cost of funds may increase, thereby reducing its net interest income, or the Company may need to dispose of a portion of its investment portfolio, which depending upon market conditions, could result in realizing a loss or experiencing other adverse accounting consequences upon any such dispositions. The Company's efforts to monitor and manage liquidity risk may not be successful to deal with dramatic or unanticipated changes in the global securities markets or other reductions in liquidity driven by the Company or market-related events. In the event that such sources of funds are reduced or eliminated and the Company is not able to replace these on a cost-effective basis, the Company may be forced to curtail or cease its loan origination business and treasury activities, which would have a material adverse effect on its

operations and financial condition.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$678.9 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, \$176.2 million in investment securities that are not pledged as collateral, \$620.0 million in borrowing capacity at the FHLB-NY and \$715.8 million in borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve's discount window available to cover liquidity needs.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel and systems or from external events. All functions, products and services of the Company are susceptible to operational risk.

The Company faces ongoing and emerging risk and regulatory pressure related to the activities that surround the delivery of banking and financial products and services. Coupled with external influences such as market conditions, security risks, and legal risk, the potential for operational and reputational loss has increased. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, the Company has developed, and continues to enhance, specific internal controls, policies and procedures that are designed to identify and manage operational risk at appropriate levels throughout the organization. The purpose of these policies and procedures is to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's business operations are functioning within established limits.

The Company classifies operational risk into two major categories: business specific and corporate-wide affecting all business lines. For business specific risks, a risk assessment group works with the various business units to ensure consistency in policies, processes and assessments. With respect to corporate-wide risks, such as information security, business recovery, legal and compliance, the Company has specialized groups, such as Information Security, Enterprise Risk Management, Corporate Compliance, Information Technology, Legal and Operations. These groups assist the lines of business in the development and implementation of risk management practices specific to the needs of the business groups. All these matters are reviewed and discussed in the Information Technology Steering Committee, and the Executive Risk and Compliance Committee.

The Company is subject to extensive United States federal and Puerto Rico regulations, and this regulatory scrutiny has been significantly increasing over the last several years. The Company has established and continues to enhance procedures based on legal and regulatory requirements that are reasonably designed to ensure compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. The Company has a corporate compliance function headed by a Regulatory Compliance Director who reports to the Deputy General Counsel and the BSA officer who reports to the Chief Risk Officer. The Regulatory Compliance Director is responsible for the oversight of regulatory compliance and implementation of a company-wide compliance program, except for the Bank Secrecy Act/ Anti-Money Laundering compliance program, which is overseen and implemented by the BSA Officer.

Concentration Risk

Substantially all of the Company's business activities and a significant portion of its credit exposure are concentrated in Puerto Rico. As a consequence, the Company's profitability and financial condition may be adversely affected by an extended economic slowdown, adverse political or economic developments in Puerto Rico or the effects of a natural disaster, all of which could result in a reduction in loan originations, an increase in non-performing assets, an increase in foreclosure losses on mortgage loans, and a reduction in the value of its loans and loan servicing portfolio.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based

upon such evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provided reasonable assurance of effectiveness in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's periodic reports.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2015, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART - II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in a number of legal proceedings incidental to their business. The Company is vigorously contesting such claims. Based upon a review by legal counsel and the development of these matters to date, management is of the opinion that the ultimate aggregate liability, if any, resulting from these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Except as set forth below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the risk factors included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, as updated by this report or other filings the Company makes with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company at this time or that the Company currently deems immaterial may also adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are exposed to credit and concentration risks in connection with our credit facilities to the government of Puerto Rico, including some of its public corporations, instrumentalities and municipalities, and any credit default on their debt obligations or a further deterioration of the Puerto Rico economy could adversely and materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities, municipalities and public corporations face severe economic and fiscal challenges that, either individually or in the aggregate, could adversely affect the Commonwealth's ability to fund or otherwise maintain all necessary government programs and services, and pay debt-service on its obligations as they become due. Further, the Commonwealth's liquidity and access to capital markets have been significantly reduced and, according to the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, a government shutdown is probable in the next three months.

The three main credit rating agencies have downgraded all debt obligations of the Puerto Rico government to categories that are well below investment grade. Generally, securities that are below investment grade present greater risks and are less liquid than investment-grade securities. The downgrades are based mostly on concerns about Puerto Rico's economic recession and lack of growth prospects, sizable debt obligations and budget deficits, severely

underfunded government retirement systems, high unemployment, shrinking population, and Puerto Rico government's lack of financial flexibility and reduced capacity to borrow in the capital markets, which significantly increases the Commonwealth's risk of default.

The Commonwealth's ability to finance its budget deficits is very limited. If the government is unable to access the capital markets to place new debt or refinance its upcoming maturities, the government may have to reduce spending, impose new taxes, and take emergency or extraordinary actions, including a debt restructuring or a moratorium on debt-service payments, which would slow Puerto Rico's weak economy even further. The Commonwealth may also have to reduce or eliminate important government programs and services in order to attempt to balance its budget and comply with its debt obligations.

It is uncertain how Puerto Rico's business, political and social sectors would react to a significant reduction or elimination of such programs and services. It is also uncertain whether Puerto Rico's government, including some of its municipalities, instrumentalities and public corporations, will be able to continue to service their debts as they become due. Any further deterioration of economic or fiscal conditions in Puerto Rico could adversely and materially affect the value of our credit facilities to the government of Puerto Rico and our investment portfolio of Puerto Rico government bonds.

At March 31, 2015, we had approximately \$593.3 million of outstanding credit facilities to the government of Puerto Rico, including its instrumentalities, municipalities and public corporations. A substantial portion of our credit exposure to Puerto Rico's government consists of collateralized loans or obligations that have a specific source of income or revenues identified for their repayment. Some of these obligations consist of senior and subordinated loans to public corporations that obtain revenues from rates charged for services or products, such as the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") and the Puerto Rico Aqueducts and Sewer Authority ("PRASA"). The Commonwealth's instrumentalities or public corporations have varying degrees of independence from the central government. However, some instrumentalities or public corporations that provide essential or important government services, such as the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration, the Puerto Rico and Municipal Islands

Maritime Transport Authority, and the Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority, are supported by the Commonwealth through budget appropriations, while others, such as PREPA, are owed substantial amounts for utility services rendered to the Commonwealth. It is uncertain whether any such instrumentalities or public corporations will continue to receive government support or whether they will be able to collect amounts owed by the Commonwealth or its instrumentalities.

At March 31, 2015, we had approximately \$354.9 million of credit facilities to public corporations of the Commonwealth, including PREPA and PRASA. Our banking subsidiary, Oriental Bank, is part of a four bank syndicate providing a \$550 million revolving line of credit to finance the purchase of fuel for PREPA's day-to-day power generation activities. Our participation in the line of credit has an unpaid principal balance of \$200 million as of March 31, 2015. We, as part of the bank syndicate, agreed in August 2014 to extend our credit facility with PREPA to March 31, 2015. In connection with such extension, PREPA appointed a Chief Restructuring Officer to work alongside the Executive Director to develop, organize and manage a financial and operational restructuring of PREPA subject to the approval of PREPA's Board of Directors. PREPA also committed to deliver a full debt-restructuring plan by March 2, 2015, which has not yet been delivered. The forbearance agreement with PREPA has been extended several times, currently until June 4, 2015. As part of the last extension, PREPA agreed to deliver a recovery plan proposal to its forbearing creditors on or before June 1, 2015. There can be no assurance that PREPA will deliver the recovery plan or that PREPA and its forbearing creditors will agree on any such plan. As previously disclosed, we have classified our credit facility to PREPA as substandard and on non-accrual status. We have also taken a \$24 million provision for loan and lease losses against such credit.

Oriental Bank is also part of a two bank syndicate that on March 3, 2015 agreed to extend through May 29, 2015 the maturity date on \$200 million of obligations incurred by PRASA under a credit agreement for its Capital Improvement Program. As part of such extension, PRASA paid the lenders \$40 million, including \$25 million to us, to reduce the outstanding principal amount to \$160 million and agreed to make certain additional payments. Our \$100 million participation in such credit agreement has an unpaid principal balance of \$75 million as of March 31, 2015. As provided in the amended credit agreement, the remaining outstanding principal amount is expected to be repaid from the net proceeds of revenue bonds to be issued by PRASA. There can be no assurance that such bonds will be issued or that the net proceeds thereof will be sufficient for PRASA to pay the amount that is due.

In June 2014, Puerto Rico enacted the Puerto Rico Public Corporation Debt Enforcement and Recovery Act (the "Recovery Act"), which established procedures for the adjustment of debts of certain public corporations of the Commonwealth, which, as Puerto Rico governmental instrumentalities, are not currently eligible for federal bankruptcy relief under any chapter of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The Recovery Act states in its preamble that it further promotes the government's public policy of no longer providing financial support to such public corporations, such as PREPA and PRASA, and promoting their economic independence. In February 2015, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico held that the Recovery Act is preempted by the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and is therefore void pursuant to the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution. It also permanently enjoined the Commonwealth from enforcing the Recovery Act. However, the Commonwealth has filed an appeal before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

On February 26, 2015, the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law of the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary held a public hearing to consider a bill (H.R 870) introduced by Puerto Rico's non-voting representative to the U.S. House of Representatives that would empower the government of Puerto Rico to authorize its municipalities and public corporations to restructure their debts under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. It is unclear if and when this bill will be approved and, if it is approved, whether it will have retroactive effect for debts that are currently outstanding.

PREPA's enabling act provides for local receivership upon request to any Puerto Rico court of competent jurisdiction in the event of a default in debt-service payments or other obligations in connection with PREPA's bonds. The receiver so appointed would be empowered, directly or through its agents and attorneys, to take possession of the undertakings, income and revenues pledged to the payment of the bonds in default; to have, hold, use, operate, manage and control the same; and to exercise all of PREPA's rights and powers with respect to such undertakings. However, any such receiver would not have the power to sell, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of PREPA's assets, and its powers would be limited to the operation and maintenance of such undertakings and the collection and application of the income and revenues therefrom. These provisions have not been tested in the courts, and it is not clear if and how they would apply in connection with other debts and obligations of PREPA upon an event of default.

If our Puerto Rico government debtors are unable to pay their obligations as they become due, or under certain other circumstances, including, for example, a debt restructuring or a moratorium on debt-service payments by the Commonwealth, we may be required to adversely classify our credit facilities to the Commonwealth and provision for losses in connection therewith. Such provision may significantly affect our financial condition and regulatory capital ratios.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.

Description of Document:

10.1 Form of restricted unit award and agreement.

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101 The following materials from OFG Bancorp's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, (ii) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (v) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

OFG Bancorp

(Registrant)

By: /s/ José Rafael Fernández

Date: May 8, 2015

José Rafael Fernández
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Ganesh Kumar

Date: May 8, 2015

Ganesh Kumar
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

By: /s/ Maritza Arizmendi

Date: May 8, 2015

Maritza Arizmendi
Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting
Officer

