

OFG BANCORP
Form 10-Q
November 04, 2016

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

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 x 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 x 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
Company

Accelerated Filer ☐

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting
(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:

43,913,719 common shares (\$1.00 par value per share) outstanding as of October 31, 2016

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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:

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

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 SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and due from banks

Money market investments

Total cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash

Investments:

Trading securities, at fair value, with amortized cost of \$667 (December 31, 2015 - \$667)

Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value, with amortized cost of \$623,994 (December 31, 2015 - \$955,646)

Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost, with fair value of \$650,023 (December 31, 2015 - \$614,679)

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock, at cost

Other investments

Total investments

Loans:

Mortgage loans held-for-sale, at lower of cost or fair value

Other loans held-for-sale, at lower of cost or fair value

Loans, net of allowance for loan and lease losses of \$119,012 (December 31, 2015 - \$234,132)

Total loans

Other assets:

FDIC indemnification asset

Foreclosed real estate

Accrued interest receivable

Deferred tax asset, net

Premises and equipment, net

Customers' liability on acceptances

Servicing assets

Derivative assets

Goodwill

Other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Deposits:

Demand deposits

Savings accounts

Time deposits

Total deposits

Borrowings:

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Advances from FHLB

Subordinated capital notes

Other borrowings

Total borrowings

Other liabilities:

Derivative liabilities

Acceptances executed and outstanding

Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Total liabilities

Commitments and contingencies (See Note 19)

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, 2015 - 1,340,000 shares; 1,380,000 shares; and 960,000 shares)

\$25 liquidation value

84,000 shares of Series C issued and outstanding (December 31, 2015 - 84,000 shares); \$1,000 liquidation value

Common stock, \$1 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 52,625,869 shares issued;

43,913,719 shares outstanding (December 31, 2015 - 52,625,869; 43,867,909)

Additional paid-in capital

Legal surplus

Retained earnings

Treasury stock, at cost, 8,712,150 shares (December 31, 2015 - 8,757,960 shares)

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax of \$43 (December 31, 2015 - \$1,182)

Total stockholders' equity

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

\$

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE QUARTERS AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income:				
Loans	\$ 82,604	\$ 97,264	\$ 243,431	\$ 285,251
Mortgage-backed securities	6,997	9,137	23,215	25,724
Investment securities and other	983	846	3,152	2,686
Total interest income	90,584	107,247	269,798	313,661
Interest expense:				
Deposits	7,331	6,651	21,822	20,359
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,272	7,605	14,629	22,163
Advances from FHLB and other borrowings	1,237	2,283	5,574	6,766
Subordinated capital notes	817	885	2,559	2,623
Total interest expense	13,657	17,424	44,584	51,911
Net interest income	76,927	89,823	225,214	261,750
Provision for loan and lease losses, net	23,469	51,579	51,703	109,311
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	53,458	38,244	173,511	152,439
Non-interest income:				
Banking service revenue	10,330	10,826	30,667	31,243
Wealth management revenue	6,526	6,885	19,719	21,325
Mortgage banking activities	1,421	992	3,300	4,717
Total banking and financial service revenues	18,277	18,703	53,686	57,285
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	-	(246)	-	(246)
FDIC shared-loss expense, net	(3,296)	(2,079)	(10,745)	(38,408)
Reimbursement from FDIC shared-loss coverage in sale of loans	-	20,000	-	20,000
Net gain (loss) on:				
Sale of securities	-	-	12,207	2,572
Derivatives	17	(208)	4	(223)
Early extinguishment of debt	-	-	(12,000)	-
Other non-interest income (loss)	5,217	(193)	5,721	(2,778)
Total non-interest income, net	20,215	35,977	48,873	38,202
Non-interest expense:				
Compensation and employee benefits	19,191	21,015	58,006	60,455
Professional and service fees	3,744	4,000	10,881	12,324
Occupancy and equipment	7,484	8,556	23,413	26,075
Insurance	1,242	2,263	7,547	6,467
Electronic banking charges	5,077	5,496	15,613	16,714
Information technology expenses	1,862	1,364	5,124	4,360
Advertising, business promotion, and strategic initiatives	1,347	1,577	4,133	4,763
Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses	5,279	16,601	13,250	32,384
Loan servicing and clearing expenses	2,804	1,976	6,811	6,923

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Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes	2,385	2,649	7,386	6,831
Communication	617	774	2,017	2,234
Printing, postage, stationary and supplies	602	624	1,927	1,842
Director and investor relations	233	246	812	829
Other	3,059	1,949	6,688	7,658
Total non-interest expense	54,926	69,090	163,608	189,859
Income before income taxes	18,747	5,131	58,776	782
Income tax expense	3,627	562	15,146	2,310
Net income (loss)	15,120	4,569	43,630	(1,528)
Less: dividends on preferred stock	(3,465)	(3,465)	(10,396)	(10,396)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 11,655	\$ 1,104	\$ 33,234	\$ (11,924)
Earnings (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.76	(0.27)
Diluted	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.76	(0.27)
Average common shares outstanding and equivalents	51,111	51,146	51,091	51,609
Cash dividends per share of common stock	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.18	0.30

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

FOR THE QUARTERS AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands)		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands)					
Net income (loss)	\$	15,120	\$	4,569	\$	43,630	\$	(1,528)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax:								
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale		(315)		3,958		12,049		(1,582)
Realized gain on investment securities included in net loss		-		-		(12,207)		(2,572)
Other-than-temporary impairment included in net income		-		246		-		246
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges		853		119		1,504		2,190
Other comprehensive income (loss) before taxes		538		4,323		1,346		(1,718)
Income tax effect		(499)		(468)		501		163
Other comprehensive income (loss) after taxes		39		3,855		1,847		(1,555)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$	15,159	\$	8,424	\$	45,477	\$	(3,083)

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 43,630	\$ (1,528)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred loan origination fees, net of costs	2,849	2,515
Amortization of fair value premiums, net of discounts, on acquired loans	39	2,972
Amortization of investment securities premiums, net of accretion of discounts	6,541	9,312
Amortization of core deposit and customer relationship intangibles	1,258	1,429
Amortization of fair value premiums on acquired deposits	268	569
FDIC shared-loss expense, net	10,745	38,408
Other-than-temporary impairment on securities	-	246
Reimbursement from the FDIC shared-loss coverage in sale of loans	-	(20,000)
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	7,229	8,538
Deferred income tax expense (benefit), net	15,176	(1,329)
Provision for loan and lease losses, net	51,703	109,311
Stock-based compensation	1,014	1,213
(Gain) loss on:		
Sale of securities	(12,207)	(2,572)
Sale of mortgage loans held-for-sale	(1,294)	(2,595)
Derivatives	78	(26)
Early extinguishment of debt	12,000	-
Foreclosed real estate	10,580	30,608
Sale of other repossessed assets	(1,498)	4,585
Sale of premises and equipment	12	193
Originations of loans held-for-sale	(134,189)	(165,333)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held-for-sale	51,238	76,953
Net (increase) decrease in:		
Trading securities	(92)	1,011
Accrued interest receivable	2,671	2,720
Servicing assets	(938)	544
Other assets	(13,394)	(18,263)
Net increase (decrease) in:		
Accrued interest on deposits and borrowings	(1,013)	(745)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(5,594)	(11,923)
Net cash provided by operating activities	46,812	66,813
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of:		
Investment securities available-for-sale	(676)	(3,747)
Investment securities held-to-maturity	(81,261)	(458,229)

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FHLB stock	(20,398)	-
Maturities and redemptions of:		
Investment securities available-for-sale	112,444	187,052
Investment securities held-to-maturity	56,058	24,753
FHLB stock	28,469	365
Proceeds from sales of:		
Investment securities available-for-sale	300,483	103,831
Foreclosed real estate and other repossessed assets, including write-offs	36,983	63,959
Proceeds from sale of loans held-for-investment	1,149	30,669
Premises and equipment	48	(76)
Mortgage servicing rights	-	5,927
Origination and purchase of loans, excluding loans held-for-sale	(555,658)	(611,815)
Principal repayment of loans, including covered loans	616,518	722,579
Reimbursements from the FDIC on shared-loss agreements	824	46,356
Additions to premises and equipment	(3,804)	(3,402)
Net change in restricted cash	319	4,058
Net cash provided by investing activities	491,498	112,280

OFG BANCORP

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE NINE-MONTHS PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015 – (CONTINUED)

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in:		
Deposits	35,449	(211,637)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(287,865)	20,717
FHLB advances, federal funds purchased, and other borrowings	(228,157)	(3,676)
Subordinated capital notes	(66,550)	787
Exercise of stock options and restricted units lapsed, net	(329)	204
Purchase of treasury stock	-	(8,950)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(10,396)	(10,396)
Dividends paid on common stock	(7,906)	(13,373)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (565,754)	\$ (226,324)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(27,444)	(47,231)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	536,709	573,427
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 509,265	\$ 526,196
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure and Schedule of Non-cash Activities:		
Interest paid	\$ 44,316	\$ 51,471
Income taxes paid	\$ 7,389	\$ 10,598
Mortgage loans securitized into mortgage-backed securities	\$ 71,315	\$ 87,609
Transfer from loans to foreclosed real estate and other repossessed assets	\$ 32,535	\$ 56,510
Reclassification of loans held-for-investment to loans held-for-sale	\$ 123,137	\$ 1,453
Reclassification of loans held-for-sale to loans held-for-investment	\$ 182	\$ 156

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 (the “Bank”), a securities broker-dealer, Oriental Financial Services Corp. (“Oriental Financial Services”), an insurance agency, Oriental Insurance, LLC (“Oriental Insurance”) and a retirement plan administrator, Oriental Pension Consultants, Inc. (“OPC”). 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 August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance that addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. The amendments in this update apply to all entities, including both business entities and not-for-profit entities that are required to present a statement of cash flows under Topic 230. The amendments in this update clarifies whether the following items should be categorized as operating, investing or financing in the statement of cash flows: (i) debt prepayments and extinguishment costs, (ii) settlement of zero-coupon debt, (iii) settlement of contingent consideration, (iv) insurance proceeds, (v) settlement of corporate-owned life insurance (COLI) and bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) policies, (vi) distributions from equity method investees, (vii) beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and (viii) receipts and payments with aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The new guidance is effective on January 1, 2018. The Company does not expect the new accounting guidance to have a material impact on its statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that will require the earlier recognition of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments based on an expected loss model, replacing the incurred loss model that is currently in use. Under the new guidance, an entity will measure all expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. The expected loss model will apply to loans and leases, unfunded lending commitments, held-to-maturity (HTM) debt securities and other debt instruments measured at amortized cost. The impairment model for available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities will require the recognition of credit losses through a valuation allowance when fair value is less than amortized cost, regardless of whether the impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary. The new guidance is effective on January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted on January 1, 2019. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the provisions of this new accounting guidance.

In March 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that simplifies certain aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance is effective on January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the provisions of this new accounting guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that requires substantially all leases to be recorded as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. This new accounting guidance is effective on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. Upon adoption, the Company will record a right of use asset and a lease payment obligation associated with arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the provisions of this new accounting guidance on its consolidated financial position.

In January 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted changes to existing Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) including, among other provisions, requiring certain equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings and requiring changes

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

in instrument-specific credit risk. The new guidance is effective on January 1, 2018. The Company does not expect the provisions of this new accounting guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. This new accounting guidance is effective on January 1, 2018. The Company does not expect the provisions of this new accounting guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2 – RESTRICTED CASH

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

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Cash pledged as collateral to other financial institutions to secure:		
Derivatives	\$ 1,980	\$ 1,980
Obligations under agreement of loans sold with recourse	1,050	1,369
	\$ 3,030	\$ 3,349

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Bank's international banking entities, Oriental International Bank Inc. ("OIB") and Oriental Overseas, a division of the Bank, 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 of Puerto Rico.

As part of its derivative activities, the Company has entered into collateral agreements with certain financial counterparties. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had delivered \$2.0 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company delivered as collateral cash amounting to \$1.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

The Bank is required by Puerto Rico law to maintain average weekly reserve balances to cover demand deposits. The amount of those minimum average reserve balances for the week that covered September 30, 2016 was \$157.5 million (December 31, 2015 - \$148.3 million). At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Bank complied with such 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, money market instruments included as part of cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$5.5 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	September 30, 2016				Weighted Average Yield
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Fair	
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value	
	(In thousands)				
Available-for-sale					
Mortgage-backed securities					
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 376,242	\$ 13,365	\$ -	\$ 389,607	2.60%
GNMA certificates	125,188	5,797	-	130,985	3.02%
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	111,808	398	370	111,836	1.88%
Total mortgage-backed securities	613,238	19,560	370	632,428	2.56%
Investment securities					
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	4,170	-	5	4,165	1.37%
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities	4,680	-	607	4,073	5.55%
Other debt securities	1,906	111	-	2,017	2.94%
Total investment securities	10,756	111	612	10,255	3.47%
Total securities available for sale	\$ 623,994	\$ 19,671	\$ 982	\$ 642,683	2.57%
Held-to-maturity					
Mortgage-backed securities					
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 616,883	8,141	18	625,006	2.17%
Investment securities					
US Treasury securities	25,007	10	-	25,017	0.49%
Total securities held to maturity	641,890	8,151	18	650,023	2.11%
Total	\$ 1,265,884	\$ 27,822	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,292,706	2.34%

	December 31, 2015					Weighted Average Yield
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair		
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value		
		Gains	Losses			
(In thousands)						
Available-for-sale						
Mortgage-backed securities						
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 735,363	\$ 25,791	\$ 1,509	\$ 759,645	2.97%	
GNMA certificates	57,129	1,366	-	58,495	3.19%	
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	137,787	27	2,741	135,073	1.85%	
Total mortgage-backed securities	930,279	27,184	4,250	953,213	2.82%	
Investment securities						

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Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	5,122	-	29	5,093	1.36%
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and political subdivisions	17,801	-	4,070	13,731	6.24%
Other debt securities	2,444	128	-	2,572	2.98%
Total investment securities	25,367	128	4,099	21,396	4.94%
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 955,646	\$ 27,312	\$ 8,349	\$ 974,609	2.87%
Held-to-maturity					
Mortgage-backed securities					
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	595,157	426	5,865	589,718	2.24%
Investment securities					
US Treasury securities	25,032	-	71	24,961	0.49%
Total securities held to maturity	620,189	426	5,936	614,679	2.17%
Total	\$ 1,575,835	\$ 27,738	\$ 14,285	\$ 1,589,288	2.60%

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of the Company's investment securities at September 30, 2016, 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.

	September 30, 2016			
	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity	
	Amortized Cost (In thousands)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost (In thousands)	Fair Value
Mortgage-backed securities				
Due from 1 to 5 years				
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 11,294	\$ 11,629	\$ -	\$ -
Total due from 1 to 5 years	11,294	11,629	-	-
Due from 5 to 10 years				
CMOs issued by US Government-sponsored agencies	2,244	2,245	-	-
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	27,173	27,837	-	-
Total due from 5 to 10 years	29,417	30,082	-	-
Due after 10 years				
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	337,775	350,141	616,883	625,006
GNMA certificates	125,188	130,985	-	-
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	109,564	109,591	-	-
Total due after 10 years	572,527	590,717	616,883	625,006
Total mortgage-backed securities	613,238	632,428	616,883	625,006
Investment securities				
US Treasury securities	-	-	25,007	25,017
Total due in less than one year	-	-	25,007	25,017
Due from 1 to 5 years				
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities	4,680	4,073	-	-
Total due from 1 to 5 years	4,680	4,073	-	-
Due from 5 to 10 years				
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies	4,170	4,165	-	-
Other debt securities	1,906	2,017	-	-
Total due from 5 to 10 years	6,076	6,182	-	-
Total investment securities	10,756	10,255	25,007	25,017
Total securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity	\$ 623,994	\$ 642,683	\$ 641,890	\$ 650,023

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO 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 nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company retained securitized Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") pools totaling \$71.8 million amortized cost, at a yield of 2.99% from its own originations. Previously, the Company was selling all securitized GNMA pools. The GNMA pools were sold until June 2015. During the first half of 2015, the Company sold \$63.5 million of available-for-sale GNMA certificates as part of its recurring mortgage loan origination and securitization activities. These sales did not realize any gains or losses during such period.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company sold \$277.2 million of mortgage-backed securities and \$11.1 million of Puerto Rico government bonds, and recorded a net gain on sale of securities of \$12.2 million. Among the 2016 sales, the Company sold all but one of the Puerto Rico government bonds it held. The Company had other-than-temporary impairment charges on such securities sold totaling \$1.5 million during the second half of 2015. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company sold \$101.3 million of mortgage-backed securities and recorded a net gain on sale of securities of \$2.6 million. The table below presents the gross realized gains and gross realized losses by category for such periods.

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016							
	Book Value							
<u>Description</u>	Sale Price	at Sale	Gross Gains	Gross Losses				
	(In thousands)							
Sale of securities available-for-sale								
Mortgage-backed securities								
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$	293,505	\$	277,181	\$	16,324	\$	-
Investment securities								
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and								
public instrumentalities		6,978		11,095		-		4,117
Total	\$	300,483	\$	288,276	\$	16,324	\$	4,117

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015				
	Sale Price		Book Value		
<u>Description</u>			at Sale	Gross Gains	Gross Losses
	(In thousands)				
Sale of securities available-for-sale					
Mortgage-backed securities					
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$	40,307	\$	37,736	\$ 2,571
GNMA certificates		63,524		63,523	1

Total	\$	103,831	\$	101,259	\$	2,572	\$	-
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

		September 30, 2016 12 months or more		
		Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale				
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	\$	37,579	\$ 320	\$ 37,259
Obligations of Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities		4,680	607	4,073
	\$	42,259	\$ 927	\$ 41,332
		Less than 12 months		
		Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale				
CMOs issued by US Government-sponsored agencies		13,181	50	13,131
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies		4,170	5	4,165
Securities held to maturity				
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		21,240	18	21,222
	\$	38,591	\$ 73	\$ 38,518
		Total		
		Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale				
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	\$	50,760	\$ 370	\$ 50,390
Obligations of Puerto Rico Government and political subdivisions		4,680	607	4,073
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies		4,170	5	4,165
Securities held to maturity				
FNMA and FHLMC certificates		21,240	18	21,222
	\$	80,850	\$ 1,000	\$ 79,850

At September 30, 2016 there were no securities held-to-maturity in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or more.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2015 12 months or more Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale			
Obligations of Puerto Rico Government and public instrumentalities	\$ 17,801	\$ 4,070	\$ 13,731
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	103,340	2,410	100,930
	\$ 121,141	\$ 6,480	\$ 114,661

	Amortized Cost	Less than 12 months Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale			
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	25,736	331	25,405
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	149,480	1,509	147,971
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies	5,122	29	5,093
Securities held to maturity			
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	468,487	5,865	462,622
US Treasury Securities	25,032	71	24,961
	\$ 673,857	\$ 7,805	\$ 666,052

	Amortized Cost	Total Unrealized Loss (In thousands)	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale			
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	129,076	2,741	126,335
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	149,480	1,509	147,971
Obligations of Puerto Rico Government and public instrumentalities	17,801	4,070	13,731
Obligations of US government and sponsored agencies	5,122	29	5,093
	\$ 301,479	\$ 8,349	\$ 293,130
Securities held to maturity			
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	468,487	5,865	462,622
US Treasury Securities	25,032	71	24,961
	\$ 794,998	\$ 14,285	\$ 780,713

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 the statements of operations

with the remaining noncredit-related component recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). 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.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Most of the investments (\$76.2 million, amortized cost, or 94%) with an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2016 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 (\$4.7 million, amortized cost, or 6%) with an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2016 consist of obligations issued or guaranteed by the government of Puerto Rico and its public instrumentalities. The decline in the market value of this security 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 the government's credit default, a protracted economic recession, sizable government debt-service obligations and structural budget deficits, high unemployment and a shrinking population.

The only obligation issued or guaranteed by the government of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities held at the end of the third quarter of 2016 by the Company was the Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority ("PRHTA") – Teodoro Moscoso Bridge revenue bond. The pledged income of this bond comes from gross revenues from Teodoro Moscoso Bridge operations. Although PRHTA is included in the Puerto Rico Governor's executive order of November 30, 2015 ordering the "clawback" of certain government revenues, the toll bridge revenues for the repayment of such bonds were not subject to the "clawback." All other Puerto Rico government securities were sold during the first quarter of 2016. The PRHTA bond with a principal amount of \$4.6 million had an aggregate fair value of \$4.1 million at September 30, 2016 (87% of the bond's cost). The discounted cash flow analysis for the investments showed a cumulative default probability at maturity of 8.9%, thus reflecting that it is more likely than not that the bond will not default during its remaining term. Based on this analysis, the Company determined that it is more likely than not that it will recover all interest and principal invested in this Puerto Rico government bond and is, therefore, not required to recognize a credit loss as of September 30, 2016. Also, the Company's conclusion is based on the assessment of the specific source of repayment of the outstanding bond, which continues to perform. PRHTA started principal repayments on July 1, 2014. All scheduled principal and interest payments to date have been collected. On July 1, 2016, the Company received the scheduled principal payment of \$2.0 million. The next payment is due on July 1, 2017. As a result of the aforementioned analysis, no other-than-temporary losses were recorded during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

As of September 30, 2016, the Company applied a discounted cash flow analysis to the bond guaranteed by the government of Puerto Rico 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 following table presents a roll-forward of credit-related impairment losses recognized in earnings for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 on available-for-sale securities:

	Nine-Mon Period End September 2016	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,490
Reductions for securities sold during the period (realized)	(1,490)	(1,490)
Additions from credit losses recognized on available-for-sale securities that had no previous impairment losses	-	2
Balance at end of period	\$ -	\$ 2

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 4 - LOANS

The Company's loan portfolio held for investment is composed of two segments, loans initially accounted for under the amortized cost method (referred to as "originated and other" loans) and loans acquired (referred to as "acquired" loans). Acquired loans are further segregated between acquired BBVAPR loans and acquired Eurobank loans. Acquired Eurobank loans were purchased subject to loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC. The FDIC loss-share coverage related to commercial and other-non single family acquired Eurobank loans expired on June 30, 2015. Notwithstanding the expiration of loss share coverage of commercial loans, on July 2, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the FDIC pursuant to which the FDIC concurred with a potential sale of a pool of loss-share assets covered under the commercial loss-sharing agreement. Pursuant to such agreement, and as further discussed below, the FDIC agreed to and paid \$20 million in loss share coverage with respect to the aggregate loss resulting from any portfolio sale within 120 days of the agreement. This sale was completed on September 28, 2015. Covered loans are no longer a material amount. Therefore, the Company changed its loan disclosures during 2015. Loans held for sale are presented separately.

The coverage for the single family residential loans will expire on June 30, 2020. At September 30, 2016, the remaining covered loans, amounting to \$62.8 million, net carrying amount (\$75.0 million gross amount), are included as part of acquired Eurobank loans under the name "loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties." At December 31, 2015, covered loans amounted to \$67.2 million, net carrying amount (\$92.3 million gross amount). Interest income recognized for covered loans during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$6.4 million and \$31.4 million, respectively. The decrease in interest income recognized for covered loans is mainly due to the expiration of the FDIC loss-share coverage related to commercial and other-non single family residential loans on June 30, 2015.

Effective June 30, 2016, pursuant to supervisory direction, the Company changed the purchase credit impaired policy for all loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 (*Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality*). Under the revised policy, the Company writes-off the loan's recorded investment and derecognizes the associated allowance for loan and lease losses for loans that exit the acquired pools. The revised policy was implemented prospectively due to the immaterial impact of retrospective adoption. Prior to June 30, 2016, the pool's carrying value and allowance was determined by discounting expected cash flows at the pool's effective yield. The allowance for loan and lease losses was maintained until all of the loans in the pool were paid off or charged-off. The transition to this revised policy during the second quarter of 2016 resulted in the de-recognition of \$8.9 million and \$73.1 million in the recorded investment balance and associated allowance for loans that had exited the pools, for acquired BBVAPR loans and acquired Eurobank loans, respectively, with no impact to the provision for loan and lease losses. Refer to Note 5 Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its outstanding \$200.0 million participation in the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") line of credit for \$123.5 million, slightly lower than the adjusted book balance, net of reserves. As a result of this transaction, the Company recognized a \$56.2

million charge-off and \$2.9 million provision for loan and lease losses during the quarter ended September 30, 2016. At September 30, 2016, this line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value of \$123.1 million. The sale transaction settled on October 7, 2016.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	September 30, 2016 (In thousands)	December 31, 2015 (In thousands)
Originated and other loans and leases held for investment:		
Mortgage	\$ 735,367	\$ 757,111
Commercial (c)	1,267,177	1,441,111
Consumer	278,666	242,111
Auto and leasing	730,589	669,111
	3,011,799	3,111,111
Allowance for loan and lease losses on originated and other loans and leases	(62,168)	(112,111)
	2,949,631	2,999,111
Deferred loan costs, net	5,421	4,111
Total originated and other loans held for investment, net	2,955,052	3,003,111
Acquired loans:		
Acquired BBVAPR loans:		
Accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)		
Commercial	5,755	7,111
Consumer	34,215	38,111
Auto	64,393	100,111
	104,363	152,111
Allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (b)	(4,213)	(5,111)
	100,150	147,111
Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those by analogy) (a)		
Mortgage	579,769	608,111
Commercial	230,163	287,111
Construction	71,436	88,111
Consumer	5,768	11,111
Auto	100,475	153,111
	987,611	1,149,111
Allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30	(29,819)	(25,111)
	957,792	1,123,111
Total acquired BBVAPR loans, net	1,057,942	1,270,111
Acquired Eurobank loans: (a)		
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	75,043	92,111
Commercial and construction	82,753	142,111
Consumer	1,488	2,111
Total Eurobank loans	159,284	236,111
Allowance for loan and lease losses on Eurobank loans (b)	(22,812)	(90,111)

Total Eurobank loans, net	136,472	140,000
Total acquired loans, net	1,194,414	1,417,000
Total held for investment, net	4,149,466	4,420,000
Mortgage loans held for sale	26,362	13,000
Other loans held for sale (c)	123,137	123,137
Total loans, net	\$ 4,298,965	\$ 4,434,000

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised de-recognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans implemented in the second quarter of 2016.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans implemented during the second quarter of 2016.

(c) During the third quarter of 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its outstanding participation in the PREPA line of credit. At September 30, 2016 this line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value of \$123.1 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 by class of loans. Mortgage loans past due include 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.

September 30, 2016								Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due (In thousands)	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans	
Mortgage								
Traditional (by origination year):								
Up to the year 2002	\$ 190	\$ 1,607	\$ 3,388	\$ 5,185	\$ 92	\$ 47,169	\$ 52,446	\$ 114
Years 2003 and 2004	249	4,271	6,142	10,662	332	81,915	92,909	-
Year 2005	123	1,810	3,930	5,863	202	44,617	50,682	-
Year 2006	781	3,434	7,045	11,260	321	60,358	71,939	-
Years 2007, 2008								
and 2009	929	2,182	11,283	14,394	46	66,407	80,847	569
Years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	452	2,777	10,497	13,726	-	129,710	143,436	571
Years 2014, 2015 and 2016	-	430	1,150	1,580	47	102,789	104,416	-
	2,724	16,511	43,435	62,670	1,040	532,965	596,675	1,254
Non-traditional	-	301	5,002	5,303	-	19,036	24,339	-
Loss mitigation program	10,908	6,571	18,315	35,794	2,704	65,918	104,416	2,120
	13,632	23,383	66,752	103,767	3,744	617,919	725,430	3,374
Home equity secured personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	339	339	-
GNMA's buy-back option program	-	-	9,598	9,598	-	-	9,598	-
Total mortgage	13,632	23,383	76,350	113,365	3,744	618,258	735,367	3,374

Commercial

Commercial secured by real estate:

Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	240,458	240,458	-
Institutional	-	-	-	-	1,495	27,265	28,760	-
Middle market	-	205	3,114	3,319	1,406	232,088	236,813	-
Retail	672	707	6,477	7,856	3,710	236,983	248,549	-
Floor plan	-	-	-	-	-	2,793	2,793	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	15,783	15,783	-
	672	912	9,591	11,175	6,611	755,370	773,156	-
Other commercial and industrial:								
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	126,325	126,325	-
Institutional	500	-	-	500	1,345	172,988	174,833	-
Middle market	-	-	-	-	1,350	85,349	86,699	-
Retail	1,112	311	1,060	2,483	210	71,252	73,945	-
Floor plan	670	-	119	789	-	31,430	32,219	-
	2,282	311	1,179	3,772	2,905	487,344	494,021	-
Total commercial	2,954	1,223	10,770	14,947	9,516	1,242,714	1,267,177	-

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

September 30, 2016

								Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans	
	(In thousands)							
Consumer								
Credit cards	486	264	510	1,260	-	24,204	25,464	-
Overdrafts	12	3	3	18	-	178	196	-
Personal lines of credit	38	18	37	93	-	2,199	2,292	-
Personal loans	2,154	1,657	926	4,737	778	229,480	234,995	-
Cash collateral personal loans	162	2	30	194	-	15,525	15,719	-
Total consumer	2,852	1,944	1,506	6,302	778	271,586	278,666	-
Auto and leasing	46,564	18,738	8,407	73,709	115	656,765	730,589	-
Total	\$ 66,002	\$ 45,288	\$ 97,033	\$ 208,323	\$ 14,153	\$ 2,789,323	\$ 3,011,799	\$ 3,374

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

December 31, 2015

									Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due (In thousands)	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans		
Mortgage									
Traditional (by origination year):									
Up to the year 2002	\$ 80	\$ 2,217	\$ 3,889	\$ 6,186	\$ 41	\$ 51,562	\$ 57,789	\$ 144	
Years 2003 and 2004	251	5,036	5,536	10,823	-	88,623	99,446	-	
Year 2005	79	2,553	3,549	6,181	-	48,040	54,221	-	
Year 2006	551	2,878	7,934	11,363	176	66,864	78,403	-	
Years 2007, 2008	170	2,053	14,733	16,956	-	74,590	91,546	526	
and 2009									
Years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	662	1,673	10,519	12,854	141	137,749	150,744	72	
Years 2014 and 2015	-	65	663	728	-	85,128	85,856	-	
	1,793	16,475	46,823	65,091	358	552,556	618,005	742	
Non-traditional	-	977	5,079	6,056	13	23,483	29,552	-	
Loss mitigation program	9,958	6,887	14,930	31,775	5,593	64,548	101,916	3,083	
	11,751	24,339	66,832	102,922	5,964	640,587	749,473	3,825	
Home equity secured personal loans	-	-	64	64	-	346	410	-	
GNMA's buy-back option program	-	-	7,945	7,945	-	-	7,945	-	
Total mortgage	11,751	24,339	74,841	110,931	5,964	640,933	757,828	3,825	
Commercial									
Commercial secured by real estate:									
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	227,557	227,557	-	
Institutional	213	-	-	213	-	33,594	33,807	-	
Middle market	1,174	712	9,113	10,999	1,730	194,219	206,948	-	
Retail	686	466	6,921	8,073	1,177	231,840	241,090	-	
Floor plan	-	-	-	-	-	2,892	2,892	-	
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	16,662	16,662	-	
	2,073	1,178	16,034	19,285	2,907	706,764	728,956	-	
Other commercial and industrial:									
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	108,582	108,582	-	
Institutional	-	-	-	-	190,290	190,695	380,985	-	
Middle market	-	-	-	-	1,565	105,748	107,313	-	
Retail	282	639	604	1,525	783	75,489	77,797	-	
Floor plan	238	51	39	328	-	37,688	38,016	-	
	520	690	643	1,853	192,638	518,202	712,693	-	

Total commercial	2,593	1,868	16,677	21,138	195,545	1,224,966	1,441,649	-
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

December 31, 2015

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans	Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
(In thousands)								
Consumer								
Credit cards	449	182	369	1,000	-	21,766	22,766	-
Overdrafts	24	-	-	24	-	166	190	-
Personal lines of credit	74	-	45	119	19	2,106	2,244	-
Personal loans	2,078	1,179	627	3,884	414	196,858	201,156	-
Cash collateral personal loans	125	17	2	144	-	16,450	16,594	-
Total consumer	2,750	1,378	1,043	5,171	433	237,346	242,950	-
Auto and leasing	53,566	16,898	8,293	78,757	49	590,357	669,163	-
Total	\$ 70,660	\$ 44,483	\$ 100,854	\$ 215,997	\$ 201,991	\$ 2,693,602	\$ 3,111,590	\$ 3,825

During 2015, the Company changed its early delinquency reporting on mortgage loans from one scheduled payment due to two scheduled payments due to be comparable with local peers, except for troubled-debt restructured loans which continue using one scheduled payment due for delinquency reporting. During the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Company changed its early delinquency reporting on consumer and auto loans from one scheduled payment due to two scheduled payments to report consistently its retail portfolio. The change resulted in a \$19 thousand and \$5.9 million reduction in early and total delinquency for consumer and auto loans, respectively.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had carrying balances of \$136.8 million and \$334.6 million, respectively, in originated and other loans held for investment 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 the Puerto Rico government were current at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Acquired Loans

Acquired loans were initially measured at fair value and subsequently accounted for under either ASC 310-30 or ASC 310-20 (*Non-refundable fees and Other Costs*). We have acquired loans in two bank acquisitions, BBVAPR and Eurobank.

*Acquired BBVAPR 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, excluding the acquired Eurobank loan 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. Acquired BBVAPR loans 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 BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, by class of loans:

September 30, 2016							Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans	
(In thousands)							

Commercial

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Commercial secured by real estate									
Retail	\$	-	\$	-	\$	150	\$	150	\$ -
Floor plan		969		-		227		1,196	-
		969		-		377		1,346	-
Other commercial and industrial									
Retail		67		56		78		201	-
Floor plan		-		-		3		3	-
		67		56		81		204	-
		1,036		56		458		1,550	-
Consumer									
Credit cards		827		443		641		1,911	-
Personal loans		95		15		62		172	-
		922		458		703		2,083	-
Auto		4,321		1,608		739		6,668	4
Total	\$	6,279	\$	2,122	\$	1,900	\$	10,301	\$ 4
								\$ 94,058	\$ 104,363
									\$ -

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

December 31, 2015

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current in Non- Accrual	Current Accruing	Total Loans	Loans 90+ Days Past Due and Still Accruing
(In thousands)								
Commercial								
Commercial secured by real estate								
Retail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228	\$ 228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228	\$ -
Floor plan	-	-	467	467	-	2,422	2,889	-
	-	-	695	695	-	2,422	3,117	-
Other commercial and industrial								
Retail	186	29	178	393	-	3,331	3,724	-
Floor plan	-	-	7	7	-	609	616	-
	186	29	185	400	-	3,940	4,340	-
	186	29	880	1,095	-	6,362	7,457	-
Consumer								
Credit cards	930	384	489	1,803	-	33,414	35,217	-
Personal loans	14	29	46	89	-	3,079	3,168	-
	944	413	535	1,892	-	36,493	38,385	-
Auto	7,553	2,279	831	10,663	-	96,248	106,911	-
Total	\$ 8,683	\$ 2,721	\$ 2,246	\$ 13,650	\$ -	\$ 139,103	\$ 152,753	\$ -

Acquired BBVAPR Loans Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (including those accounted for under ASC 310-30 by analogy)

Acquired BBVAPR loans, except for credit cards, retail and commercial revolving lines of credits, floor plans and performing auto loans with FICO scores over 660 acquired at a premium, are accounted for by the Company in accordance with ASC 310-30.

The carrying amount corresponding to acquired BBVAPR loans with deteriorated credit quality, including those accounted under ASC 310-30 by analogy, in the statements of financial condition at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Contractual required payments receivable (a)	\$ 1,716,721	\$ 1,945,098
Less: Non-accretable discount	367,754	434,190
Cash expected to be collected	1,348,967	1,510,908
Less: Accretable yield	361,356	361,688
Carrying amount, gross	987,611	1,149,220
Less: allowance for loan and lease losses (b)	29,819	25,785
Carrying amount, net	\$ 957,792	\$ 1,123,435

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised de-recognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans implemented in the second quarter of 2016.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans implemented during the second quarter of 2016.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had \$65.6 million and \$80.9 million, respectively, in loans granted to the Puerto Rico government, including its instrumentalities, public corporations and municipalities as part of its acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following tables describe the accretable yield and non-accretable discount activity of acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016					
	Mortgage	Commercial	Construction	Auto	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)					
Accretable Yield Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 283,823	\$ 37,059	\$ 15,248	\$ 14,103	\$ 4,885	\$ 355,118
Accretion	(8,197)	(5,201)	(1,485)	(3,107)	(662)	(18,652)
Change in expected cash flows	(1)	1,764	(1)	618	(241)	2,139
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount	24,056	(1,296)	283	(525)	233	22,751
Balance at end of period	\$ 299,681	\$ 32,326	\$ 14,045	\$ 11,089	\$ 4,215	\$ 361,356
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 336,153	\$ 10,582	\$ 7,419	\$ 22,121	\$ 18,225	\$ 394,500
Change in actual and expected losses	(2,591)	(1,215)	(1)	(309)	121	(3,995)
Transfer (to) from accretable yield	(24,056)	1,296	(283)	525	(233)	(22,751)
Balance at end of period	\$ 309,506	\$ 10,663	\$ 7,135	\$ 22,337	\$ 18,113	\$ 367,754

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016					
	Mortgage	Commercial	Construction	Auto	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)					
Accretable Yield Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 268,794	\$ 45,411	\$ 19,615	\$ 21,578	\$ 6,290	\$ 361,688
Accretion	(24,798)	(16,312)	(4,661)	(10,934)	(2,470)	(59,175)
Change in expected cash flows	(1)	4,954	(209)	1,249	(242)	5,751
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount	55,686	(1,727)	(700)	(804)	637	53,092
Balance at end of period	\$ 299,681	\$ 32,326	\$ 14,045	\$ 11,089	\$ 4,215	\$ 361,356
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 374,772	\$ 11,781	\$ 6,764	\$ 22,039	\$ 18,834	\$ 434,190
Change in actual and expected losses	(9,580)	(2,845)	(329)	(506)	(84)	(13,344)
Transfer (to) from accretable yield	(55,686)	1,727	700	804	(637)	(53,092)
Balance at end of period	\$ 309,506	\$ 10,663	\$ 7,135	\$ 22,337	\$ 18,113	\$ 367,754

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

	Mortgage	Commercial	Construction	Auto	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)					
Accretable Yield Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 275,880	\$ 71,563	\$ 24,613	\$ 31,531	\$ 8,461	\$ 412,048
Accretion	(8,614)	(12,693)	(2,719)	(5,463)	(1,207)	(30,696)
Change in actual and expected losses	-	6,134	1,396	(1)	(1)	7,528
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount	75	(6,450)	(4,075)	148	35	(10,267)
Balance at end of period	\$ 267,341	\$ 58,554	\$ 19,215	\$ 26,215	\$ 7,288	\$ 378,613
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 389,107	\$ 10,770	\$ 6,994	\$ 23,690	\$ 19,356	\$ 449,917
Change in actual and expected losses	(2,184)	(12,090)	(2,937)	(555)	(315)	(18,081)
Transfer (to) from accretable yield	(75)	6,450	4,075	(148)	(35)	10,267
Balance at end of period	\$ 386,848	\$ 5,130	\$ 8,132	\$ 22,987	\$ 19,006	\$ 442,103

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015

	Mortgage	Commercial	Construction	Auto	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)					
Accretable Yield Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 298,364	\$ 61,196	\$ 25,829	\$ 53,998	\$ 6,559	\$ 445,946
Accretion	(26,414)	(33,049)	(8,672)	(18,614)	(3,420)	(90,169)
Change in actual and expected losses	-	6,134	1,396	(1)	(1)	7,528
Transfer (to) from non-accretable discount	(4,609)	24,273	662	(9,168)	4,150	15,308
Balance at end of period	\$ 267,341	\$ 58,554	\$ 19,215	\$ 26,215	\$ 7,288	\$ 378,613
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 389,839	\$ 23,069	\$ 3,486	\$ 16,215	\$ 24,018	\$ 456,627
Change in actual and expected losses	(7,600)	6,334	5,308	(2,396)	(862)	784
Transfer from (to) accretable yield	4,609	(24,273)	(662)	9,168	(4,150)	(15,308)
Balance at end of period	\$ 386,848	\$ 5,130	\$ 8,132	\$ 22,987	\$ 19,006	\$ 442,103

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Acquired Eurobank Loans

The carrying amount of acquired Eurobank loans at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

		September 30 2016		December 31 2015
		(In thousands)		
Contractual required payments receivable (a)	\$	243,873	\$	342,511
Less: Non-accretable discount		7,934		21,156
Cash expected to be collected		235,939		321,355
Less: Accretable yield		76,655		84,391
Carrying amount, gross		159,284		236,964
Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses (b)		22,812		90,178
Carrying amount, net	\$	136,472	\$	146,786

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised de-recognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans implemented in the second quarter of 2016.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans implemented during the second quarter of 2016.

The following tables describe the accretable yield and non-accretable discount activity of acquired Eurobank loans for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Quarter Ended September 30, 2016						
Construction & Development						
Loans Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties	Commercial and Other Construction	Family Residential Properties	Leasing	Consumer	Total	
(In thousands)						
Accretable Yield Activity:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 48,336	\$ 29,142	\$ 2,204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,682
Accretion	(2,217)	(6,570)	-	(62)	(490)	(9,339)
Change in expected cash flows	646	1,719	(8)	62	490	2,909
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount	3,737	(188)	(146)	-	-	3,403
Balance at end of year	\$ 50,502	\$ 24,103	\$ 2,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,655

Non-Accretable Discount Activity:

Balance at beginning of period	\$	11,555	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,555
Change in actual and expected losses		(845)		617		10		-		(218)
Transfer from (to) accretable yield		(3,737)		188		146		-		(3,403)
Balance at end of period	\$	6,973	\$	805	\$	156	\$	-	\$	7,934

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

	Loans Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties		Construction & Development Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties		Leasing	Consumer	Total
	Commercial and Other Construction						
	(In thousands)						
Accretable Yield Activity:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 55,806	\$ 27,473	\$ 18,349	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,910	\$ 104,641	
Accretion	(3,543)	(10,100)	(1,446)	(711)	(214)	(16,014)	
Change in expected cash flows	4,320	43,775	(10,749)	270	118	37,734	
Transfer from non-accretable discount	(2,188)	(30,400)	175	307	1,603	(30,503)	
Balance at end of period	\$ 54,395	\$ 30,748	\$ 6,329	\$ 969	\$ 3,417	\$ 95,858	
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 11,402	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,730	\$ 21,132	
Change in actual and expected losses	(8)	(30,400)	175	307	(34)	(29,960)	
Transfer to accretable yield	2,188	30,400	(175)	(307)	(1,603)	30,503	
Balance at end of period	\$ 13,582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,093	\$ 21,675	

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015

	Loans Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties		Construction & Development Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties		Leasing	Consumer	Total
	Commercial and Other Construction						
	(In thousands)						
Accretable Yield Activity:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 47,636	\$ 37,919	\$ 20,753	\$ 2,479	\$ 1,072	\$ 109,859	
Accretion	(10,337)	(28,002)	(2,470)	(3,040)	(427)	(44,276)	
Change in Expected Cash Flows	4,320	43,775	(10,749)	270	118	37,734	
Transfer from (to) non-accretable discount	12,776	(22,944)	(1,205)	1,260	2,654	(7,459)	
Balance at end of period	\$ 54,395	\$ 30,748	\$ 6,329	\$ 969	\$ 3,417	\$ 95,858	
Non-Accretable Discount Activity:							
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 27,348	\$ 24,464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,598	\$ 62,410	
Change in actual and expected cash flows	(990)	(47,408)	(1,205)	1,260	149	(48,194)	
Transfer (to) from accretable yield	(12,776)	22,944	1,205	(1,260)	(2,654)	7,459	
Balance at end of period	\$ 13,582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,093	\$ 21,675	

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Non-accrual Loans

The following table presents the recorded investment in loans in non-accrual status by class of loans as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
<u>Originated and other loans and leases held for investment</u>		
Mortgage		
Traditional (by origination year):		
Up to the year 2002	\$ 3,436	\$ 3,786
Years 2003 and 2004	6,474	5,737
Year 2005	4,367	3,627
Year 2006	7,412	8,189
Years 2007, 2008 and 2009	10,931	14,625
Years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	10,059	10,588
Years 2014, 2015 and 2016	1,197	663
	43,876	47,215
Non-traditional	5,002	5,092
Loss mitigation program	21,485	20,172
	70,363	72,479
Home equity loans, secured personal loans	-	64
	70,363	72,543
Commercial		
Commercial secured by real estate		
Middle market	4,726	12,729
Retail	11,040	8,726
	15,766	21,455
Other commercial and industrial		
Institutional	1,845	190,290
Middle market	1,350	1,565
Retail	2,101	1,932
Floor plan	790	39
	6,086	193,826
	21,852	215,281
Consumer		
Credit cards	510	369
Personal lines of credit	37	100
Personal loans	1,890	1,146
Cash collateral personal loans	30	16
	2,467	1,631
Auto and leasing	9,477	8,418

Total non-accrual originated loans	\$	104,159	\$	297,873
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OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
<u>Acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20</u>		
Commercial		
Commercial secured by real estate		
Retail	\$ 150	\$ 228
Floor plan	227	467
	377	695
Other commercial and industrial		
Retail	78	178
Floor plan	3	7
	81	185
	458	880
Consumer		
Credit cards	641	489
Personal loans	62	46
	703	535
Auto	777	831
Total non-accrual acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20	1,938	2,246
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 106,097	\$ 300,119

Loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 are excluded from the above table as they are considered to be performing due to the application of the accretion method, in which these loans will accrete interest income over the remaining life of the loans using estimated cash flow analyses or are accounted for under the cost recovery method.

Delinquent residential mortgage loans insured or guaranteed under applicable Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA") programs are classified as non-performing loans when they become 90 days or more past due, but are not placed in non-accrual status until they become 18 months or more past due, since they are insured loans. Therefore, these loans are included as non-performing loans but excluded from non-accrual loans. In addition, these loans are excluded from the impairment analysis.

During the first quarter of 2015, the participation in the PREPA line of credit was classified as non-accrual. At December 31, 2015, this participation had an unpaid principal balance of \$190.3 million. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company agreed to sell its participation with a settlement on October 7, 2016. Therefore, at September 30, 2016 this line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value of \$123.1 million.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, loans whose terms have been extended and which are classified as troubled-debt restructurings that are not included in non-accrual loans amounted to \$100.3 million and \$93.6 million, respectively, as they are performing under their new terms.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Impaired Loans

The Company evaluates all loans, some individually and others as homogeneous groups, for purposes of determining impairment. The total investment in impaired commercial loans was \$36.6 million and \$235.8 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Impaired commercial loans at December 31, 2015 included the PREPA line of credit with an unpaid principal balance of \$190.3 million. The impaired commercial loans were measured based on the fair value of collateral or the present value of cash flows, including those identified as troubled-debt restructurings. The valuation allowance for impaired commercial loans amounted to \$5.6 million at September 30, 2016 and \$55.9 million at December 31, 2015. The valuation allowance for impaired commercial loans at December 31, 2015 included \$53.3 million of specific allowance for PREPA. The total investment in impaired mortgage loans was \$92.3 million and \$90.0 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Impairment on mortgage loans assessed as troubled-debt restructurings was measured using the present value of cash flows. The valuation allowance for impaired mortgage loans amounted to \$8.7 million at September 30, 2016 and \$9.2 million at December 31, 2015.

Originated and Other Loans and Leases Held for Investment

The Company's recorded investment in commercial and mortgage loans categorized as originated and other loans and leases held for investment that were individually evaluated for impairment and the related allowance for loan and lease losses at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Unpaid Principal	September 30, 2016 Recorded Investment Related Allowance (In thousands)		Coverage
Impaired loans with specific allowance:				
Commercial	\$ 16,915	\$ 14,949	\$ 5,572	38%
Residential impaired and troubled-debt restructuring	100,390	92,343	8,725	9%
Impaired loans with no specific allowance:				
Commercial	27,908	21,420	-	0%
Total investment in impaired loans	\$ 145,213	\$ 128,712	\$ 14,297	11%

	Unpaid Principal	December 31, 2015 Recorded Investment Related Allowance (In thousands)		Coverage
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Impaired loans with specific allowance:

Commercial	\$	210,718	\$	199,366	\$	55,947	28%
Residential impaired and troubled-debt restructuring		97,424		89,973		9,233	10%

Impaired loans with no specific allowance

Commercial		42,110		35,928		-	0%
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Total investment in impaired loans	\$	350,252	\$	325,267	\$	65,180	20%
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OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

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

The Company's recorded investment in acquired BBVAPR commercial loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 that were individually evaluated for impairment and the related allowance for loan and lease losses at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016			Coverage
	Unpaid	Recorded	Related	
	Principal	Investment	Allowance	
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 251	\$ 230	\$ -	0%
Total investment in impaired loans	\$ 251	\$ 230	\$ -	0%

	December 31, 2015			Coverage
	Unpaid	Recorded	Specific	
	Principal	Investment	Allowance	
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 486	\$ 474	\$ -	0%
Total investment in impaired loans	\$ 486	\$ 474	\$ -	0%

Loans Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (including those accounted for under ASC 310-30 by analogy)

The Company's recorded investment in acquired BBVAPR loan pools accounted for under ASC 310-30 that have recorded impairments and their related allowance for loan and lease losses at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016			Coverage to Recorded Investment
	Unpaid	Recorded	Allowance	
	Principal	Investment		
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loan pools with specific allowance: (a)(b)				
Mortgage	\$ 608,751	\$ 579,770	\$ 2,664	0%
Commercial	168,980	164,061	17,878	11%

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Construction	52,775	51,271	4,120	8%
Auto	107,358	100,475	5,157	5%
Total investment in impaired loan pools	\$ 937,864	\$ 895,577	\$ 29,819	3%

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised derecognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans implemented in the second quarter of 2016.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was derecognized due to the revision in the derecognition policy for these loans implemented during the second quarter of 2016.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

December 31, 2015				
	Unpaid	Recorded		Coverage
	Principal	Investment	Allowance	to
		(In thousands)		Recorded
				Investment
Impaired loan pools with specific allowance:				
Mortgage	\$ 608,294	\$ 608,294	\$ 1,761	0%
Commercial	287,311	168,107	15,455	9%
Construction	88,180	87,983	5,707	6%
Auto	153,592	153,592	2,862	2%
Total investment in impaired loan pools	\$ 1,137,377	\$ 1,017,976	\$ 25,785	3%

The tables above only present information with respect to acquired BBVAPR loans and pools accounted for under ASC 310-30 if there is a recorded impairment to such loans or loan pools and a specific allowance for loan losses.

Acquired Eurobank Loans

The Company's recorded investment in acquired Eurobank loan pools that have recorded impairments and their related allowance for loan and lease losses as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

September 30, 2016				
	Unpaid	Recorded		Coverage
	Principal	Investment	Allowance	to
		(In thousands)		Recorded
				Investment
Impaired loan pools with specific allowance: (a)(b)				
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	\$ 83,216	\$ 70,337	\$ 12,268	17%
Commercial and construction	57,889	53,445	10,544	20%
Consumer	-	1,488	-	0%
Total investment in impaired loan pools	\$ 141,105	\$ 125,270	\$ 22,812	18%

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised derecognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans implemented in the second quarter of 2016.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was derecognized due to the revision in the derecognition policy for these loans implemented during the second quarter of 2016.

December 31, 2015				Coverage to Recorded Investment
	Unpaid Principal	Recorded Investment (In thousands)	Specific Allowance	
Impaired loan pools with specific allowance				
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	\$ 101,444	\$ 92,273	\$ 22,570	24%
Commercial and construction	133,148	142,377	67,365	47%
Consumer	6,713	2,314	243	11%
Total investment in impaired loan pools	\$ 241,305	\$ 236,964	\$ 90,178	38%

The tables above only present information with respect to acquired Eurobank loans and loan pools accounted for under ASC 310-30 if there is a recorded impairment to such loans or loan pools and a specific allowance for loan losses.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents the interest recognized in commercial and mortgage loans that were individually evaluated for impairment, excluding loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Quarter Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment
(In thousands)				
Originated and other loans held for investment:				
Impaired loans with specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 162	\$ 73,729	\$ 37	\$ 207,610
Residential troubled-debt restructuring	765	91,345	788	90,278
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	259	62,946	365	31,159
	1,186	228,020	1,190	329,047
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20:				
Impaired loans with specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 15	\$ 323	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	-	952	-	1,077
Total interest income from impaired loans	\$ 1,201	\$ 229,295	\$ 1,190	\$ 330,124

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment
(In thousands)				
Originated and other loans held for investment:				
Impaired loans with specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 202	\$ 155,094	\$ 73	\$ 166,633
Residential troubled-debt restructuring	2,321	90,881	2,381	90,903
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	749	42,050	727	74,247
Total interest income from impaired loans	\$ 3,272	\$ 288,025	\$ 3,181	\$ 331,783

Acquired loans accounted for under SC 310-20:

Impaired loans with specific allowance				
Commercial	\$ 45	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans with no specific allowance				
Commercial	-	736	-	1,641

Total interest income from impaired loans	\$	3,317	\$	288,869	\$	3,181	\$	333,424
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Commercial	7	5,534	6.77%	67	13,045	4.52%	57
Consumer	59	567	13.87%	71	840	13.33%	60
Auto	1	64	12.95%	72	65	12.95%	72

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents troubled-debt restructurings for which there was a payment default during the twelve-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Twelve-Month Period Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Mortgage	23	\$ 3,437	49	\$ 5,396
Commercial	2	\$ 157	-	\$ -
Consumer	7	\$ 68	8	\$ 177
Auto	-	\$ -	1	\$ 64

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes originated and other loans and acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt, such as economic conditions, portfolio risk characteristics, prior loss experience, and the results of periodic credit reviews of individual loans.

The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass: Loans classified as “pass” have a well-defined primary source of repayment very likely to be sufficient, with no apparent risk, strong financial position, minimal operating risk, profitability, liquidity and capitalization better than industry standards.

Special Mention: Loans classified as “special mention” have a potential weakness that deserves management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution’s credit position at some future date.

Substandard: Loans classified as “substandard” are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as “doubtful” have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, questionable and improbable.

Loss: Loans classified as “loss” are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this worthless loan even though partial recovery may be effected in the future.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of gross originated and other loans and BBVAPR acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 subject to risk rating by class of loans is as follows:

September 30, 2016							
Risk Ratings							
	Balance		Special			Individually	
	Outstanding	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Measured	for
	(In thousands)						
Commercial - originated and other loans held for investment							
Commercial secured by real estate:							
Corporate	\$ 240,458	\$ 225,559	\$ 14,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Institutional	28,760	25,745	-	-	-	-	3,015
Middle market	236,813	200,191	23,628	517	-	-	12,477
Retail	248,549	224,865	6,486	4,435	-	-	12,763
Floor plan	2,793	1,824	-	-	-	-	969
Real estate	15,783	15,783	-	-	-	-	-
	773,156	693,967	45,013	4,952	-	-	29,224
Other commercial and industrial:							
Corporate	126,325	126,325	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional	174,833	172,749	239	-	-	-	1,845
Middle market	86,699	80,606	4,582	161	-	-	1,350
Retail	73,945	68,670	863	1,328	-	-	3,084
Floor plan	32,219	27,396	3,876	81	-	-	866
	494,021	475,746	9,560	1,570	-	-	7,145
Total	1,267,177	1,169,713	54,573	6,522	-	-	36,369
Commercial - acquired loans							
(under ASC 310-20)							
Commercial secured by real estate:							
Retail	150	-	-	150	-	-	-
Floor plan	2,482	1,899	356	-	-	-	227
	2,632	1,899	356	150	-	-	227
Other commercial and industrial:							
Retail	3,120	3,096	-	24	-	-	-
Floor plan	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	3,123	3,096	-	24	-	-	3
Total	5,755	4,995	356	174	-	-	230
Total	\$ 1,272,932	\$ 1,174,708	\$ 54,929	\$ 6,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,599

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	December 31, 2015					
	Risk Ratings					
	Balance		Special		Individually	
	Outstanding	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Nonperforming	Measured for impairment
	(In thousands)					
Commercial - originated and other loans held for investment						
Commercial secured by real estate:						
Corporate	\$ 227,557	\$ 212,410	\$ 15,147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Institutional	33,807	25,907	-	-	-	7,900
Middle market	206,948	181,916	9,697	-	-	15,335
Retail	241,090	217,836	7,936	5,097	-	10,221
Floor plan	2,892	2,892	-	-	-	-
Real estate	16,662	16,662	-	-	-	-
	728,956	657,623	32,780	5,097	-	33,456
Other commercial and industrial:						
Corporate	108,582	100,826	-	-	-	7,756
Institutional	380,985	190,695	-	-	-	190,290
Middle market	107,313	97,288	8,052	-	-	1,973
Retail	77,797	73,757	1,076	1,184	-	1,780
Floor plan	38,016	35,862	2,115	-	-	39
	712,693	498,428	11,243	1,184	-	201,838
Total	1,441,649	1,156,051	44,023	6,281	-	235,294
Commercial - acquired loans						
(under ASC 310-20)						
Commercial secured by real estate:						
Retail	228	-	-	228	-	-
Floor plan	2,889	602	1,820	-	-	467
	3,117	602	1,820	228	-	467
Other commercial and industrial:						
Retail	3,724	3,637	-	87	-	-
Floor plan	616	609	-	-	-	7
	4,340	4,246	-	87	-	7
Total	7,457	4,848	1,820	315	-	474
Total	\$ 1,449,106	\$ 1,160,899	\$ 45,843	\$ 6,596	\$ -	\$ 235,768

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding credit facilities held for investment of approximately \$202.4 million and \$415.4 million, respectively, granted to the Puerto Rico government, including its instrumentalities, public corporations and municipalities, included within the portfolios of originated and other loans and acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30. A substantial portion of the Company's 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. Approximately \$191.2 million of these loans are general obligations of municipalities secured by *ad valorem* taxation, without limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the issuing municipalities. The good faith, credit and unlimited taxing power of each issuing municipality are pledged for the payment of its general obligations.

At September 30, 2016, we had approximately \$11.2 million of credit facilities to central government and public corporations of the Commonwealth, consisting of a participation in a loan to the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority ("PRHFA") with an outstanding balance of \$10.9 million to be repaid from abandoned or unclaimed funds at financial institutions that revert to the government under a Puerto Rico escheat law. The loan to PRHFA defaulted on an annual principal payment in the third quarter of 2016.

The outstanding balance of credit facilities to the central government and public corporations decreased by \$200.8 million during 2016 mainly as a result of the sale of the PREPA fuel line of credit which had an outstanding balance of \$190.3 million at December 31, 2015. At September 30, 2016, this fuel line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value. The sale settled on October 7, 2016.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

For residential and consumer loan classes, the Company evaluates credit quality based on the delinquency status of the loan. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of gross originated and other loans and acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 not subject to risk rating by class of loans is as follows:

	September 30, 2016 Delinquency							Individually Measured for Impairment	
	Balance		30-59 days	60-89 days	90-119 days	120-364 days	365+ days		
	Outstanding	0-29 days							
(In thousands)									
<u>Originated and other loans and leases held for investment</u>									
Mortgage									
Traditional									
(by origination year)									
Up to the year 2002	\$ 52,446	\$ 46,884	\$ -	\$ 1,607	\$ 304	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,646	\$ 709	
Years 2003 and 2004	92,909	81,218	-	4,003	1,492	1,806	2,442	1,948	
Year 2005	50,682	44,294	123	1,810	790	910	1,797	958	
Year 2006	71,939	58,195	231	3,380	955	1,283	4,173	3,722	
Years 2007, 2008									
	80,847	64,798	171	1,779	863	2,212	7,068	3,956	
and 2009									
Years 2010, 2011, 2012									
2013	143,436	131,227	292	2,398	717	809	3,954	4,039	
Years 2014, 2015 and 2016	104,416	102,788	-	430	244	447	460	47	
	596,675	529,404	817	15,407	5,365	8,763	21,540	15,379	
Non-traditional	24,339	19,036	-	301	-	1,904	3,098	-	
Loss mitigation program	104,416	17,991	2,086	1,598	1,150	1,233	3,394	76,964	
	725,430	566,431	2,903	17,306	6,515	11,900	28,032	92,343	
Home equity secured									
personal loans	339	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GNMA's buy-back									
	9,598	-	-	-	1,872	4,065	3,661	-	
option program									
	735,367	566,770	2,903	17,306	8,387	15,965	31,693	92,343	
Consumer									
Credit cards	25,464	24,204	486	264	251	259	-	-	
Overdrafts	196	178	12	3	2	1	-	-	
	2,292	2,199	38	18	21	13	3	-	

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Unsecured personal lines of credit								
Unsecured personal loans	234,995	230,259	2,154	1,657	889	36	-	-
Cash collateral personal loans	15,719	15,525	162	2	30	-	-	-
	278,666	272,365	2,852	1,944	1,193	309	3	-
Auto and Leasing	730,589	656,880	46,564	18,738	6,015	2,392	-	-
	1,744,622	1,496,015	52,319	37,988	15,595	18,666	31,696	92,343
<u>Acquired loans (accounted for under ASC 310-20)</u>								
Consumer								
Credit cards	31,363	29,452	827	443	238	403	-	-
Personal loans	2,852	2,679	95	15	22	41	-	-
	34,215	32,131	922	458	260	444	-	-
Auto	64,393	57,725	4,321	1,608	588	151	-	-
	98,608	89,856	5,243	2,066	848	595	-	-
Total	\$ 1,843,230	\$ 1,585,871	\$ 57,562	\$ 40,054	\$ 16,443	\$ 19,261	\$ 31,696	\$ 92,343

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

December 31, 2015

Delinquency

	Balance							Individually Measured for
	Outstanding	0-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90-119 days	120-364 days	365+ days	Impairment
	(In thousands)							
<u>Originated and other loans and leases held for investment</u>								
Mortgage								
Traditional								
(by origination year)								
Up to the year 2002	\$ 57,789	\$ 50,912	\$ 82	\$ 2,218	\$ 530	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,858	\$ 685
Years 2003 and 2004	99,446	87,060	251	4,867	1,261	1,353	2,921	1,733
Year 2005	54,221	47,197	79	2,553	292	1,068	2,189	843
Year 2006	78,403	63,659	318	2,878	1,168	1,895	4,871	3,614
Years 2007, 2008								
	91,546	71,439	170	1,665	685	2,972	10,725	3,890
and 2009								
Years 2010, 2011, 2012								
2013	150,744	134,945	569	1,611	434	1,982	6,737	4,466
Year 2014 and 2015	85,856	85,128	-	65	148	281	234	-
	618,005	540,340	1,469	15,857	4,518	11,055	29,535	15,231
Non-traditional	29,552	23,497	-	977	552	2,621	1,905	-
Loss mitigation program	101,916	16,031	4,173	1,977	727	1,728	2,538	74,742
	749,473	579,868	5,642	18,811	5,797	15,404	33,978	89,973
Home equity secured								
personal loans	410	346	-	-	-	64	-	-
GNMA's buy-back								
	7,945	-	-	-	1,593	3,578	2,774	-
option program								
	757,828	580,214	5,642	18,811	7,390	19,046	36,752	89,973
Consumer								
Credit cards	22,766	21,766	449	182	179	190	-	-
Overdrafts	190	166	24	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured personal lines of credit	2,244	2,125	74	-	17	28	-	-
Unsecured personal loans	201,156	197,339	2,083	1,107	621	6	-	-
Cash collateral personal loans	16,594	16,450	125	17	2	-	-	-
	242,950	237,846	2,755	1,306	819	224	-	-
Auto and Leasing	669,163	590,482	53,549	16,839	5,708	2,585	-	-

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	1,669,941	1,408,542	61,946	36,956	13,917	21,855	36,752	89,973
<u>Acquired loans (accounted for under ASC 310-20)</u>								
Consumer								
Credit cards	35,217	33,414	930	384	186	303	-	-
Personal loans	3,168	3,079	14	29	1	45	-	-
	38,385	36,493	944	413	187	348	-	-
Auto	106,911	96,247	7,553	2,279	623	209	-	-
	145,296	132,740	8,497	2,692	810	557	-	-
Total	\$ 1,815,237	\$ 1,541,282	\$ 70,443	\$ 39,648	\$ 14,727	\$ 22,412	\$ 36,752	\$ 89,973

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The composition of the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Allowance for loans and lease losses on non-acquired loans:		
Originated and other loans and leases held for investment:		
Mortgage	\$ 18,527	\$ 18,352
Commercial	12,307	64,791
Consumer	12,289	11,197
Auto and leasing	19,002	18,261
Unallocated	43	25
Total allowance for originated and other loans and lease losses	62,168	112,626
Acquired loans:		
Acquired BBVAPR loans:		
Accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)		
Commercial	18	26
Consumer	2,946	3,429
Auto	1,249	2,087
	4,213	5,542
Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those by analogy) (a)		
Mortgage	2,664	1,762
Commercial	21,998	21,161
Auto	5,157	2,862
	29,819	25,785
Total allowance for acquired BBVAPR loans and lease losses	34,032	31,327
Acquired Eurobank loans: (a)		
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	12,268	22,570
Commercial and other construction	10,544	67,365
Consumer	-	243
Total allowance for acquired Eurobank loan and lease losses (a)	22,812	90,178
Total allowance for loan and lease losses (a)	\$ 119,012	\$ 234,131

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016 .

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. The analysis includes a review of historical loan loss experience, value of underlying collateral, current economic conditions, financial condition of borrowers and other pertinent factors. While management uses available information in estimating probable loan losses, future additions to the allowance may be required based on factors beyond the Company's control. We also maintain an allowance for loan losses on acquired loans when: (i) for loans accounted for under ASC 310-30, there is deterioration in credit quality subsequent to acquisition, and (ii) for loans accounted for under ASC 310-20, the inherent losses in the loans exceed the remaining credit discount recorded at the time of acquisition.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Effective June 30, 2016, pursuant to supervisory direction, the Company revised its purchase credit impaired policy for all loans accounted for under ASC 310-30. Under the revised policy, the Company writes-off the loan's recorded investment and derecognizes the associated allowance for loan and lease losses for loans that exit the pools. The revised policy was implemented prospectively due to the immaterial impact of retrospective adoption. Prior to June 30, 2016, the pool's carrying value and allowance was determined by discounting expected cash flows at the pool's effective yield. The allowance for loan and lease losses was maintained until all of the loans in the pool were paid off or charged-off. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company de-recognized \$8.9 million and \$73.1 million in the recorded investment balance and associated allowance for loans that had exited the pools for acquired BBVAPR loans and acquired Eurobank loans, respectively, with no impact to the provision for loan and lease losses.

Allowance for Originated and Other Loan and Lease Losses Held for Investment

The following tables present the activity in our allowance for loan and lease losses and the related recorded investment of the originated and other loans held for investment by segment for the periods indicated:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016					
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	Total
				and Leasing		
				(In thousands)		
Allowance for loan and lease losses for originated and other loans:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,537	\$ 63,144	\$ 11,771	\$ 19,259	\$ 101	\$ 112,702
Charge-offs	(1,656)	(56,700)	(3,173)	(7,804)	-	(69,333)
Recoveries	21	93	120	3,747	-	3,981
Provision (recapture) for originated and other loans and lease losses	1,625	5,770	3,571	3,800	(58)	14,708
Balance at end of period	\$ 18,527	\$ 12,307	\$ 12,289	\$ 19,002	\$ 43	\$ 62,168

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016					
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	Total
				and Leasing		
				(In thousands)		
Allowance for loan and lease losses for originated and other loans:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,352	\$ 64,791	\$ 11,197	\$ 18,261	\$ 25	\$ 112,626
Charge-offs	(4,692)	(58,544)	(8,310)	(24,267)	-	(95,813)
Recoveries	204	407	355	9,969	-	10,935
Provision for originated and other loans and lease losses	4,663	5,653	9,047	15,039	18	34,419

other loans and lease losses

Balance at end of period

\$ 18,527 \$ 12,307 \$ 12,289 \$ 19,002 \$ 43 \$ 62,

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	September 30, 2016				
	Auto and Unallocated				
	Leasing				
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses on originated and other loans:					
Ending allowance balance attributable					
to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 8,725	\$ 5,572	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	9,802	6,735	12,289	19,002	43
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 18,527	\$ 12,307	\$ 12,289	\$ 19,002	\$ 43
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 92,343	\$ 36,369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	643,024	1,230,808	278,666	730,589	- 2,8
Total ending loan balance	\$ 735,367	\$ 1,267,177	\$ 278,666	\$ 730,589	\$ - \$ 3,0

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015						
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto and Leasing	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan and lease losses for originated and other loans:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,076	\$ 34,779	\$ 10,464	\$ 15,064	\$ 606	\$ 78,929
Charge-offs	(1,058)	(828)	(2,471)	(8,510)	-	(12,867)
Recoveries	270	63	186	3,251	-	3,770
Provision (recapture) for originated and other loans and lease losses	4	1,510	2,637	6,869	(561)	10,469
Balance at end of period	\$ 17,292	\$ 35,524	\$ 10,816	\$ 16,674	\$ 45	\$ 80,311

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015						
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto and Leasing	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan and lease losses for originated and other loans:						
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 19,679	\$ 8,432	\$ 9,072	\$ 14,255	\$ 1	\$ 51,439
Charge-offs	(3,829)	(2,317)	(6,456)	(24,307)	-	(36,909)
Recoveries	338	372	729	10,060	-	11,499
Provision for originated and other loans and lease losses	1,104	29,037	7,471	16,666	44	54,322
Balance at end of year	\$ 17,292	\$ 35,524	\$ 10,816	\$ 16,674	\$ 45	\$ 80,311

December 31, 2015						
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto and Leasing	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan and lease losses on originated and other loans:						
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 9,233	\$ 55,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,180
Collectively evaluated for impairment	9,119	8,844	11,197	18,261	25	37,446
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 18,352	\$ 64,791	\$ 11,197	\$ 18,261	\$ 25	\$ 92,626
Loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 89,973	\$ 235,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 325,267
Collectively evaluated for impairment	667,855	1,206,355	242,950	669,163	-	2,186,323
Total ending loan balance	\$ 757,828	\$ 1,441,649	\$ 242,950	\$ 669,163	\$ -	\$ 2,611,590

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its outstanding participation in the PREPA line of credit. As a result of this transaction, the Company recognized a \$56.2 million charge-off and a \$2.9 million provision for loan and lease losses during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Allowance for BBVAPR Acquired Loan LossesLoans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)

The following tables present the activity in our allowance for loan losses and related recorded investment of the associated loans in our BBVAPR acquired loan portfolio, excluding loans accounted for under ASC 310-30, for the periods indicated:

		Quarter Ended September 30, 2016				
	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	Total	
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan and lease losses						
for acquired BBVAPR loans						
accounted for under ASC 310-20:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 21	\$ 3,002	\$ 1,464	\$ -	\$ 4,487	
Charge-offs	(2)	(889)	(475)	-	(1,366)	
Recoveries	16	67	461	-	544	
Provision (recapture) for acquired BBVAPR						
loan and lease losses accounted for	(17)	766	(201)	-	548	
under ASC 310-20						
Balance at end of period	\$ 18	\$ 2,946	\$ 1,249	\$ -	\$ 4,213	

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016				
	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses					
for acquired BBVAPR loans					
accounted for under ASC 310-20:					
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 26	\$ 3,429	\$ 2,087	\$ -	\$ 5,542
Charge-offs	(21)	(2,714)	(1,783)	-	(4,518)
Recoveries	56	236	1,505	-	1,797
Provision (recapture) for acquired BBVAPR	(43)	1,995	(560)	-	1,392

loan and lease losses accounted for

under ASC 310-20

Balance at end of year	\$ 18	\$ 2,946	\$ 1,249	\$ -	\$ 4,213
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September 30, 2016

Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	Total
(In thousands)				

Allowance for loan and lease losses

for acquired BBVAPR loans

accounted for under ASC 310-20:

Ending allowance balance attributable

to loans:

Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 18	\$ 2,946	\$ 1,249	\$ -	\$ 4,213
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Total ending allowance balance	\$ 18	\$ 2,946	\$ 1,249	\$ -	\$ 4,213
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Loans:

Collectively evaluated for impairment	5,755	34,215	64,393	-	104,363
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Total ending loan balance	\$ 5,755	\$ 34,215	\$ 64,393	\$ -	\$ 104,363
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OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2015				Total
	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses					
for acquired BBVAPR loans					
accounted for under ASC 310-20:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 54	\$ 2,616	\$ 2,859	\$ -	\$ 5,529
Charge-offs	(22)	(1,103)	(1,150)	-	(2,275)
Recoveries	7	59	502	-	568
Provision (recapture) for acquired					
loan and lease losses accounted for	(17)	1,485	183	-	1,651
under ASC 310-20					
Balance at end of period	\$ 22	\$ 3,057	\$ 2,394	\$ -	\$ 5,473

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015				Total
	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses					
for acquired BBVAPR loans					
accounted for under ASC 310-20:					
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 65	\$ 1,211	\$ 3,321	\$ -	\$ 4,597
Charge-offs	(38)	(3,789)	(3,454)	-	(7,281)
Recoveries	24	622	1,574	-	2,220
Provision (recapture) for acquired					
loan and lease losses accounted for	(29)	5,013	953	-	5,937
under ASC 310-20					
Balance at end of period	\$ 22	\$ 3,057	\$ 2,394	\$ -	\$ 5,473

	December 31, 2015				Total
	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Unallocated	
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses					
for acquired BBVAPR loans					
accounted for under ASC 310-20:					

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Ending allowance balance attributable

to loans:

Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$	26	\$	3,429	\$	2,087	\$	-	\$	5,542
Total ending allowance balance	\$	26	\$	3,429	\$	2,087	\$	-	\$	5,542

Loans:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	474	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	474
Collectively evaluated for impairment		6,983		38,385		106,911		-		152,279
Total ending loan balance	\$	7,457	\$	38,385	\$	106,911	\$	-	\$	152,753

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Loans Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (including those accounted for under ASC 310-30 by analogy)

The following tables present the activity in our allowance for loan losses and related recorded investment of the acquired BBVAPR loan portfolio accounted for under ASC 310-30, for the periods indicated:

	Mortgage	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016			Auto	Total
		Commercial	Consumer	(In thousands)		
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,585	\$ 15,863	\$ -	\$ 5,353	\$ 22,801	
Provision for BBVAPR loans and						
lease losses accounted for						
under ASC 310-30	1,079	6,324	-	-	7,403	
Allowance de-recognition (a)	-	(189)	-	(196)	(385)	
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,664	\$ 21,998	\$ -	\$ 5,157	\$ 29,819	

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

	Mortgage	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016			Auto	Total
		Commercial	Consumer	(In thousands)		
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,678	\$ 21,245	\$ -	\$ 2,862	\$ 25,785	
Provision for BBVAPR loans and lease losses accounted for						
under ASC 310-30	1,000	9,552	-	2,693	13,245	
Loan pools fully charged-off	(14)	(66)	-	(202)	(282)	
Allowance de-recognition (a)	-	(8,733)	-	(196)	(8,929)	
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,664	\$ 21,998	\$ -	\$ 5,157	\$ 29,819	

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

		Quarter Ended September 30, 2015			
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto	Total
	(In thousands)				
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30:					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 473	\$ 14,940	\$ 84	\$ 2,862	\$ 18,359
Provision for acquired BBVAPR loans and lease losses accounted for under ASC 310-30	-	5,979	-	-	5,979
Loan pools fully charged-off	-	(4,352)	-	-	(4,352)
Balance at end of period	\$ 473	\$ 16,567	\$ 84	\$ 2,862	\$ 19,986

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015					
	Mortgage	Commercial	Consumer	Auto		Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ -	\$ 13,476	\$ 5	\$ -		\$ 13,481
Provision for acquired BBVAPR loans and lease losses accounted for under ASC 310-30	473	7,443	79	2,862		10,857
Loan pools fully charged-off	-	(4,352)	-	-		(4,352)
Balance at end of period	\$ 473	\$ 16,567	\$ 84	\$ 2,862		\$ 19,986

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Allowance for Acquired Eurobank Loan Losses

For loans accounted for under ASC 310-30, as part of the evaluation of actual versus expected cash flows, the Company assesses on a quarterly basis the credit quality of these loans based on delinquency, severity factors and risk ratings, among other assumptions. Migration and credit quality trends are assessed at the pool level, by comparing information from the latest evaluation period through the end of the reporting period.

The changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired Eurobank loans for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016			
	Loans Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties	Commercial and Construction	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)			
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired Eurobank loans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 11,016	\$ 11,096	\$ 4	\$ 22,116
Provision (recapture) for acquired Eurobank loans and				
lease losses, net	893	(74)	-	819
FDIC shared-loss portion of provision for covered				
loan and lease losses, net	818	-	-	818
Allowance de-recognition (a)	(459)	(478)	(4)	(941)
Balance at end of period	\$ 12,268	\$ 10,544	\$ -	\$ 22,812

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016			
	Loans Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties	Commercial and Construction	Consumer	Total
	(In thousands)			

Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired**Eurobank loans:**

Balance at beginning of period	\$	22,570	\$	67,365	\$	243	\$	90,178
Provision (recapture) for acquired Eurobank loans								
and								
lease losses, net		1,077		1,585		(7)		2,655
FDIC shared-loss portion of provision for covered								
		3,213		-		-		3,213
loan and lease losses, net								
Loan pools fully charged-off		-		(134)		-		(134)
Allowance de-recognition (a)		(14,592)		(58,272)		(236)		(73,100)
Balance at end of year	\$	12,268	\$	10,544	\$	-	\$	22,812

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

OFG BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

	Commercial and Consumer (In thousands)			
	Mortgage	Construction	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan and lease losses for acquired Eurobank loans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 17,593	\$ 53,470	\$ 389	\$ 71,452
Provision for Eurobank loans and lease losses, net	15,813	17,398	279	33,490
Loans pools fully charged-off	(721)	(13,588)	(301)	(14,610)
Balance at end of period	\$ 32,685	\$ 57,280	\$ 367	\$ 90,332

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015

	Commercial and Consumer (In thousands)			
	Mortgage	Construction	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan and lease losses for Eurobank loans:				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 15,522	\$ 48,334	\$ 389	\$ 64,245
Provision for Eurobank loans and lease losses, net	17,779	20,136	279	38,194
FDIC shared-loss portion of provision for covered	105	2,398	-	2,503
loan and lease losses, net	(721)	(13,588)	(301)	(14,610)
Loans pools fully charged-off	(721)	(13,588)	(301)	(14,610)
Balance at end of year	\$ 32,685	\$ 57,280	\$ 367	\$ 90,332

The FDIC shared-loss portion of provision for acquired Eurobank loans and lease losses, net, represents the credit impairment losses to be covered under the FDIC loss-share agreement which is increasing the FDIC loss-share indemnification asset.

The FDIC loss sharing obligation, related to commercial and other-non single family acquired Eurobank loans expired on June 30, 2015. The coverage for the single family residential loans will expire on June 30, 2020. The remaining covered loans are included as part of acquired Eurobank loans under the name "loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties." At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, allowance for loan losses on loans covered by the FDIC shared-loss agreement amounted to \$12.3 million and \$22.6 million, respectively. The provision for covered loan and lease losses for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$893 thousand and \$15.8 million, respectively. The provision for covered loan and lease losses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$1.1 million and \$20.5 million, respectively.

NOTE 6- FDIC INDEMNIFICATION ASSET, TRUE-UP PAYMENT OBLIGATION, AND FDIC SHARED-LOSS EXPENSE

The acquired loans, foreclosed real estate, and other repossessed properties subject to the shared-loss agreements are collectively referred to as “covered assets.” Under the terms of the shared-loss agreements, the FDIC absorbs 80% of losses and shares in 80% of loss recoveries on covered assets. The term of the shared-loss agreement covering single family residential mortgage loans is ten years with respect to losses and loss recoveries, while the term of the shared-loss agreement covering commercial loans is five years with respect to losses and eight years with respect to loss recoveries, from the end of the quarter of the acquisition. The coverage under the commercial shared-loss agreement expired on June 30, 2015. The shared-loss agreements also provide for certain costs directly related to the collection and preservation of covered assets to be reimbursed at an 80% level. The FDIC indemnification asset represents the portion of estimated losses covered by the shared-loss agreements between the Bank and the FDIC.

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016	
	2015		2015	
	(In thousands)			
<u>FDIC indemnification asset:</u>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,426	\$ 22,704	\$ 22,599	\$ 97,378
Shared-loss agreements reimbursements from the FDIC	(87)	-	(824)	(17,171)
Shared-loss agreements reimbursements expected from the FDIC	-	-	-	(20,917)
Increase in expected credit losses to be				
covered under shared-loss agreements, net	818	-	3,213	2,503
FDIC indemnification asset expense	(1,910)	(1,215)	(6,179)	(35,948)
Net expenses (reimbursed) incurred under shared-loss agreement	(577)	1,406	(2,139)	(2,950)
Balance at end of period	\$ 16,670	\$ 22,895	\$ 16,670	\$ 22,895
<u>True-up payment obligation:</u>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 25,771	\$ 23,577	\$ 24,658	\$ 21,981
Change in true-up payment obligation	508	864	1,621	2,460
Balance at end of period	\$ 26,279	\$ 24,441	\$ 26,279	\$ 24,441

The FDIC shared-loss expense bears an inverse relationship with a change in the yield of covered loan pools in accordance with ASC 310-30. ASC 310-30 dictates that such pools should be subject to increases in their yield when the present value of the expected cash flows is higher than the pool's carrying balance. When the increases in cash flow expectations are driven by reductions in the expected credit losses, the Bank recognizes that such losses are no longer expected to be collected from the FDIC. Accordingly, the Bank reduces the FDIC indemnification asset by amortizing the reduction in expected collections throughout the remaining life of the underlying pools. This amortization is recognized in the FDIC shared-loss expense account.

The underlying factors that caused an increase in the expected cash flows and resulting reduction in projected losses are derived from the pool-level cash flow forecasts. Credit loss assumptions used to develop each pool-level cash flow forecast are based on the behavior of defaults, recoveries and losses of the corresponding pool of covered loans.

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

The FDIC indemnification asset shared-loss expense for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$1.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The expense for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to of \$6.2 million and \$35.9 million, respectively. The FDIC loss-share coverage for the commercial loans was in effect until June 30, 2015. Accordingly, the Company amortized the remaining portion of the FDIC indemnification asset attributable to non-single family loans at the close of the second quarter of 2015. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the FDIC indemnification asset reflects only the balance for single family residential mortgage loans.

The Company has owed payments to the FDIC for the recovery of prior claims for non-single family loans. At September 30, 2016, the liability for these payments amounted to \$278 thousand and is recorded in other liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial condition until cash is paid to the FDIC. There was no liability at September 30, 2015.

Also in connection with the FDIC-assisted acquisition, the Bank agreed to make a true-up payment, also known as clawback liability or clawback provision, to the FDIC on the date that is 45 days following the last day (such day, the “True-Up Measurement Date”) of the final shared-loss month, or upon the final disposition of all covered assets under the shared-loss agreements in the event losses thereunder fail to reach expected levels. Under the shared-loss agreements, the Bank will pay to the FDIC 50% of the excess, if any, of: (i) 20% of the Intrinsic Loss Estimate of \$906.0 million (or \$181.2 million) (as determined by the FDIC) less (ii) the sum of: (A) 25% of the asset discount (per bid) (or \$227.5 million); plus (B) 25% of the cumulative shared-loss payments (defined as the aggregate of all of the payments made or payable to the Bank minus the aggregate of all of the payments made or payable to the FDIC); plus (C) the sum of the period servicing amounts for every consecutive twelve-month period prior to and ending on the True-Up Measurement Date in respect of each of the shared-loss agreements during which the shared-loss provisions of the applicable shared-loss agreement is in effect (defined as the product of the simple average of the principal amount of shared-loss loans and shared-loss assets at the beginning and end of such period times 1%). The estimated liability is included within accrued expenses and other liabilities in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

This true-up payment obligation may increase if actual and expected losses decline. The Company measures the true-up payment obligation at fair value. The changes in fair value are included as a change in true-up payment obligation within the FDIC shared-loss expense, net, in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations.

The following table provides the fair value and the undiscounted amount of the true-up payment obligation at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
-------------------------------	------------------------------

		(In thousands)	
Carrying amount (fair value)	\$	26,279	\$ 24,658
Undiscounted amount	\$	33,661	\$ 34,956

In connection with the FDIC-assisted acquisition, the Company recognized an FDIC shared-loss expense, net, in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations, which consists of the following for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended	
	2016	2015	September 30,	2015
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
FDIC indemnification asset expense	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,215	\$ 6,179	\$ 35,948
Change in true-up payment obligation	508	864	1,621	2,460
Reimbursement to FDIC for recoveries	878	-	2,945	-
Total FDIC shared-loss expense, net	\$ 3,296	\$ 2,079	\$ 10,745	\$ 38,408

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 7 — DERIVATIVES

The following table presents the Company's derivative assets and liabilities at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Derivative assets:		
Interest rate swaps not designated as hedges	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,819
Interest rate caps	22	32
Options tied to S&P 500 Index	-	1,170
Other	-	4
	\$ 1,503	\$ 3,025
Derivative liabilities:		
Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges	\$ 2,803	\$ 4,307
Interest rate swaps not designated as hedges	1,481	1,819
Interest rate caps	22	32
Other	-	4
	\$ 4,306	\$ 6,162

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 is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and is subsequently reclassified into operations 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 (loss) related to these interest rate swaps to operations in the next twelve months.

The following table shows a summary of these swaps and their terms at September 30, 2016:

Type	Notional Amount (In thousands)	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate Index	Trade Date	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 36,938	2.4210%	1-Month LIBOR	07/03/13	07/03/13	08/01/23

An accumulated unrealized loss of \$2.8 million and \$4.3 million was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the valuation of these swaps at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and the related liability is being reflected in the accompanying unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments that were offered to clients represented an asset of \$1.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments that are the mirror-images of the derivatives offered to clients represented a liability of \$1.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and were included as part of derivative liabilities in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table shows a summary of these interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments and their terms at September 30, 2016:

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

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. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding total notional amount of interest rate caps was \$124.4 million and \$109.8 million, respectively. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the interest rate caps sold to clients represented a liability of \$22 thousand and \$32 thousand, respectively, and were included as part of derivative liabilities in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the interest rate caps purchased as mirror-images represented an asset of \$22 thousand and \$32 thousand, respectively, and were included as part of derivative assets in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition.

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

In the past, the Company offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The Company used option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Under the terms of the option agreements, the Company received 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 were recorded in earnings. At September 30, 2016 there were no transactions outstanding. At December 31, 2015, the purchased options used to manage exposure to the S&P 500 Index on stock indexed deposits represented an asset of \$1.2 million (notional amount of \$3.4 million), 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 \$1.1 million (notional amount of \$3.2 million).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 8 — ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS

Accrued interest receivable at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consists of the following:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)		
Loans, excluding acquired loans	\$ 14,644	\$	16,020
Investments	3,322		4,617
	\$ 17,966	\$	20,637

Other assets at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consist of the following:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)		
Prepaid expenses	19,514		11,762
Other repossessed assets	3,449		6,226
Core deposit and customer relationship intangibles	6,579		7,838
Mortgage tax credits	6,277		6,277
Investment in Statutory Trust	1,083		1,083
Accounts receivable and other assets	49,733		42,786
	\$ 86,635	\$	75,972

Prepaid expenses amounting to \$19.5 million and \$11.8 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, include prepaid municipal, property and income taxes aggregating to \$14.1 million and \$7.0 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 this core deposit intangible amounted to \$4.5 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. In addition, the Company recorded a customer relationship intangible representing the value of customer relationships acquired with the acquisition of the securities broker-dealer and insurance agency in the BBVAPR Acquisition. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 this customer relationship intangible amounted to \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

Other repossessed assets totaled \$3.4 million at September 30, 2016 and \$6.2 million at December 31, 2015, include repossessed automobiles amounting to \$3.1 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, which are recorded at their net realizable value.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, mortgage tax credits for the Company totaled \$6.3 million for both periods. These tax credits do not have an expiration date.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 9— DEPOSITS AND RELATED INTEREST

Total deposits, including related accrued interest payable, as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consists of the following:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	(In thousands)			
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$	818,153	\$	762,009
Interest-bearing savings and demand deposits		2,312,885		2,208,180
Individual retirement accounts		267,955		268,799
Retail certificates of deposit		549,945		441,998
Institutional certificates of deposit		224,672		253,791
Total core deposits		4,173,610		3,934,777
Brokered deposits		581,161		782,974
Total deposits	\$	4,754,771	\$	4,717,751

Brokered deposits include \$515.9 million in certificates of deposits and \$65.3 million in money market accounts at September 30, 2016, and \$711.4 million in certificates of deposits and \$71.6 million in money market accounts at December 31, 2015.

The weighted average interest rate of the Company's deposits was 0.62% and 0.57% at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Interest expense for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,			
	2016	2015	2016	2015		
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)			
Demand and savings deposits	\$	3,035	\$	2,987	\$	9,469
Certificates of deposit		4,296		3,664		10,890
	\$	7,331	\$	6,651	\$	20,359

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, demand and interest-bearing deposits and certificates of deposit included deposits of the Puerto Rico Cash & Money Market Fund, Inc., which amounted to \$114.8 million and \$103.7 million, respectively, with a weighted average rate of 0.77% for both periods, and were collateralized with investment securities with a fair value of \$87.4 million and \$81.6 million, respectively.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, time deposits in denominations of \$250 thousand or higher, excluding accrued interest and unamortized discounts, amounted to \$371.3 million and \$376.8 million, respectively. Such amounts include public fund time deposits from various Puerto Rico government municipalities, agencies, and corporations of \$9.2 million and \$7.6 million at a weighted average rate of 0.45% and 0.49% at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, total public fund deposits from various Puerto Rico government municipalities, agencies, and corporations amounted to \$165.0 million and \$99.0 million, respectively. These public funds were collateralized with commercial loans amounting to \$209.3 million and \$410.9 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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

Excluding accrued interest of \$1.5 million and unamortized deposit discount in the amount of \$72 thousand at September 30, 2016, and accrued interest of \$1.5 million, unamortized deposit discount of \$311 thousand and equity indexed options of \$1.1 million at December 31, 2015, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)		
Within one year:			
Three (3) months or less	\$ 197,615	\$	474,051
Over 3 months through 1 year	592,382		501,551
	789,997		975,602
Over 1 through 2 years	514,665		454,906
Over 2 through 3 years	165,838		176,406
Over 3 through 4 years	42,569		32,396
Over 4 through 5 years	43,816		33,715
	\$ 1,556,885	\$	1,673,025

The table of scheduled maturities of certificates of deposits above includes brokered-deposits and individual retirement accounts.

The aggregate amount of overdrafts in demand deposit accounts that were reclassified to loans amounted to \$780 thousand as of September 30, 2016 and \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2015.

NOTE 10 — BORROWINGS AND RELATED INTEREST***Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase***

At September 30, 2016, 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, securities sold under agreements to repurchase (classified by counterparty), excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$1.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, were as

follows:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Borrowing Balance	Fair Value of Underlying Collateral	Borrowing Balance	Fair Value of Underlying Collateral
	(In thousands)			
Federal Home Loan Bank of NY	42,135	44,883	-	-
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	\$ 212,500	\$ 231,967	\$ 262,500	\$ 283,483
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	402,000	429,111	670,000	737,887
Total	\$ 656,635	\$ 705,961	\$ 932,500	\$ 1,021,370

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table shows a summary of the Company's repurchase agreements and their terms, excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$1.6 million, at September 30, 2016:

Year of Maturity		Borrowing Balance (In thousands)	Weighted- Average Coupon	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
2016	\$	21,635	0.570%	09/20/16	10/07/16
		20,500	0.510%	09/30/16	10/07/16
		170,000	1.500%	12/06/12	12/08/16
2017		232,000	4.780%	3/2/2007	3/2/2017
2018		212,500	1.420%	12/10/2012	04/29/18
	\$	656,635	2.57%		

A repurchase agreement in the original amount of \$500 million with an original term of ten years, maturing on March 2, 2017, was modified in February 2016 to terminate, before maturity, \$268.0 million of this repurchase agreement at a cost of \$12.0 million, included as a loss on early extinguishment of debt in the unaudited statements of operations. The remaining balance of this repurchase agreement was \$232.0 million at September 30, 2016.

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. There was no cash collateral at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

September 30, 2016
Market Value of Underlying Collateral

	Repurchase Liability	Weighted Average Rate	FNMA and FHLMC Certificates	GNMA Certificates	US Treasury Treasury Notes	Total
(Dollars in thousands)						
Less than 90 days	\$ 212,135	1.31%	\$ 197,936	\$ 437	\$ 23,817	\$ 222,190
Over 90 days	\$ 444,500	3.17%	\$ 481,455	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,201	\$ 483,771
Total	\$ 656,635	2.57%	\$ 679,391	\$ 1,552	\$ 25,018	\$ 705,961

December 31, 2015
Market Value of Underlying Collateral

	Repurchase Liability	Weighted Average Rate	FNMA and FHLMC Certificates	GNMA Certificates	US Treasury Treasury Notes	Total
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Less than 90 days	\$ 30,000	0.70%	\$ 31,961	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,961
Over 90 days	902,500	3.18%	974,698	2,131	12,580	989,409
Total	\$ 932,500	3.10%	\$ 1,006,659	\$ 2,131	\$ 12,580	\$ 1,021,370

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)*****Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York***

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, these advances were secured by mortgage and commercial loans amounting to \$1.5 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively. Also, at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had an additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB-NY of \$1.1 billion and \$770.6 million, respectively. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the weighted average remaining maturity of FHLB’s advances was 12.5 months and 6.3 months, respectively. The original terms of these advances ranges between one month and seven years, and the FHLB-NY does not have the right to exercise put options at par on any advances outstanding as of September 30, 2016.

The following table shows a summary of these advances and their terms, excluding accrued interest in the amount of \$293 thousand, at September 30, 2016:

Year of Maturity	Borrowing Balance (In thousands)	Weighted- Average Coupon	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
2016 \$	36,938	0.57%	9/1/2016	10/3/2016
2017	4,091	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	9,623	2.59%	7/19/2013	7/20/2020
\$	105,652	1.61%		

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

Outstanding subordinated capital notes amounted to \$36.1 million and \$102.6 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. On September 29, 2016, the Company repaid \$67.0 million of subordinated capital notes at maturity.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 11 – 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 a 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

September 30, 2016				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		
	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amount of Assets Presented in Statement of Financial Condition (In thousands)	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Derivatives	\$ 1,503	\$ -	\$ 1,503	\$ 2,005	\$ -	\$ (502)

December 31, 2015				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		
	Gross Amount	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of	Net amount of Assets Presented in Statement		Cash	

	of Recognized Assets	Financial Condition	of Financial Condition	Financial Instruments	Collateral Received	Net Amount
			(In thousands)			
Derivatives	\$ 3,025	\$ -	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 1,025

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

September 30, 2016

Gross Amounts Not Offset in
the Statement of Financial
Condition

			Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in Statement of Financial Condition		Cash Collateral Provided	Net Amount
	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		Financial Instruments (In thousands)		
Derivatives	\$ 4,306	\$ -	\$ 4,306	\$ -	\$ 1,980	\$ 2,326
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	656,635	-	656,635	705,961	-	(49,326)
Total	\$ 660,941	\$ -	\$ 660,941	\$ 705,961	\$ 1,980	\$ (47,000)

December 31, 2015

Gross Amounts Not Offset in
the Statement of Financial
Condition

			Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in Statement of Financial Condition		Cash Collateral Provided	Net Amount
	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition		Financial Instruments (In thousands)		
Derivatives	\$ 7,257	\$ -	\$ 7,257	\$ -	\$ 1,980	\$ 5,277
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	932,500	-	932,500	1,021,370	-	(88,870)
Total	\$ 939,757	\$ -	\$ 939,757	\$ 1,021,370	\$ 1,980	\$ (83,593)

NOTE 12 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank grants loans to its directors, executive officers and 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. The activity and balance of these loans for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Balance at the beginning of year	\$ 30,696	\$ 33,318	\$ 31,475	\$ 27,011
New loans and disbursements	225	5,866	727	13,489
Repayments	(2,376)	(7,450)	(3,657)	(8,766)
Balance at the end of period	\$ 28,545	\$ 31,734	\$ 28,545	\$ 31,734

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 13 — INCOME TAXES**

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's net deferred tax asset amounted to \$131.1 million and \$145.9 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 any existing valuation allowances recorded at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. 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 carry forward period are reduced.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 OIB, the Bank's international banking entity subsidiary, had \$117 thousand and \$141 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 September 30, 2016 and 2015, \$9 thousand and \$11 thousand, respectively, related to this residual tax effect from OIB was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income tax provision. During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, \$24 thousand and \$33 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 other liabilities. These gross unrecognized tax benefits would affect the effective tax rate if realized. The balance of unrecognized tax benefits was \$2.0 million at September 30, 2016 and \$2.2 million at December 31, 2015. The Company had accrued \$112 thousand at September 30, 2016 and \$175 thousand at December 31, 2015 for the payment of interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits. During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company increased unrecognized tax benefits by \$1.1 million and released \$1.3 million due to the expiration of the statute of limitations.

Income tax expense for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$3.6 million and \$562 thousand, respectively. Income tax expense for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$15.1 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 14 — 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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.

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, the Company and the Bank will be required to maintain such 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 implementation of the capital conservation buffer began 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. At September 30, 2016 the Company and the Bank met the capital buffer requirement.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to be Well Capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Company Ratios						
<u>As of September 30, 2016</u>						
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 860,581	18.71%	\$ 367,907	8.00%	\$ 459,884	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 801,882	17.44%	\$ 275,930	6.00%	\$ 367,907	8.00%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 612,792	13.32%	\$ 206,948	4.50%	\$ 298,924	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 801,882	12.35%	\$ 259,711	4.00%	\$ 324,639	5.00%
<u>As of December 31, 2015</u>						
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 846,748	17.29%	\$ 391,723	8.00%	\$ 489,654	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 782,912	15.99%	\$ 293,792	6.00%	\$ 391,723	8.00%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 594,482	12.14%	\$ 220,344	4.50%	\$ 318,275	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 782,912	11.18%	\$ 280,009	4.00%	\$ 350,011	5.00%

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum to be Well Capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Bank Ratios						
<u>As of September 30, 2016</u>						
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 841,599	18.33%	\$ 367,256	8.00%	\$ 459,070	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 783,151	17.06%	\$ 275,442	6.00%	\$ 367,256	8.00%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 783,151	17.06%	\$ 206,582	4.50%	\$ 298,396	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 783,151	12.11%	\$ 258,600	4.00%	\$ 323,250	5.00%
<u>As of December 31, 2015</u>						
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 815,458	16.70%	\$ 390,688	8.00%	\$ 488,360	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 751,886	15.40%	\$ 293,016	6.00%	\$ 390,688	8.00%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	\$ 751,886	15.40%	\$ 219,762	4.50%	\$ 317,434	6.50%
Tier 1 capital to average total assets	\$ 751,886	10.80%	\$ 278,399	4.00%	\$ 347,999	5.00%

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 15 – 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 accumulated issuance costs charged against additional paid-in capital amounted to \$13.6 million and \$10.1 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 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Bank's legal surplus amounted to \$74.8 million and \$70.4 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 \$7.7 million of authority remains. The shares of common stock repurchased are to be held by the Company as treasury shares. There were no repurchases during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company purchased 803,985 shares under this program for a total of \$8.9 million at an average price of \$11.10 per share.

The number of shares that may yet be purchased under the \$70 million program is estimated at 764,674 and was calculated by dividing the remaining balance of \$7.7 million by \$10.11 (closing price of the Company common stock at September 30, 2016). The Company did not purchase any shares of its common stock during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, other than through its publicly announced stock purchase program.

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The activity in connection with common shares held in treasury by the Company for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is set forth below:

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Dollar		Dollar	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
	(In thousands, except shares data)			
Beginning of period	8,757,960	\$ 105,379	8,012,254	\$ 97,070
Common shares used upon lapse of restricted stock units	(45,810)	(505)	(58,279)	(641)
Common shares repurchased as part of the stock repurchase program	-	-	803,985	8,950
End of period	8,712,150	\$ 104,874	8,757,960	\$ 105,379

OFG BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)****NOTE 16 - ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income tax, as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale which are not other-than-temporarily impaired	\$ 18,689	\$ 22,044
Unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale which are other-than-temporarily impaired	-	(3,196)
Income tax effect of unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale	(1,136)	(1,924)
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale which are not other-than-temporarily impaired, net of tax	17,553	16,924
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	(2,803)	(4,307)
Income tax effect of unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	1,094	1,380
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	(1,709)	(2,927)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$ 15,844	\$ 13,997

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component, net of taxes, for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Quarter 2016	
	Net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges in
Beginning balance	\$ 18,085	\$ (2,280)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(469)	(144)
Other-than-temporary impairment amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(63)	715
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(532)	571
Ending balance	\$ 17,553	\$ (1,709)

	Nine-Month 2016	
	Net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges in
Beginning balance	\$ 16,924	\$ (2,927)
Other comprehensive (loss) before reclassifications	(1,732)	(2,550)
Other-than-temporary impairment amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	2,557	-
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(196)	3,768
Other comprehensive income (loss)	629	1,218
Ending balance	\$ 17,553	\$ (1,709)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following table presents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands)		Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest-rate contracts	\$ 664	\$ 1,622	Net interest expense
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate	51	(75)	Income tax expense
Available-for-sale securities:			
Residual tax effect from OIB's change in applicable tax rate	9	11	Income tax expense
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on available for sale securities realized during the period	-	(246)	Net impairment losses recognized in
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate	(72)	130	Income tax expense
	\$ 652	\$ 1,442	
	Amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands)		Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest-rate contracts	\$ 3,468	\$ 4,842	Net interest expense
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate	300	(224)	Income tax expense
Available-for-sale securities:			
Residual tax effect from OIB's change in applicable tax rate	24	33	Income tax expense
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on available for sale securities	-	(246)	Net impairment losses recognized in
Tax effect from increase in capital gains tax rate	(220)	387	Income tax expense
	\$ 3,572	\$ 4,792	

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 17 – EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

The calculation of earnings (loss) per common share for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands, except per share data)		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In thousands, except per share data)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,120	\$ 4,569	\$ 43,630	\$ (1,569)
Less: Dividends on preferred stock				
Non-convertible preferred stock (Series A, B, and D)	(1,627)	(1,627)	(4,883)	(4,883)
Convertible preferred stock (Series C)	(1,838)	(1,838)	(5,513)	(5,513)
Income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 11,655	\$ 1,104	\$ 33,234	\$ (11,905)
Effect of assumed conversion of the convertible preferred stock	1,838	1,838	5,513	5,513
Income (loss) available to common shareholders assuming conversion	\$ 13,493	\$ 2,942	\$ 38,747	\$ (6,392)
Weighted average common shares and share equivalents:				
Average common shares outstanding	43,926	43,929	43,913	44,000
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Average potential common shares-options	47	46	40	40
Average potential common shares-assuming conversion of convertible preferred stock	7,138	7,171	7,138	7,138
Total weighted average common shares outstanding and equivalents	51,111	51,146	51,091	51,178
Earnings (loss) per common share - basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.23)
Earnings (loss) per common share - diluted	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.23)

In computing diluted earnings (loss) per common share, the 84,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, which remain outstanding at September 30, 2016, with a conversion rate, subject to certain conditions, of 86.4225 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 (loss) per common share, the dividends declared during the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 on the convertible preferred stock were added back as income available to common shareholders.

For the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, weighted-average stock options with an anti-dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share not included in the calculation amounted to 927,069 and 973,200, respectively. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, weighted-average stock options with an anti-dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share not included in the calculation amounted to 957,670 and 648,563, respectively.

NOTE 18 – GUARANTEES

At September 30, 2016, the unamortized balance of the obligations undertaken in issuing the guarantees under standby letters of credit represented a liability of \$2.4 million (December 31, 2015 - \$14.7 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse was \$20.4 million and \$22.4 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

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 and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 162	\$ 289	\$ 439	\$ 927
Net (charge-offs/terminations)				
recoveries	29	140	(248)	(498)
Balance at end of period	\$ 191	\$ 429	\$ 191	\$ 429

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. The recourse obligation will be fully extinguished before the end of 2017.

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 quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company repurchased approximately \$133 thousand and \$421 thousand, respectively of unpaid principal balance in mortgage loans subject to the credit recourse provisions. During the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company repurchased approximately \$165 thousand and \$3.4 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 September 30, 2016, the Company's liability for estimated credit losses related to loans sold with credit recourse amounted to \$191 thousand (December 31, 2015– \$439 thousand).

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 that 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. During the

quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company repurchased \$791 thousand and \$3.1 million, respectively, of unpaid principal balance in mortgage loans, excluding mortgage loans subject to credit recourse provisions referred to above. During the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company repurchased \$7.7 million and \$19.5 million, respectively, of unpaid principal balance in mortgage loans, excluding mortgage loans subject to credit recourse provisions referred to above.

During the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company recognized \$202 thousand and \$313 thousand, respectively, in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse, and \$208 thousand and \$1.0 million, respectively, in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans as a result of breaches of the customary representations and warranties. During the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company recognized \$418 thousand and \$1.0 million, respectively, in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans sold subject to credit recourse, and \$500 thousand and \$2.0 million, respectively, in losses from the repurchase of residential mortgage loans as a result of breaches of the customary representations and warranties.

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

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 September 30, 2016, the Company serviced \$752.5 million 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 September 30, 2016, the outstanding balance of funds advanced by the Company under such mortgage loan servicing agreements was approximately \$330 thousand (December 31, 2015 - \$301 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.

NOTE 19— 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
-----------------------	----------------------

		(In thousands)	
Commitments to extend credit	\$	516,134	\$ 456,720
Commercial letters of credit		1,386	1,508

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 \$667 thousand at both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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

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.

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, is as follows:

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
		(In thousands)		
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees	\$	4,809	\$	14,656
Loans sold with recourse		20,394		22,374

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 September 30, 2016 and 2015, amounted to \$2.0 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, rent expense amounted to \$6.5 million and \$7.0 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 September 30, 2016 exclusive of taxes, insurance, and maintenance expenses payable by the Company, are summarized as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>		Minimum Rent (In thousands)
2016	\$	1,864
2017		7,051
2018		6,512
		131

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2019	6,471
2020	5,744
Thereafter	12,563
	\$ 40,205

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NOTES TO 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 20 - 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 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.

Money market investments

The fair value of money market investments is based on the carrying amounts reflected in the unaudited 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 Interactive Data Corporation (“IDC”), an independent, well-recognized pricing company. 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company did not have investment securities classified as Level 3.

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.

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

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. In the past, the Company offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P Index and used equity indexed option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Their fair value was 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 was linked to the average value of the S&P Index on a specific set of dates during the life of the option. The methodology used an average rate option or a cash-settled option whose payoff was 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 were uncertain and required a degree of judgment, included primarily S&P Index volatility, forward interest rate projections, estimated index dividend payout, and leverage. At September 30, 2016 there were no transaction outstanding.

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 automobiles. 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 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	September 30, 2016				
	Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
	(In thousands)				
Recurring fair value measurements:					
Investment securities					
available-for-sale	\$ -	\$ 642,683	\$ -	\$	642,683
Trading securities	-	380	-		380
Money market investments	5,460	-	-		5,460
Derivative assets	-	1,503	-		1,503
Servicing assets	-	-	8,393		8,393
Derivative liabilities	-	(4,306)	-		(4,306)
	\$ 5,460	\$ 640,260	\$ 8,393	\$	654,113
Non-recurring fair value measurements:					
Impaired commercial loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,601	\$	36,601
Foreclosed real estate	-	-	45,740		45,740
Other repossessed assets	-	-	3,449		3,449
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,790	\$	85,790

	December 31, 2015				
	Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
	(In thousands)				
Recurring fair value measurements:					
Investment securities					
available-for-sale	\$ -	\$ 974,609	\$ -	\$	974,609
Trading securities	-	288	-		288
Money market investments	4,699	-	-		4,699
Derivative assets	-	1,853	1,172		3,025
Servicing assets	-	-	7,455		7,455
Derivative liabilities	-	(6,162)	(1,095)		(7,257)
	\$ 4,699	\$ 970,588	\$ 7,532	\$	982,819
Non-recurring fair value measurements:					
Impaired commercial loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235,767	\$	235,767
Foreclosed real estate	-	-	58,176		58,176
Other repossessed assets	-	-	6,226		6,226
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,169	\$	300,169

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NOTES TO 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 and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

Level 3 Instruments Only	Derivative asset (S&P Purchased Options)	Servicing assets	Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 187	\$ 7,932	\$ (181)	\$ 7,938
Gains (losses) included in earnings	(187)	-	181	(6)
New instruments acquired	-	466	-	466
Principal repayments	-	(123)	(1)	(124)
Amortization	-	-	1	1
Changes in fair value of servicing assets	-	118	-	118
Balance at end of period	\$ -	\$ 8,393	\$ -	\$ 8,393

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016

Level 3 Instruments Only	Derivative asset (S&P Purchased Options)	Servicing assets	Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,170	\$ 7,455	\$ (1,095)	\$ 7,530
Gains (losses) included in earnings	(1,170)	-	1,067	(103)
New instruments acquired	-	1,740	-	1,740
Principal repayments	-	(347)	-	(347)
Amortization	-	-	28	28
Changes in fair value of servicing assets	-	(455)	-	(455)
Balance at end of period	\$ -	\$ 8,393	\$ -	\$ 8,393

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

Level 3 Instruments Only	Derivative asset (S&P Purchased Options)	Servicing assets	Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,138	\$ 5,791	\$ (2,044)	\$ 5,885
(Losses) gains included in earnings	(1,023)	-	972	(51)
New instruments acquired	-	748	-	748
Changes due to payments on loans	-	(242)	-	(242)

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Amortization	-	-	31	31
Changes in fair value of servicing assets	-	166	-	166
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,115	\$ 6,463	\$ (1,041)	\$ 6,537

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015			
	Derivative asset (S&P Purchased Options)	Servicing assets	Derivative liability (S&P Embedded Options)	Total
Level 3 Instruments Only				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,555	\$ 13,992	\$ (5,477)	\$ 14,070
(Losses) gains included in earnings	(4,440)	-	4,271	(169)
Sale of mortgage servicing rights held-for-sale	-	(6,985)	-	(6,985)
Changes due to payments on loans	-	(974)	-	(974)
New instruments acquired	-	2,808	-	2,808
Amortization	-	-	165	165
Changes in fair value related to price of MSRs held for sale	-	(2,716)	-	(2,716)
Changes in fair value of servicing assets	-	338	-	338
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,115	\$ 6,463	\$ (1,041)	\$ 6,537

During the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were purchases and sales of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers into or out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during such periods.

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NOTES TO 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 September 30, 2016:

		September 30, 2016		
	Fair Value (In thousands)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Servicing assets	\$ 8,393	Cash flow valuation	Constant prepayment rate Discount rate	5.18% - 10.49% 10.00% - 12.00%
Collateral dependant		Fair value of property		
impaired loans	\$ 23,759	or collateral	Appraised value less disposition costs	29.20% - 46.20%
Non-collateral dependant				
impaired loans	\$ 12,840	Cash flow valuation	Discount rate	4.25%-10.50%
		Fair value of property		
Foreclosed real estate	\$ 45,740	or collateral	Appraised value less disposition costs	29.20% - 46.20%
		Fair value of property		
Other repossessed assets	\$ 3,449	or collateral	Appraised value less disposition costs	29.20% - 46.20%

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Information about Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

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 were 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 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The estimated fair value and carrying value of the Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
	(In thousands)			
Level 1				
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 509,265	\$ 509,265	\$ 536,709	\$ 536,709
Restricted cash	3,030	3,030	3,349	3,349
Level 2				
Financial Assets:				
Trading securities	380	380	288	288
Investment securities available-for-sale	642,683	642,683	974,609	974,609
Investment securities held-to-maturity	650,023	641,890	614,679	620,189
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock	12,712	12,712	20,783	20,783
Other investments	3	3	3	3
Derivative assets	1,503	1,503	1,855	1,855
Financial Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	4,306	4,306	6,162	6,162
Level 3				
Financial Assets:				
Total loans (including loans held-for-sale)	4,041,684	4,298,965	4,101,219	4,434,213
Derivative assets	-	-	1,170	1,170
FDIC indemnification asset	10,585	16,670	17,786	22,599
Accrued interest receivable	17,966	17,966	20,637	20,637
Servicing assets	8,393	8,393	7,455	7,455
Accounts receivable and other assets	49,733	49,733	42,786	42,786
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits	4,738,963	4,754,771	4,705,878	4,716,656
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	662,027	658,232	955,859	934,691
Advances from FHLB	106,811	105,944	335,812	332,476
Other borrowings	40	40	2,593	1,734
Subordinated capital notes	32,831	36,083	94,940	102,633
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	89,760	89,760	92,043	92,043
Derivative liabilities embedded in deposits	-	-	1,095	1,095

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of significant financial instruments at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

- Cash and cash equivalents (including money market investments and time deposits with other banks), restricted cash, accrued interest receivable, accounts receivable and other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities 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 and other investments, is based on quoted market prices, when available or prices provided from contracted pricing providers, 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 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 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. In the past, the Company offered its customers certificates of deposit with an option tied to the performance of the S&P Index and used equity indexed option agreements with major broker-dealers to manage its exposure to changes in this index. Their fair value was 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 was linked to the average value of the S&P Index on a specific set of dates during the life of the option. The methodology used an average rate option or a cash-settled option whose payoff was 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 were uncertain and required a degree of judgment, included primarily S&P Index volatility, forward interest rate projections, estimated index dividend payout, and leverage. At September 30, 2016, there were no transactions outstanding.

- 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 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. Non-performing loans have been valued at the carrying amounts.
- 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, subordinated capital notes, and other long term borrowings 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.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 21 – 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.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Following are the results of operations and the selected financial information by operating segment for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

	Wealth			Total Major		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 82,564	\$ 15	\$ 8,005	\$ 90,584	\$ -	\$ 90,584
Interest expense	(6,733)	-	(6,924)	(13,657)	-	(13,657)
Net interest income	75,831	15	1,081	76,927	-	76,927
Provision for loan and lease losses	(23,469)	-	-	(23,469)	-	(23,469)
Non-interest income	8,918	6,379	4,918	20,215	-	20,215
Non-interest expenses	(50,095)	(3,757)	(1,074)	(54,926)	-	(54,926)
Intersegment revenue	375	-	86	461	(461)	-
Intersegment expenses	(86)	(272)	(103)	(461)	461	-
Income before income taxes	\$ 11,474	\$ 2,365	\$ 4,908	\$ 18,747	\$ -	\$ 18,747
Total assets	\$ 5,715,958	\$ 19,433	\$ 1,801,752	\$ 7,537,143	\$ (945,030)	\$ 6,592,113

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

	Wealth			Total Major		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 97,264	\$ 25	\$ 9,958	\$ 107,247	\$ -	\$ 107,247
Interest expense	(7,036)	-	(10,388)	(17,424)	-	(17,424)
Net interest income	90,228	25	(430)	89,823	-	89,823
Provision for loan and lease losses	(51,579)	-	-	(51,579)	-	(51,579)
Non-interest (loss) income	30,098	6,513	(634)	35,977	-	35,977
Non-interest expenses	(63,106)	(5,063)	(921)	(69,090)	-	(69,090)
Intersegment revenue	351	-	69	420	(420)	-
Intersegment expenses	(69)	(252)	(99)	(420)	420	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 5,923	\$ 1,223	\$ (2,015)	\$ 5,131	\$ -	\$ 5,131
Total assets	\$ 5,990,125	\$ 20,594	\$ 2,117,569	\$ 8,128,288	\$ (924,466)	\$ 7,203,822

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016

	Wealth			Total Major	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Segments		Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 243,389	\$ 49	\$ 26,360	\$ 269,798	\$ -	\$ 269,798
Interest expense	(20,840)	-	(23,744)	(44,584)	-	(44,584)
Net interest income	222,549	49	2,616	225,214	-	225,214
Provision for loan and lease losses	(51,703)	-	-	(51,703)	-	(51,703)
Non-interest income	24,927	19,309	4,637	48,873	-	48,873
Non-interest expenses	(147,881)	(11,610)	(4,117)	(163,608)	-	(163,608)
Intersegment revenue	1,162	-	235	1,397	(1,397)	-
Intersegment expenses	(235)	(849)	(313)	(1,397)	1,397	-
Income before income taxes	\$ 48,819	\$ 6,899	\$ 3,058	\$ 58,776	\$ -	\$ 58,776

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015

	Wealth			Total Major	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Segments		Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 285,251	\$ 71	\$ 28,339	\$ 313,661	\$ -	\$ 313,661
Interest expense	(21,600)	-	(30,311)	(51,911)	-	(51,911)
Net interest income	263,651	71	(1,972)	261,750	-	261,750
Provision for loan and lease losses	(109,311)	-	-	(109,311)	-	(109,311)
Non-interest income	16,136	20,416	1,650	38,202	-	38,202
Non-interest expenses	(169,264)	(16,586)	(4,009)	(189,859)	-	(189,859)
Intersegment revenue	1,058	-	228	1,286	(1,286)	-
Intersegment expenses	(228)	(770)	(288)	(1,286)	1,286	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2,042	\$ 3,131	\$ (4,391)	\$ 782	\$ -	\$ 782

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 Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the “2015 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 48 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 2015 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 2015 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:

- Loans and lease receivables
- 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. Effective June 30, 2016, pursuant to supervisory direction, the Company changed the purchase credit impaired policy for all loans accounted for under ASC 310-30. Under the revised policy, the Company writes-off the loan's recorded investment and derecognizes the associated allowance for loan and lease losses for loans that exit the pools. The revised policy implementation was performed prospectively due to the immaterial impact for retrospective adoption. Prior to June 30, 2016, the pool's carrying value and allowance was determined by discount expected cash flows at the pool's effective yield. The allowance for loan and lease losses was maintained until all of the loans in the pool were paid off or charged-off. The transition to this revised policy on June 30, 2016 resulted in the de-recognition of loans recorded investment balance and associated allowance for loans that had exited the pools, with no impact to provision for loan and lease losses. Other than this change, there have been no material changes in the methods used to formulate these critical accounting estimates from those discussed in our 2015 Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

	Quarter Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Variance %	2016	2015	Variance %
EARNINGS DATA:						
(In thousands, except per share data)						
Interest income	\$ 90,584	\$ 107,247	-15.5%	\$ 269,798	\$ 313,661	-14.0%
Interest expense	13,657	17,424	-21.6%	44,584	51,911	-14.1%
Net interest income	76,927	89,823	-14.4%	225,214	261,750	-14.0%
Provision for loan and lease losses	23,469	51,579	-54.5%	51,703	109,311	-52.7%
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	53,458	38,244	39.8%	173,511	152,439	13.8%
Non-interest income	20,215	35,977	-43.8%	48,873	38,202	27.9%
Non-interest expenses	54,926	69,090	-20.5%	163,608	189,859	-13.8%
Income before taxes	18,747	5,131	265.4%	58,776	782	7416.1%
Income tax expense	3,627	562	545.4%	15,146	2,310	555.7%
Net income (loss)	15,120	4,569	230.9%	43,630	(1,528)	2955.4%
Less: dividends on preferred stock	(3,465)	(3,465)	0.0%	(10,396)	(10,396)	0.0%
Income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 11,655	\$ 1,104	955.7%	\$ 33,234	\$ (11,924)	378.7%
PER SHARE DATA:						
Basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.03	956.0%	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.27)	381.5%
Diluted	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.03	950.7%	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.27)	381.5%
Average common shares outstanding	43,926	43,929	0.0%	43,913	44,353	-1.0%
Average common shares outstanding and equivalents	51,111	51,146	-0.1%	51,091	51,609	-1.0%
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.10	-40.6%	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.30	-40.6%
Cash dividends declared on common shares	\$ 2,637	\$ 4,378	-39.8%	\$ 7,909	\$ 13,298	-40.5%
PERFORMANCE RATIOS:						
Return on average assets (ROA)	0.91%	0.25%	264.4%	0.85%	-0.03%	2933.3%
Return on average tangible common equity	7.06%	0.68%	942.6%	6.82%	-2.38%	386.9%
Return on average common equity (ROE)	6.19%	0.59%	946.8%	5.96%	-2.08%	386.6%
Equity-to-assets ratio	14.03%	12.60%	11.3%	14.03%	12.60%	11.3%
Efficiency ratio	57.69%	63.66%	-9.4%	58.66%	59.51%	-1.4%
Interest rate spread	4.87%	5.21%	-6.5%	4.68%	5.11%	-8.4%
Interest rate margin	4.95%	5.29%	-6.4%	4.77%	5.19%	-8.1%

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA - (Continued)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Variance %
PERIOD END BALANCES AND CAPITAL RATIOS:			
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Investments and loans			
Investment securities	\$ 1,297,668	\$ 1,615,872	-19.7%
Loans and leases, net	4,298,965	4,434,213	-3.1%
Total investments and loans	\$ 5,596,633	\$ 6,050,085	-7.5%
Deposits and borrowings			
Deposits	\$ 4,754,771	\$ 4,717,751	0.8%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	658,232	934,691	-29.6%
Other borrowings	142,067	436,843	-67.5%
Total deposits and borrowings	\$ 5,555,070	\$ 6,089,285	-8.8%
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock	\$ 176,000	\$ 176,000	0.0%
Common stock	52,626	52,626	0.0%
Additional paid-in capital	540,692	540,512	0.0%
Legal surplus	74,788	70,435	6.2%
Retained earnings	169,858	148,886	14.1%
Treasury stock, at cost	(104,874)	(105,379)	0.5%
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15,844	13,997	13.2%
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 924,934	\$ 897,077	3.1%
Per share data			
Book value per common share	\$ 17.29	\$ 16.67	3.7%
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.53	4.5%
Market price at end of period	\$ 10.11	\$ 7.32	38.1%
Capital ratios			
Leverage capital	12.35%	11.18%	10.5%
Common equity Tier 1 capital	13.32%	12.14%	9.7%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	17.44%	15.99%	9.1%
Total risk-based capital	18.71%	17.29%	8.2%
Financial assets managed			
Trust assets managed	\$ 2,866,741	\$ 2,691,423	6.5%
Broker-dealer assets gathered	\$ 2,419,050	\$ 2,374,709	1.9%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2016

- **Net income available to shareholders totaled** \$11.7 million, or \$0.26 per share fully diluted, compared to \$1.1 million, or \$0.03 per share fully diluted in the year ago quarter.
- **Oriental Bank's overall business performance continued strong.** New loan generation totaled \$226.8 million. Banking and wealth management fee revenues decreased slightly versus the year ago quarter. Retail and commercial deposits totaled \$4.8 billion. Net new customer accounts continued to increase at a 4% annualized rate.
- **Major credit exposure eliminated.** As previously announced, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its \$200.0 million participation in PREPA fuel line of credit, with the transaction settling after quarter end. The sale eliminated \$183.0 million of non-performing assets. At September 30, 2016, this line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at its fair value of \$123.1 million. As a result of the sale, the Company recognized a \$56.2 million charge-off and a \$2.9 million provision for loan and lease losses during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.
- **Credit quality improved, mainly from aforementioned PREPA selling agreement.** Non-performing loan rates at 3.68% decreased significantly compared with 9.09% at September 30, 2015. Separately, early and total delinquencies of non-acquired loans were below year-ago levels.
- **Capital continued to build.** Tangible book value per common share increased to \$15.18 from \$14.53 at December 31, 2015. Tangible common equity ratio increased to 10.25% from 9.10%.
- **Net Interest Margin (NIM) decreased** to 4.95% compared to 5.29% in the year ago quarter, but increased 26 basis points from previous quarter.
- **Costs remained under control.** The operating efficiency ratio improved to 57.69%, the best level in the last five quarters, as a result of continued focus on optimizing the expense base.

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 and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

TABLE 1 - QUARTERLY ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME AND CHANGES DUE TO VOLUME/RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

	Interest		Average rate		Average balance	
	September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(Dollars in thousands)					
A - NORMAL SPREAD						
Interest-earning assets:						
Investments:						
Investment securities	\$ 7,319	\$ 9,674	2.25%	2.39%	\$ 1,293,251	\$ 1,603,838
Interest bearing cash and money market investments	661	308	0.55%	0.25%	477,968	482,959
Total investments	7,980	9,982	1.79%	1.90%	1,771,219	2,086,797
Non-acquired loans						
Mortgage	10,159	10,059	5.40%	5.26%	746,613	758,689
Commercial	15,976	14,623	4.44%	4.30%	1,426,216	1,349,511
Consumer	7,044	5,432	10.77%	10.22%	259,535	210,933
Auto and leasing	17,390	15,922	9.48%	9.86%	727,727	640,828
Total non-acquired loans	50,569	46,036	6.35%	6.17%	3,160,091	2,959,961
Acquired loans:						
Acquired BBVAPR						
Mortgage	8,197	8,614	5.60%	5.50%	580,786	621,706
Commercial	6,732	14,654	9.40%	13.16%	284,225	441,876
Consumer	2,993	3,335	18.02%	16.90%	65,902	78,306
Auto	4,801	8,612	11.24%	9.56%	169,423	357,511
Total acquired BBVAPR loans	22,723	35,215	8.19%	9.32%	1,100,336	1,499,399
Acquired Eurobank	9,313	16,014	26.85%	32.62%	137,605	194,775
Total loans	82,605	97,265	7.45%	8.29%	4,398,032	4,654,135
Total interest earning assets	90,585	107,247	5.83%	6.31%	6,169,251	6,740,932
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
NOW Accounts	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,034	0.42%	0.37%	\$ 1,243,640	\$ 1,110,804
Savings and money market	1,351	1,592	0.48%	0.51%	1,113,649	1,234,772
Individual retirement accounts	482	564	0.71%	0.82%	268,467	274,387
Retail certificates of deposits	1,632	1,411	1.30%	1.40%	497,917	400,698
Institutional deposits	621	638	1.00%	0.96%	247,521	263,990
Total core deposits	5,400	5,239	0.64%	0.63%	3,371,194	3,284,651
Brokered deposits	1,751	1,211	1.26%	0.74%	549,371	648,083
	7,151	6,450	0.72%	0.65%	3,920,565	3,932,734

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Non-interest bearing deposits	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	801,833	772,545
Deposits fair value premium amortization	(78)	(91)	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Core deposit intangible amortization	258	292	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Total deposits	7,331	6,651	0.62%	0.56%	4,722,398	4,705,279
Borrowings:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,272	7,605	2.73%	2.66%	620,353	1,132,373
Advances from FHLB and other borrowings	1,237	2,283	2.51%	2.68%	195,278	337,829
Subordinated capital notes	818	885	3.19%	3.44%	101,581	102,198
Total borrowings	6,327	10,773	2.74%	2.72%	917,212	1,572,400
Total interest bearing liabilities	13,658	17,424	0.96%	1.10%	\$ 5,639,610	\$ 6,277,679
Net interest income / spread	\$ 76,927	\$ 89,823	4.87%	5.21%		
Interest rate margin			4.95%	5.29%		
Excess of average interest-earning assets over						
average interest-bearing liabilities					\$ 529,641	\$ 463,253
Average interest-earning assets to average					109.39%	107.38%
interest-bearing liabilities ratio						

B - CHANGES IN NET INTEREST INCOME DUE TO:

	Volume	Rate	Total
	(In thousands)		
Interest Income:			
Investments	\$ (1,510)	\$ (492)	\$ (2,002)
Loans	(10,959)	(3,701)	(14,660)
Total interest income	(12,469)	(4,193)	(16,662)
Interest Expense:			
Deposits	24	656	680
Repurchase agreements	(3,439)	106	(3,333)
Other borrowings	(1,031)	(82)	(1,113)
Total interest expense	(4,446)	680	(3,766)
Net Interest Income	\$ (8,023)	\$ (4,873)	\$ (12,896)

	Interest	Average rate	Average b
	September	September	September S
	2016	2015	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
C - TAX EQUIVALENT SPREAD (GAAP to Non-GAAP)			
Interest-earning assets (GAAP)	\$ 90,585	\$ 107,247	5.83%
Tax equivalent adjustment	1,163	1,130	0.07%
Interest-earning assets - tax equivalent	91,748	108,377	5.90%
Interest-bearing liabilities (GAAP)	13,658	17,424	1.10%
Tax equivalent net interest income / spread	78,090	90,953	5.28%
Tax equivalent interest rate margin			5.35%

TABLE 1A - YEAR-TO-DATE ANALYSIS OF NET INTEREST INCOME AND CHANGES DUE TO VOLUME/RATE FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

	Interest		Average rate		Average balance	
	September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015
	(Dollars in thousands)					
A - NORMAL SPREAD						
Interest-earning assets:						
Investments:						
Investment securities	\$ 24,448	\$ 27,457	2.41%	2.48%	\$ 1,351,402	\$ 1,476,057
Interest bearing cash and money market investments	1,919	953	0.51%	0.25%	497,795	508,598
Total investments	26,367	28,410	1.90%	1.91%	1,849,197	1,984,655
Non-acquired loans						
Mortgage	29,615	29,967	5.27%	5.16%	748,755	776,152
Commercial	47,214	45,953	4.40%	4.66%	1,428,499	1,317,591
Consumer	19,778	14,970	10.68%	10.26%	246,641	195,098
Auto and leasing	50,985	45,669	9.62%	9.88%	705,956	618,280
Total non-acquired loans	147,592	136,559	6.28%	6.28%	3,129,851	2,907,121
Acquired loans:						
Acquired BBVAPR						
Mortgage	24,798	26,414	5.59%	5.56%	591,401	635,299
Commercial	20,985	40,996	8.94%	11.19%	312,571	489,767
Consumer	9,283	9,970	18.17%	16.03%	68,076	83,132
Auto	16,976	27,037	11.37%	8.91%	198,845	405,581
Total acquired BBVAPR loans	72,042	104,417	8.20%	8.65%	1,170,893	1,613,779
Acquired Eurobank	23,798	44,275	22.50%	25.19%	140,921	234,960
Total loans	243,432	285,251	7.30%	8.02%	4,441,665	4,755,860
Total interest earning assets	269,799	313,661	5.71%	6.22%	6,290,862	6,740,515
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
NOW Accounts	3,914	3,388	0.43%	0.39%	1,208,943	1,171,679
Savings and money market	4,057	4,988	0.49%	0.52%	1,111,012	1,282,753
Individual retirement accounts	1,448	1,935	0.72%	0.91%	268,315	284,657
Retail certificates of deposits	4,446	4,144	1.28%	1.35%	461,685	411,247
Institutional deposits	1,895	2,134	1.00%	1.06%	253,618	269,958
Total core deposits	15,760	16,589	0.64%	0.65%	3,303,573	3,420,294
Brokered deposits	5,555	3,462	1.17%	0.76%	631,643	607,575
	21,315	20,051	0.72%	0.67%	3,935,216	4,027,869
Non-interest bearing deposits	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	784,099	765,863
Deposits fair value premium amortization	(268)	(569)	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Core deposit intangible amortization	775	877	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Total deposits	21,822	20,359	0.62%	0.57%	4,719,315	4,793,732
Borrowings:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,629	22,163	2.86%	2.87%	682,326	1,031,316
Advances from FHLB and other borrowings	5,574	6,766	2.62%	2.66%	282,957	339,738
Subordinated capital notes	2,560	2,623	3.33%	3.44%	102,379	101,939
Total borrowings	22,763	31,552	2.84%	2.86%	1,067,662	1,472,993

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Total interest bearing liabilities	44,585	51,911	1.03%	1.11%	5,786,977	6,266,725
Net interest income / spread	\$ 225,214	\$ 261,750	4.68%	5.11%		
Interest rate margin			4.77%	5.19%		
Excess of average interest-earning assets						
over average interest-bearing liabilities					\$ 503,885	\$ 473,791
Average interest-earning assets to average					108.71%	107.56%
interest-bearing liabilities ratio						

B - CHANGES IN NET INTEREST INCOME DUE TO:

	Volume	Rate	Total
	(In thousands)		
Interest Income:			
Investments	\$ (1,939)	\$ (104)	\$ (2,043)
Loans	(29,455)	(12,364)	(41,819)
Total interest income	(31,394)	(12,468)	(43,862)
Interest Expense:			
Deposits	(316)	1,779	1,463
Repurchase agreements	(7,500)	(34)	(7,534)
Other borrowings	(1,198)	(57)	(1,255)
Total interest expense	(9,014)	1,688	(7,326)
Net Interest Income	\$ (22,380)	\$ (14,156)	\$ (36,536)

Interest		Average rate		Average balance	
September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015	September 2016	September 2015
(Dollars in thousands)					

C - TAX EQUIVALENT SPREAD (GAAP to Non-GAAP)

Interest-earning assets (GAAP)	\$ 269,799	\$ 313,661	5.71%	6.22%	\$ 6,290,861	\$ 6,740,516
Tax equivalent adjustment	3,499	5,734	0.07%	0.11%	-	-
Interest-earning assets - tax equivalent	273,298	319,395	5.78%	6.33%	6,290,861	6,740,516
Interest-bearing liabilities (GAAP)	44,585	51,911	1.03%	1.11%	5,786,977	6,266,725
Tax equivalent net interest income / spread	228,713	267,484	4.75%	5.22%	503,884	473,791
Tax equivalent interest rate margin			4.84%	5.31%		

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is a function of the difference between rates earned on the Company's interest-earning assets and rates paid on its interest-bearing liabilities (interest rate spread) and the relative amounts of its interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities (interest rate margin). The Company constantly monitors the composition and re-pricing of its assets and liabilities to maintain its net interest income at adequate levels.

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Table 1 above shows the 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 September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Net interest income of \$76.9 million decreased 14.4% compared with \$89.8 million reported in the third quarter of 2015, primarily reflecting a decrease of 15.1% in interest income from loans.

Interest rate spread decreased 34 basis points from 5.21% to 4.87%. This decrease is mainly due to the net effect of a 48 basis points decrease in the average yield of interest-earning assets from 6.31% to 5.83% and a 14 basis point decrease in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.10% to 0.96%.

Interest income decreased to \$90.6 million from \$107.2 million. Such decrease reflects decreases of \$12.5 million and \$4.2 million in the volume and interest rate, respectively, of interest-earning assets. Interest income from investments decreased 20.1% to \$8.0 million, reflecting decreases in volume and interest rate of \$1.5 million and \$492 thousand, respectively. Interest income from loans decreased 15.1% to \$82.6 million, reflecting a decrease in volume and interest rate of \$11.0 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans with normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loans decrease due to repayments and maturities.

Originated loans interest income increased 9.8% to \$50.6 million as average balances grew 6.8% and yields increased 18 basis points to 6.35%. Acquired BBVAPR loans interest income declined 35.5% to \$22.7 million as average balances declined 26.6% and yields decreased 113 basis points to 8.19%. Acquired Eurobank loans interest income fell 41.8% to \$9.3 million as average balances declined 29.4% and yields decreased 577 basis points to 26.85%.

The average balance of total interest-earning assets was \$6.169 billion, a decrease of 8.5% from the same period in 2015. The decrease in average balance of interest-earning assets was mainly attributable to a decrease of 5.5% in average loans, and a decrease of 15.1% in average investments. The decrease in average loans is mostly related to the bulk sale on September 28, 2015, of a portion of covered non-performing commercial loans amounting to \$197.1 million unpaid principal balance (\$100.0 million carrying amount), the strategic decrease of government exposures, and the repayment and maturities of acquired loans.

Interest expense decreased 21.6% to \$13.7 million, primarily because of a \$4.4 million decrease in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by an increase of \$680 thousand in interest rate. The decrease in interest-bearing liabilities is mostly due to the decrease in repurchase agreements and other borrowings volume of \$3.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. During the first quarter of 2016, the Company made a partial unwinding of a repurchase agreement amounting to \$268.0 million, which carried a cost of 4.78%. In addition, during the third quarter of 2016, \$227.0 million in short term FHLB advances were repaid at maturity. The cost of deposits increased 6 basis points to 0.62% for the third quarter of 2016, compared to 0.56% for the third quarter of 2015. The cost of borrowings increased 2 basis points to 2.74% from 2.72%.

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Table 1A above shows the 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. Net interest income of \$225.2 million decreased 14.0% compared with \$261.8 million reported during the same period in 2015, reflecting a decrease of 14.7% in interest income from loans.

Interest rate spread decreased 43 basis points from 5.11% to 4.68%. This decrease is mainly due to the net effect of a 51 basis point decrease in the average yield of interest-earning assets from 6.22% to 5.71% and an 8 basis point decrease in average costs of interest-bearing liabilities from 1.11% to 1.03%.

Interest income decreased to \$269.8 million from \$313.7 million in the same period in 2015. Such decrease reflects decreases of \$31.4 million and \$12.5 million in the volume and interest rate, respectively, of interest-earning assets. Interest income from loans decreased 14.7% to \$243.4 million, reflecting a decrease in volume and interest rate of \$29.5 million and \$12.4 million, respectively, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans with normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loans decrease due to repayments and maturities.

Originated loans interest income increased 8.1% to \$147.6 million as average balances grew 7.7% and yields remained at 6.28%. Acquired BBVAPR loans interest income declined 31.0% to \$72.0 million as average balances declined 27.4% and yields decreased 45 basis points to 8.20%. Acquired Eurobank loans interest income fell 46.2% to \$23.8 million as average balances declined 40.0% and yields decreased 269 basis points to 22.5%. Interest income from investments decreased 7.2% to \$26.4 million, reflecting a decrease in volume of \$1.9 million and \$104 thousand decrease in interest rate.

The average balance of total interest-earning assets was \$6.291 billion, a decrease of 6.7% from the same period in 2015. The decrease in average balance of interest-earning assets was mainly attributable to a decrease of 6.6% in average loans. The decrease in average loans is mostly related to the bulk sale on September 28, 2015, of a portion of covered non-performing commercial loans amounting to \$197.1 million unpaid principal balance (\$100.0 million carrying amount), the strategic decrease of government exposures, and the repayment and maturities of acquired loans.

Interest expense decreased 14.1% to \$44.6 million, primarily because of a \$9.0 million decrease in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by an increase of \$1.7 million in interest rate. The decrease in interest-bearing liabilities is mostly due to the decrease in repurchase agreements and other borrowings volume of \$7.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, which was partially offset by an increase in deposit interest rate of \$1.8

million. During the first quarter of 2016, the Company made a partial unwinding of a repurchase agreement amounting to \$268.0 million, which carried a cost of 4.78%. In addition, during the third quarter of 2016, \$227.0 million in short term FHLB advances were repaid at maturity. The cost of deposits slightly increased 5 basis point to 0.62%, compared to 0.57% for the same period in 2015. The cost of borrowings decreased 2 basis points to 2.84% from 2.86%.

TABLE 2 - NON-INTEREST INCOME SUMMARY

	Quarter Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Variance	2016	2015	Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Banking service revenue	\$ 10,330	\$ 10,826	-4.6%	\$ 30,667	\$ 31,243	-1.8%
Wealth management revenue	6,526	6,885	-5.2%	19,719	21,325	-7.5%
Mortgage banking activities	1,421	992	43.2%	3,300	4,717	-30.0%
Total banking and financial service revenue	18,277	18,703	-2.3%	53,686	57,285	-6.3%
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	-	(246)	100.0%	-	(246)	100.0%
FDIC shared-loss expense, net	(3,296)	(2,079)	-58.5%	(10,745)	(38,408)	72.0%
Reimbursement from FDIC shared-loss coverage in sale of loans	-	20,000	-100.0%	-	20,000	-100.0%
Net gain (loss) on:						
Sale of securities	-	-	0.0%	12,207	2,572	374.1%
Derivatives	17	(208)	108.2%	4	(223)	101.8%
Early extinguishment of debt	-	-	0.0%	(12,000)	-	-100.0%
Other non-interest income (loss)	5,217	(193)	2803.1%	5,721	(2,778)	305.1%
	1,938	17,274	-88.8%	(4,813)	(19,083)	74.4%
Total non-interest income, net	\$ 20,215	\$ 35,977	-43.8%	\$ 48,873	\$ 38,202	27.5%

Non-Interest Income, net

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, trading and other transactions.

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

As shown in Table 2 above, the Company recorded non-interest income, net, in the amount of \$20.2 million, compared to \$36.0 million for the same period in 2015, a decrease of \$15.8 million.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the FDIC pursuant to which the FDIC concurred with a sale of loss share assets covered under the non-single family loss share agreement. As a result to such agreement, the FDIC agreed to pay up to \$20.0 million in loss share coverage with respect to the aggregate loss resulting from the bulk sale of covered non-performing commercial loans, as reflected in table 2, and such receivable was registered as a reimbursement from the FDIC in light of the successful execution of the bulk sale in 2015. The net FDIC shared-loss expense increased to \$3.3 million as compared to \$2.1 million for the third quarter of 2015. The increase is related to 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).

Other non-interest income increased \$5.4 million, as the Company received \$5.0 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 from a loss in 2009 related to a private label collateralized mortgage obligation.

Banking service revenue, which consists primarily of fees generated by deposit accounts, electronic banking services, and customer services, decreased to \$10.3 million, as compared to \$10.8 million the same period in 2015. The decrease is mainly driven by lower prepayment loan fees, from the early cancellation of a credit facility to a public corporation in the third quarter of 2015, and lower automatic teller machine network service fees, partially offset by higher debit card interchange income.

Wealth management revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, decreased 5.2% to \$6.5 million, compared to \$6.9 million for the same period in 2015. Such decrease reflects a reduction in some securities brokerage activities and a reduction in fees from the IRA portfolio. Client trading volumes in our broker-dealer subsidiary continued to fall due to general investor uncertainty in the Puerto Rico market.

Income generated from mortgage banking activities increased 43.3% to \$1.4 million, compared to \$992 thousand for the same period in 2015. Mortgage banking activities increased because of a decrease in losses from repurchased loans and the recognition of mortgage service fees partially offset by a decrease in servicing income.

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The Company recorded non-interest income, net in the amount of \$48.9 million, compared to \$38.2 million for the same period in 2015, an increase of 27.9%, or \$10.7 million.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the FDIC pursuant to which the FDIC concurred with a sale of loss share assets covered under the non-single family loss share agreement. As a result to such agreement, the FDIC agreed to pay up to \$20.0 million in loss share coverage with respect to the aggregate loss resulting from the bulk sale of covered non-performing commercial loans, as reflected in table 2, and such receivable was registered as a reimbursement from the FDIC in light of the successful execution of the bulk sale. The net FDIC shared-loss expense decreased to \$10.7 million as compared to \$38.4 million for the same period in 2015, primarily from the expiration of the FDIC commercial and non-single family loans loss share coverage at June 30, 2015.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company capitalized on favorable market conditions to partially unwind a high-rate repurchase agreement amounting to \$268.0 million at a cost of \$12.0 million, included as a loss on early extinguishment of debt in the unaudited statements of operations. In addition, the Company sold \$277.2 million in mortgage backed securities and \$11.1 million in Puerto Rico government bonds. As a result, the Company recorded a net gain on sale of securities of \$12.2 million. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded a net gain on sale of securities of \$2.6 million.

Other non-interest income increased \$8.5 million, as the Company received \$5.0 million in the third quarter of 2016 from a loss in 2009 related to a private label collateralized mortgage obligation. In addition, during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 the Company recognized a \$1.9 million loss in the valuation of a mortgage servicing asset sold.

Wealth management revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, decreased 7.5% to \$19.7 million, compared to \$21.3 million for the same period in 2015. Such decrease reflects a reduction in some securities brokerage activities of \$1.1 million and a reduction in fees from the IRA portfolio of \$461 thousand.

Income generated from mortgage banking activities decreased 30.0% to \$3.3 million, compared to \$4.7 million for the same period in 2015. The decrease in mortgage banking activities was mostly due to a decrease in servicing income of \$1.5 million, as the Company sold part of its mortgage servicing asset during the second quarter of 2015. In addition, mortgage banking activities were affected by foregone gains on sales, which decreased \$1.7 million, as a result of the Company retaining securitized GNMA pools, offset by a decrease of \$1.7 million in losses from repurchased loans.

Banking service revenue, which consists primarily of fees generated by deposit accounts, electronic banking services, and customer services, slightly decreased 1.8% to \$30.7 million from \$31.2 million for the same period in 2015. Such decrease reflects a reduction in loan prepayment fees of \$776 thousand from the early cancellation of a credit facilities to a public corporation and a reduction in checking overdraft fees of \$278 thousand, partially offset by an increase of \$390 thousand in electronic banking fees.

**TABLE 3 - NON-INTEREST EXPENSES
SUMMARY**

	Quarter Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Variance %	2016	2015	Variance %
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 19,191	\$ 21,015	-8.7%	\$ 58,006	\$ 60,455	-4.1%
Professional and service fees	3,744	4,000	-6.4%	10,881	12,324	-11.7%
Occupancy and equipment	7,484	8,556	-12.5%	23,413	26,075	-10.2%
Insurance	1,242	2,263	-45.1%	7,547	6,467	16.7%
Electronic banking charges	5,077	5,496	-7.6%	15,613	16,714	-6.6%
Information technology expenses	1,862	1,364	36.5%	5,124	4,360	17.5%
Advertising, business promotion, and strategic initiatives	1,347	1,577	-14.6%	4,133	4,763	-13.2%
Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses	5,279	16,601	-68.2%	13,250	32,384	-59.1%
Loan servicing and clearing expenses	2,804	1,976	41.9%	6,811	6,923	-1.6%
Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes	2,385	2,649	-10.0%	7,386	6,831	8.1%
Communication	617	774	-20.3%	2,017	2,234	-9.7%
Printing, postage, stationery and supplies	602	624	-3.5%	1,927	1,842	4.6%
Director and investor relations	233	246	-5.3%	812	829	-2.1%
Other operating expenses	3,059	1,949	57.0%	6,688	7,658	-12.7%
Total non-interest expenses	\$ 54,926	\$ 69,090	-20.5%	\$ 163,608	\$ 189,859	-13.8%
Relevant ratios and data:						
Efficiency ratio	57.69%	63.66%		58.66%	59.51%	
Compensation and benefits to						
non-interest expense	34.94%	30.42%		35.45%	31.84%	
Compensation to average total assets owned	1.15%	1.15%		1.14%	1.10%	
Average number of employees	1,435	1,493		1,451	1,504	
Average compensation per employee	\$ 13.4	\$ 14.1		\$ 40.0	\$ 40.2	
Average loan balance per average employee	\$ 3,065	\$ 3,117		\$ 3,061	\$ 3,162	

Non-Interest Expenses

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Non-interest expense for the third quarter of 2016 was \$54.9 million, representing a decrease of 20.5% compared to \$69.1 million in the same quarter of the previous year.

Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses decreased 68.2% to \$5.3 million, as compared to \$16.6 million in the same period for the previous year, primarily as a result of the bulk sale of non-performing assets in the third quarter of 2015. The third quarter of 2015 included a \$3.2 million increase in other real estate owned and other mortgage properties markdowns, as part of 2015 de-risking efforts. In addition, the third quarter of 2015 included a loss of \$2.3 million on the sale of repossessed assets, contrasting with 2016 which included a gain of \$450 thousand, mainly due to efficiencies in the selling process.

Compensation and employee benefits decreased 8.7%, or \$1.8 million, to \$19.2 million, mostly due to the decrease in average employees. In addition, during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the Company offered a voluntary early retirement program for qualified employees and accumulated an additional compensation expense of \$917 thousand related to this program.

Occupancy and equipment decreased 12.5%, or \$1.1 million, to \$7.5 million, reflecting a reduction of \$1.0 million in depreciation expense for leasehold improvements, rent expense, security equipment rent and maintenance, and building maintenance, as a result of the closing of seven branches during 2015.

Insurance expense decreased 45.1%, or \$1.0 million, to \$1.2 million, as a result of a change in the method for calculating the insurance premium for the FDIC Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). The change became effective during the third quarter of 2016.

Other operating expenses increased 57.0%, or \$1.1 million, to \$3.1 million, which reflects an increase in reserves for regulatory matters.

The efficiency ratio improved to 57.69% from 63.66% for the same period in 2015. 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, 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 income that are excluded from the efficiency ratio computation for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$1.9 million and \$17.3 million, respectively.

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Non-interest expense for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 was \$163.6 million, representing a decrease of 13.8% compared to \$189.9 million in the same period of the previous year.

Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses decreased 59.1% to \$13.3 million, as compared to \$32.4 million in the same period for the previous year, primarily as a result of the bulk sale of non-performing assets in the third quarter of 2015. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 included a \$12.7 million increase in other real estate owned and other mortgage properties markdowns, as part of 2015 de-risking efforts. Also, the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 included a loss of \$5.0 million on the sale of repossessed assets, contrasting with 2016 which included a gain of \$2.0 million, mainly due to efficiencies in the selling process.

Occupancy and equipment decreased 10.2% to \$23.4 million reflecting a reduction of \$2.9 million in depreciation of leasehold improvements, rent expense, security equipment rent and maintenance, and building maintenance, as a consequence of the closing of seven branches during 2015.

Compensation and employee benefits decreased 4.1%, or \$2.4 million, to \$58.0 million, mostly due to the decrease in average employees. In addition, during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company offered a voluntary early retirement program for qualified employees and accumulated an additional compensation expense of \$917 thousand related to this program.

Professional and service fees decreased 11.7%, or \$1.4 million, to \$10.9 million, mostly due to lower legal expenses from strategic initiatives to reduce costs, lower collection services due to in-house collection efforts, and lower consulting fees due to non-recurring expenses in 2015.

Electronic banking charges decreased 6.6%, or \$1.1 million to \$15.6 million mostly due the a reduction of \$1.6 million in debit card merchant and billing fees, partially offset by \$427 thousand in debit and credit card processing service fees.

The decreases in the foregoing non-interest expenses were partially offset by increases in insurance expense and information technology.

Insurance expense increased 16.7% to \$7.5 million, as compared to \$6.5 million in the same period of 2015, mainly due to an increase in the SAIF premium during the fourth quarter of 2015. This increase was partially offset by a change in the method for calculating the insurance premium for the SAIF, which became effective during the third quarter of 2016.

Information technology expenses increased 17.5% to \$5.1 million, as compared to \$4.4 million in the same period of 2015, mainly due to an increase in the data processing expenses.

The efficiency ratio improved to 58.66% from 59.51% for the same period in 2015. 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, 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 income that are excluded from efficiency ratio computation for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$4.8 million and \$19.1 million, respectively.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Provision for loan and lease losses decreased 54.5%, or \$28.1 million, to \$23.5 million. 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 was adequate to maintain the allowance for loan and lease losses at an appropriate level to provide for probable losses based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks.

Provision for originated and other loan and lease losses increased 40.6%, or \$4.2 million, to \$14.7 million from \$10.5 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Commercial provision increased \$4.3 million to \$5.8 million, compared to \$1.5 million for the same period in 2015. This increase included \$2.9 million towards the PREPA credit, which was held for sale, and another \$2.9 million for a single commercial loan. Mortgage provision increased to \$1.6 million, compared to \$4 thousand for the same period in 2015. Consumer provision increased \$934 thousand to \$3.6 million, from \$2.6 million for the same period in 2015. Increases were partially offset by a decrease in the auto and leasing provision of \$3.1 million to \$3.8 million, from \$6.9 million.

Total charge-offs on originated and other loans increased 438.8% to \$69.3 million, as compared to \$12.9 million for the same period in 2015. Commercial charge-offs increased \$55.9 million to \$56.7 million, from \$828 thousand as a result of a \$56.2 million charge-off in connection with the sale of the PREPA credit. Consumer charge-offs increased \$702 thousand to \$3.2 million. Mortgage charge-offs increased to \$1.7 million, from \$1.1 million. Auto and leasing charge-offs decreased \$706 thousand to \$7.8 million. Total recoveries on originated and other loans increased from \$3.8 million to \$4.0 million. Net charge-off rate increased 704 basis points to 8.27% due to the aforementioned sale of PREPA credit.

Provision for acquired loan and lease losses decreased 78.7%, or \$32.4 million, to \$8.8 million from \$41.1 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired BBVAPR loan and lease losses increased \$312 thousand to \$7.9 million from \$7.6 million, when compared to the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired Eurobank loan and lease losses decreased \$32.7 million from \$33.5 million to \$819 thousand. Such decrease reflects an additional provision of \$32.9 million during the third quarter of 2015 recorded as a result of the sale of non-performing commercial acquired Eurobank loans amounting to \$197.1 million, unpaid principal balance (\$100.0 million carrying amount).

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Provision for loan and lease losses decreased 52.7%, or \$57.6 million, to \$51.7 million. 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 was adequate to maintain the allowance for loan and lease losses at an appropriate level to provide for probable losses based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks.

Provision for originated and other loan and lease losses decreased 36.6%, or \$19.9 million, to \$34.4 million from \$54.3 million when compared with the same period in 2015. The provision was high in the 2015 period because in the first quarter of 2015, the Company changed to non-accrual status the PREPA line of credit and recorded a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses related thereto. This decrease was partially offset by a \$2.9 million provision related to the sale of the PREPA credit and another \$2.9 million provision for a single commercial loan recorded during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

Total charge-offs on originated and other loans increased 159.6% to \$95.8 million, as compared to \$36.9 million for the same period in 2015. Commercial charge-offs increased \$56.2 million to \$58.5 million as a result of a \$56.2 million charge-off in connection with the sale of the PREPA credit. Consumer charge-offs increased \$1.9 million to \$8.3 million. Mortgage charge-offs increased \$864 thousand to \$4.7 million. Auto and leasing charge-offs decreased \$42 thousand to \$24.3 million. Total recoveries on originated and other loans decreased from \$11.5 million to \$10.9 million. Net charge-off rate increased 367 basis points to 5.42% due to the aforementioned sale of PREPA credit.

Provision for acquired loan and lease losses decreased 68.6%, or \$37.7 million, to \$17.3 million from \$55.0 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired BBVAPR loan and lease losses decreased \$2.2 million to \$14.6 million from \$16.8 million, which included a provision of \$5.2 million related to the sale of certain non-performing commercial loans during the third quarter of 2015. This decrease was partially offset by a \$4.4 million provision during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 in connection with a loan to the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA). Provisions for acquired Eurobank loan and lease losses decreased \$35.5 million from \$38.2 million to \$2.7 million. The provision was higher in the 2015 period because of a provision of \$32.9 million related to the sale of certain non-performing commercial loans during the third quarter of 2015.

Income Taxes

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Income tax expense was \$3.6 million, compared to \$562 thousand for the same period in 2015. Income tax expense reflects the net income before income taxes of \$18.7 million for the third quarter of 2016, compared to a net income before taxes of \$5.1 million for the year-ago quarter.

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Income tax expense was \$15.1 million, compared to \$2.3 million for the same period in 2015. Income tax expense reflects the net income before income taxes of \$58.8 million for the nine-month period of 2016, compared to a net income before income taxes of \$782 thousand for the year-ago period.

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. Following are the results of operations and the selected financial information by operating segment for the quarters and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

	Wealth			Total		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Major Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 82,564	\$ 15	\$ 8,005	\$ 90,584	\$ -	\$ 90,584
Interest expense	(6,733)	-	(6,924)	(13,657)	-	(13,657)
Net interest income	75,831	15	1,081	76,927	-	76,927
Provision for loan and lease losses	(23,469)	-	-	(23,469)	-	(23,469)
Non-interest income	8,918	6,379	4,918	20,215	-	20,215
Non-interest expenses	(50,095)	(3,757)	(1,074)	(54,926)	-	(54,926)
Intersegment revenue	375	-	86	461	(461)	-
Intersegment expenses	(86)	(272)	(103)	(461)	461	-
Income before income taxes	\$ 11,474	\$ 2,365	\$ 4,908	\$ 18,747	\$ -	\$ 18,747
Total assets	\$ 5,715,958	\$ 19,433	\$ 1,801,752	\$ 7,537,143	\$ (945,030)	\$ 6,592,113

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

	Wealth			Total		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Major Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 97,264	\$ 25	\$ 9,958	\$ 107,247	\$ -	\$ 107,247
Interest expense	(7,036)	-	(10,388)	(17,424)	-	(17,424)
Net interest income	90,228	25	(430)	89,823	-	89,823
Provision for loan and lease losses	(51,579)	-	-	(51,579)	-	(51,579)
Non-interest income (loss)	30,098	6,513	(634)	35,977	-	35,977
Non-interest expenses	(63,106)	(5,063)	(921)	(69,090)	-	(69,090)
Intersegment revenue	351	-	69	420	(420)	-
Intersegment expenses	(69)	(252)	(99)	(420)	420	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 5,923	\$ 1,223	\$ (2,015)	\$ 5,131	\$ -	\$ 5,131
Total assets	\$ 5,990,125	\$ 20,594	\$ 2,117,569	\$ 8,128,288	\$ (924,466)	\$ 7,203,822

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016

	Wealth			Total		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Major Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 243,389	\$ 49	\$ 26,360	\$ 269,798	\$ -	\$ 269,798
Interest expense	(20,840)	-	(23,744)	(44,584)	-	(44,584)
Net interest income	222,549	49	2,616	225,214	-	225,214
Provision for loan and lease losses	(51,703)	-	-	(51,703)	-	(51,703)
Non-interest income	24,927	19,309	4,637	48,873	-	48,873
Non-interest expenses	(147,881)	(11,610)	(4,117)	(163,608)	-	(163,608)
Intersegment revenue	1,162	-	235	1,397	(1,397)	-
Intersegment expenses	(235)	(849)	(313)	(1,397)	1,397	-
Income before income taxes	\$ 48,819	\$ 6,899	\$ 3,058	\$ 58,776	\$ -	\$ 58,776

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2015

	Wealth			Total		Consolidated
	Banking	Management	Treasury	Major Segments	Eliminations	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 285,251	\$ 71	\$ 28,339	\$ 313,661	\$ -	\$ 313,661
Interest expense	(21,600)	-	(30,311)	(51,911)	-	(51,911)
Net interest income	263,651	71	(1,972)	261,750	-	261,750
Provision for loan and lease losses	(109,311)	-	-	(109,311)	-	(109,311)
Non-interest income	16,136	20,416	1,650	38,202	-	38,202
Non-interest expenses	(169,264)	(16,586)	(4,009)	(189,859)	-	(189,859)
Intersegment revenue	1,058	-	228	1,286	(1,286)	-
Intersegment expenses	(228)	(770)	(288)	(1,286)	1,286	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2,042	\$ 3,131	\$ (4,391)	\$ 782	\$ -	\$ 782

Comparison of quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Banking

Net interest income of the Company's Banking segment decreased \$14.4 million for 2016, or 16.0%, reflecting a decrease in interest income from loans of \$14.7 million, or 15.1%, to \$82.6 million. Such decrease is comprised of \$11.0 million and \$3.7 million in volume and interest rate, respectively, of loans, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans with normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loans decrease due to repayments and maturities.

Originated loans interest income increased 9.8% to \$50.6 million as average balances grew 6.8% and yields increased 18 basis points to 6.35%. Acquired BBVAPR loans interest income declined 35.5% to \$22.7 million as average balances declined 26.6% and yields decreased 113 basis points to 8.19%. Acquired Eurobank loans interest income fell 41.8% to \$9.3 million as average balances declined 29.4% and yields decreased 577 basis points to 26.85%.

Provision for loan and lease losses decreased 54.4% to \$23.5 million.

Provision for originated and other loan and lease losses increased 40.6%, or \$4.2 million, to \$14.7 million from \$10.5 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Commercial loan provision increased \$4.3 million to \$5.8 million, compared to \$1.5 million provision for the same quarter in 2015. This increase included \$2.9 million related to the sale of the PREPA credit and another \$2.9 million for a single commercial loan. Mortgage loan provision increased to \$1.6 million, compared to \$4 thousand for the same quarter in 2015. Consumer loan provision increases \$934 thousand to \$3.6 million, from \$2.6 million for the same quarter in 2015. Increases were partially offset by a decrease in auto and leasing portfolio provision of \$3.1 million to \$3.8 million, from \$6.9 million for the same quarter of 2015.

Provision for acquired loan and lease losses decreased 78.7%, or \$32.4 million, to \$8.8 million from \$41.1 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired BBVAPR loan and lease losses increased \$312 thousand to \$7.9 million from \$7.6 million, when compared to the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired Eurobank loan and lease losses decreased \$32.7 million from \$33.5 million to \$819 thousand. Such decrease reflects an additional provision of \$32.9 million during the third quarter of 2015 recorded as a result of the sale of non-performing commercial acquired Eurobank loans amounting to \$197.1 million, unpaid principal balance (\$100.0 million, carrying amount).

Non-interest income, net, is affected by the level of mortgage banking activities and fees generated from loans and deposit accounts. It is also affected by the FDIC shared-loss expense, which varies depending on the on-going

evaluation of expected cash flows of the loan portfolio acquired in the FDIC-assisted acquisition. Non-interest income decreased \$21.2 million to \$8.9 million from \$30.1 million during the same quarter in 2015. During the third quarter of 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the FDIC pursuant to which the FDIC concurred with a sale of loss share assets covered under the non-single family loss share agreement. As a result to such agreement, the FDIC agreed to pay up to \$20.0 million in loss share coverage with respect to the aggregate loss resulting from the bulk sale of covered non-performing commercial loans, and such receivable was registered as a reimbursement from the FDIC in light of the successful execution of the bulk sale. The net FDIC shared-loss expense increased to \$3.3 million as compared to \$2.1 million for the third quarter of 2015. The increase is related to 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.

Non-interest expense of \$50.1 million decreased 20.6% when compared to the third quarter of 2015. Foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses decreased \$11.3 million to \$5.3 million, as compared to \$16.6 million in the same period for the previous year, primarily as a result of the bulk sale of non-performing assets in the third quarter of 2015. The third quarter of 2015 included a \$3.2 million increase in other real estate owned and other mortgage properties markdowns, as part of 2015 de-risking efforts. In addition, the third quarter of 2015 included a loss of \$2.3 million on the sale of repossessed assets, contrasting with 2016 which included a gain of \$450 thousand, mainly due to efficiencies in the selling process. Insurance expense decreased \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million, as a result of a change in the method for calculating the insurance premium for the SAIF, which became effective during the third quarter of 2016.

Wealth Management

Wealth management net revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, increased \$1.1 million to \$2.4 million, compared to \$1.2 million for the same quarter in 2015, mainly due to a decrease of \$1.3 million in non-interest expenses, mainly in compensation expense.

Treasury

Treasury net revenue, which consists of the Company's asset/liability management activities, such as purchase and sale of investment securities, interest rate risk management, derivatives, and borrowings, increased to a gain of \$4.9 million, compared to a loss of \$2.0 million in the third quarter of 2015. This increase is mostly due to an increase in non-interest income from a loss of \$634 thousand to a gain of \$4.9 million, as the Company received \$5.0 million from a loss in 2009 from a private label collateralized mortgage obligation.

Net interest income increased \$1.5 million to \$1.2 million. Interest income from investments reflects decreases in volume and interest rate of \$1.5 million and \$492 thousand, respectively. Interests expense declined \$3.5 million to \$6.9 million. Decreases in both, interest income and expenses were affected by a partial unwinding of a high-rate repurchase agreement amounting to \$268.0 million, which carried a cost of 4.78%, and the sale of \$272.1 million of mortgage backed securities and \$11.1 million of Puerto Rico government bonds during the first quarter of 2016. Also, during the third quarter of 2016, \$227.0 million in short term FHLB advances were repaid at maturity.

Comparison of nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Banking

Net interest income of the Company's Banking segment decreased \$41.1 million for 2016, or 15.6%, reflecting a decrease in interest income from loans of \$41.8 million, or 14.7%, to \$243.4 million. Such decrease reflects decreases of \$29.5 million and a \$12.4 million in volume and interest rate, respectively, of loans, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances and yields. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans with normal yields grow at a slower pace than higher-yielding acquired loans fall due to repayments and maturities.

Originated loans interest income increased 8.1% to \$147.6 million as average balances grew 7.7% and yields remained at 6.28%. Acquired BBVAPR loans interest income declined 31.0% to \$72.0 million as average balances declined 27.4% and yields decreased 45 basis points to 8.20%. Acquired Eurobank loans interest income fell 46.2% to \$23.8 million as average balances declined 40.0% and yields decreased 269 basis points to 22.5%. Interest income from investments decreased 7.2% to \$26.4 million, reflecting a decrease in volume of \$1.9 million and a decrease in interest rate of \$104 thousand.

Provision for loan and lease losses decreased 52.7%, or \$57.6 million, to \$51.7 million.

Provision for originated and other loan and lease losses decreased 36.6%, or \$19.9 million, to \$34.4 million from \$54.3 million when compared with the same period in 2015. The provision was high in the 2015 period because in the first quarter of 2015, the Company changed to non-accrual status the PREPA line of credit and recorded a \$24.0 million provision for loan and lease losses related thereto. This decrease was partially offset by a \$2.9 million provision related to the sale of the PREPA credit and another \$2.9 million provision for a single commercial loan recorded during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

Provision for acquired loan and lease losses decreased 68.6%, or \$37.7 million, to \$17.3 million from \$55.0 million when compared with the same period in 2015. Provision for acquired BBVAPR loan and lease losses decreased \$2.2 million to \$14.6 million from \$16.8 million, when compared to the same period in 2015. An additional provision of \$5.2 million was placed as a result of the sale of certain non-performing commercial loans during the third quarter of 2015. This decrease was partially offset by a \$4.4 million provision during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 for a loan to the PRHFA. Provision for acquired Eurobank loan and lease losses decreased \$35.5 million from \$38.2 million to \$2.7 million. Such decrease reflects an additional provision of \$32.9 million placed as a result of the sale of a certain non-performing commercial acquired Eurobank loans during the third quarter of 2015.

Non-interest income, net, is affected by the level of mortgage banking activities and 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.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the FDIC pursuant to which the FDIC concurred with a sale of loss share assets covered under the non-single family loss share agreement. As a result of such agreement, the FDIC agreed to pay up to \$20.0 million in loss share coverage with respect to the aggregate loss resulting from the bulk sale of covered non-performing commercial loans and such receivable was registered as a reimbursement from the FDIC in light of the successful execution of the bulk sale. The net FDIC shared-loss expense decreased to \$10.7 million as compared to \$38.4 million for the same period in 2015, primarily from the expiration of the FDIC commercial and non-single family loans loss share coverage at June 30, 2015.

Non-interest expense of \$147.9 million decreased 12.6%, or \$21.4 million, when compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a decrease in foreclosure, repossession and other real estate expenses of \$19.1 million to \$13.3 million, as compared to \$32.4 million in the same period for the previous year, primarily as a result of the bulk sale of non-performing assets in the third quarter of 2015. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 included a \$12.7 million increase in other real estate owned and other mortgage properties markdowns, as part of 2015 de-risking efforts. Also, the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 included a loss of \$5.0 million on the sale of repossessed assets, contrasting with 2016 which included a gain of \$2.0 million, mainly due to efficiencies in the selling process.

Wealth Management

Wealth management revenue, which consists of commissions and fees from fiduciary activities, and securities brokerage and insurance activities, decreased 5.4% to \$19.3 million, compared to \$20.4 million for the same period in 2015. Such decrease reflects a reduction in some securities brokerage activities and a reduction in fees from the IRA portfolio.

Non-interest expenses decreased by 30.0% to \$11.6 million, mainly due to a payment of \$2.1 million required by the broker-dealer's regulator during the second quarter of 2015 and a reduction in compensation expense.

Treasury

Treasury net revenue, which consists of the Company's asset/liability management activities, such as purchase and sale of investment securities, interest rate risk management, derivatives, and borrowings, increased to a gain of \$3.1 million, compared to a loss of \$4.4 million in the same period in 2015. This increase is mostly due to an increase in non-interest income from a loss of \$4.0 million to a gain of \$4.6 million, as the Company received \$5.0 million from a loss in 2009 related to a private label collateralized mortgage obligation.

Net interest income increased \$4.6 million to \$2.6 million. Interest income from investments reflects decreases in volume and interest rate of 2.0 million and \$104 thousand, respectively. Interests expense decline \$6.6 million to \$23.7 million. Decreases in both, interest income and expenses were affected by a partial unwinding of a high-rate

repurchase agreement amounting to \$268.0 million, which carried a cost of 4.78%, and the sale of \$272.1 million of mortgage backed securities and \$11.1 million of Puerto Rico government bonds during the first quarter of 2016. Also, during the third quarter of 2016, \$227.0 million of short term FHLB advances were repaid at maturity.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Assets Owned

At September 30, 2016, the Company's total assets amounted to \$6.592 billion representing a decrease of 7.1% when compared to \$7.099 billion at December 31, 2015. This reduction is mainly due to a decrease in the investment portfolio. The investment portfolio decreased \$318.2 million from \$1.616 billion at December 31, 2015 to \$1.298 billion, mainly from the sale of \$277.2 million in mortgage backed securities and \$11.1 million in Puerto Rico government bonds during the first half of 2016. As a result, at September 30, 2016, loans represented 77% of total interest-earning assets while investments represented 23%, compared to 73% and 27%, respectively, at December 31, 2015.

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 September 30, 2016, the Company's loan portfolio decreased by 3.1% to \$4.299 billion compared to \$4.434 billion at December 31, 2015, primarily due to lower acquired loan balances. Our loan portfolio is transitioning as originated loans grow at a slower pace than acquired loans decrease, due to repayments and maturities. At September 30, 2016, the originated loan portfolio decreased \$48.9 million, mainly from the net transfer of PREPA to held-for-sale during the third quarter of 2016. The acquired BBVAPR loan portfolio decreased \$212.7 million, or 16.7%, and the acquired Eurobank loan portfolio decreased \$10.3 million, or 7.0%, from December 31, 2015.

Financial Assets Managed

The Company's financial assets 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 individual retirement accounts ("IRA"s) 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 September 30, 2016, total assets managed by the Company's trust division and OPC amounted to \$2.867 billion, compared to \$2.691 billion at December 31, 2015. 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 September 30, 2016, total assets gathered by Oriental Financial Services from its customer investment accounts increased to \$2.419 billion, compared to \$2.375 billion at December 31, 2015. Changes in trust and broker-dealer related assets primarily reflect changes in portfolio balances and differences in market values.

Goodwill

Goodwill recorded in connection with the BBVAPR Acquisition and the FDIC-assisted Eurobank acquisition is not amortized to expense, but is tested at least annually for impairment. A quantitative annual impairment test is not required if, based on a qualitative analysis, the Company determines that the existence of events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that goodwill is not impaired. The Company completes its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 31 of each year. The Company tests for impairment by first allocating its goodwill and other assets and liabilities, as necessary, to defined reporting units. A fair value is then determined for each reporting unit. If the fair values of the reporting units exceed their book values, no write-down of the recorded goodwill is necessary. If the fair values are less than the book values, an additional valuation procedure is necessary to assess the proper carrying value of the goodwill.

Reporting unit valuation is inherently subjective, with a number of factors based on assumptions and management judgments or estimates. Actual values may differ significantly from such estimates. Among these are future growth rates for the reporting units, selection of comparable market transactions, discount rates and earnings capitalization rates. Changes in assumptions and results due to economic conditions, industry factors, and reporting unit performance and cash flow projections could result in different assessments of the fair values of reporting units and could result in impairment charges. If an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, an interim impairment test is required.

Relevant events and circumstances for evaluating whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount may include macroeconomic conditions (such as a further deterioration of the Puerto Rico economy or the liquidity for Puerto Rico securities or loans secured by assets in Puerto Rico), adverse changes in legal factors or in the business climate, adverse actions by a regulator, unanticipated competition, the loss of key employees, or similar events. The Company's loan portfolio, which is the largest component of its interest-earning assets, is concentrated in Puerto Rico and is directly affected by adverse local economic and fiscal conditions. Such conditions have generally affected the market demand for non-conforming loans secured by assets in Puerto Rico and, therefore, affect the valuation of the Company's assets.

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had \$86.1 million of goodwill allocated as follows: \$84.1 million to the Banking unit and \$2.0 million to the Wealth Management unit. During the last quarter of 2015, based on its annual goodwill impairment test, the Company determined that the Banking unit failed step one of the two-step impairment test and that the Wealth Management unit passed such step. As a result of step one, the Banking unit's adjusted net book value exceeded its fair value by approximately \$263.1 million, or 29.6%. Accordingly, the Company proceeded to perform step two of the analysis. Based on the results of step two, the Company determined that the carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the Banking unit was not impaired as of the valuation date. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company performed an assessment of events or circumstances that could trigger reductions in the book value of the goodwill. Based on this assessment, no events were identified that triggered changes in the book value of goodwill at September 30, 2016.

TABLE 4 - ASSETS SUMMARY AND COMPOSITION

	September 30 2016	December 31, 2015	Variance %
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Investments:			
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	\$ 1,006,490	\$ 1,354,802	-25.7%
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	4,165	5,093	-18.2%
US Treasury securities	25,007	25,032	-0.1%
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	111,836	135,073	-17.2%
GNMA certificates	130,985	58,495	123.9%
Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities	4,073	13,731	-70.3%
FHLB stock	12,712	20,783	-38.8%
Other debt securities	2,017	2,572	-21.6%
Other investments	383	291	31.6%
Total investments	1,297,668	1,615,872	-19.7%
Loans	4,298,965	4,434,213	-3.1%
Total securities and loans	5,596,633	6,050,085	-7.5%
Other assets:			
Cash and due from banks (including restricted cash)	506,835	535,359	-5.3%
Money market investments	5,460	4,699	16.2%
FDIC indemnification asset	16,670	22,599	-26.2%
Foreclosed real estate	45,740	58,176	-21.4%
Accrued interest receivable	17,966	20,637	-12.9%
Deferred tax asset, net	131,061	145,901	-10.2%
Premises and equipment, net	71,105	74,590	-4.7%
Servicing assets	8,393	7,455	12.6%
Derivative assets	1,503	3,025	-50.3%
Goodwill	86,069	86,069	0.0%
Other assets and customers' liability on acceptances	104,678	90,554	15.6%
Total other assets	995,480	1,049,064	-5.1%
Total assets	\$ 6,592,113	\$ 7,099,149	-7.1%
Investments portfolio composition:			
FNMA and FHLMC certificates	77.6%	83.9%	
Obligations of US government-sponsored agencies	0.3%	0.3%	
US Treasury securities	1.9%	1.5%	
CMOs issued by US government-sponsored agencies	8.6%	8.4%	
GNMA certificates	10.1%	3.6%	
Puerto Rico government and public instrumentalities	0.3%	0.8%	
FHLB stock	1.0%	1.3%	
Other debt securities and other investments	0.2%	0.2%	
	100.0%	100.0%	

TABLE 5 — LOANS RECEIVABLE COMPOSITION

	September 30, 2016
	(In thousands)
Originated and other loans and leases held for investment: (c)	
Mortgage	\$#N/A
Commercial	5,755
Consumer	34,215
Auto and leasing	730,589
	#N/A
Allowance for loan and lease losses on originated and other loans and leases	#N/A
	#N/A
Deferred loan costs, net	5,421
Total originated and other loans held for investment, net	#N/A
Acquired loans:	
Acquired BBVAPR loans:	
Accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)	
Commercial	5,755
Consumer	34,215
Auto	64,393
	104,363
Allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (b)	(4,213)
	100,150
Accounted for under ASC 310-30 (Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, including those by analogy) (a)	
Mortgage	579,769
Commercial	230,163
Construction	71,436
Consumer	5,768
Auto	100,475
	987,611
Allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30	(29,819)
	957,792
Total acquired BBVAPR loans, net	1,057,942
Acquired Eurobank loans: (a)	
Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	75,043
Commercial and construction	82,753
Consumer	1,488
	159,284
Allowance for loan and lease losses on Eurobank loans (b)	(22,812)
Total acquired Eurobank loans, net	136,472
Total acquired loans, net	1,194,414
Total held for investment, net	#N/A
Mortgage loans held for sale	26,362
Other loans held for sale	123,137

Total loans, net

\$#N/A

\$

(a) Current period amounts have been re-measured using the revised derecognition policy for purchased credit impaired loans.

(b) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was derecognized due derecognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

(c) During the third quarter of 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its outstanding participation in the PREPA September 30, 2016 this line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value of \$123.1 million.

The Company's loan portfolio is composed of two segments, loans initially accounted for under the amortized cost method (referred as "originated and other" loans) and loans acquired (referred as "acquired" loans). Acquired loans are further segregated between acquired BBVAPR loans and acquired Eurobank loans. Acquired Eurobank loans were purchased subject to loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC. The FDIC loss-sharing coverage, related to acquired Eurobank commercial loans expired on June 30, 2015. The coverage for the single-family residential loans will expire on June 30, 2020. At September 30, 2016, the remaining covered loans amounting to \$62.8 million, net carrying amount, are included as part of acquired Eurobank loans under the name "loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties." At December 31, 2015, covered loans amounted to \$69.7 million, net carrying amount, and also included under the name "loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties." Covered loans are no longer a material amount. Therefore, the Company changed its loan disclosures during 2015.

As shown in Table 5 above, total loans, net, amounted to \$4.299 billion at September 30, 2016 and \$4.434 billion at December 31, 2015. The Company's originated and other loans held-for-investment portfolio composition and trends were as follows:

- Mortgage loan portfolio amounted to \$735.4 million (24.4% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$757.8 million (24.4% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2015. Mortgage loan production totaled \$51.0 million and \$157.0 million for the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, which represents a decrease of 21.8% and 18.2%, from \$65.2 million and \$191.8 million, respectively. Mortgage loans included delinquent loans in the GNMA buy-back option program amounting to \$9.6 million and \$7.9 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 \$1.267 billion (42.1% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$1.442 billion (46.3% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2015. Commercial loan production decreased 24.8% and 28.1% to \$62.6 million and \$208.2 million for the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, from \$83.2 million and \$289.4 million for the same periods in 2015.
- Consumer loan portfolio amounted to \$278.7 million (9.3% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$243.0 million (7.8% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2015. Consumer loan production increased 18.7% and increased 14.3% to \$43.6 million and \$117.5 million for the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, respectively, from \$36.8 million and \$102.8 million for the same periods in 2015.
- Auto and leasing portfolio amounted to \$730.6 million (24.2% of the gross originated loan portfolio) compared to \$669.2 million (21.5% of the gross originated loan portfolio) at December 31, 2015. Auto and leasing production increased by 5.7% and 7.2% to \$69.5 million and \$207.2 million for the quarter and nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to \$65.7 million and \$193.2 million for the same periods in 2015.

TABLE 6 — HIGHER RISK RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS

September 30, 2016									
Higher-Risk Residential Mortgage Loans*									
	Junior Lien Mortgages			Interest Only Loans			High Loan-to-Value Ratio Mortgages		
	Carrying Value	Allowance	Coverage	Carrying Value	Allowance	Coverage	LTV 90% and over Carrying Value	Allowance	Coverage
(In thousands)									
<u>Delinquency:</u>									
0 - 89 days	\$ 10,903	\$ 252	2.31%	\$ 10,829	\$ 690	6.37%	\$ 90,613	\$ 1,571	1.73%
90 - 119 days	14	1	7.14%	281	28	9.96%	1,747	84	4.81%
120 - 179 days	38	4	0.00%	931	90	9.67%	908	49	5.40%
180 - 364 days	134	5	3.73%	895	87	9.72%	3,487	182	5.22%
365+ days	442	99	22.40%	2,024	567	28.01%	9,037	829	9.17%
Total	\$ 11,531	\$ 361	3.13%	\$ 14,960	\$ 1,462	9.77%	\$ 105,792	\$ 2,715	2.57%
Percentage of total loans excluding									
acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-30		0.37%			0.48%			3.39%	
<u>Refinanced or Modified Loans:</u>									
Amount	\$ 2,079	\$ 203	9.76%	\$ 553	\$ 52	9.40%	\$ 19,144	\$ 1,337	6.98%
Percentage of Higher-Risk Loan		18.03%			3.70%			18.10%	
Category									
<u>Loan-to-Value Ratio:</u>									
Under 70%	\$ 7,271	\$ 194	2.67%	\$ 801	\$ 51	6.37%	\$ -	\$ -	-
70% - 79%	2,156	125	5.80%	2,395	174	7.27%	-	-	-
80% - 89%	206	21	10.19%	4,830	506	10.48%	-	-	-
90% and over	1,898	21	1.11%	6,934	731	10.54%	105,792	2,715	2.57%
	\$ 11,531	\$ 361	3.13%	\$ 14,960	\$ 1,462	9.77%	\$ 105,792	\$ 2,715	2.57%

* Loans may be included in more than one higher-risk loan category and excludes acquired residential mortgage loans.

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

Loans and Securities:	Carrying Value	September 30, 2016			Comments
		Maturity			
		Less than 1 Year (In thousands)	1 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Central government	\$ 10,934	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,934	Repayment sources include abandoned and unclaimed funds escheated to the Commonwealth
Public corporations	239	239	-	-	-
Municipalities	191,189	307	69,188	121,694	Repayment from property taxes
Investment securities	4,073	-	4,073	-	Remaining position is PRHTA security issued for P3 Project Teodoro Moscoso Bridge operated by private companies that have the payment obligation
Total	\$ 206,435	\$ 546	\$ 73,261	\$ 132,628	

Some highlights follow regarding the data included above:

- Loans to municipalities are backed by their unlimited taxing power for real and personal property taxes.
- Deposits from municipalities, central government and other government entities totaled \$165.0 million at September 30, 2016.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities to central government and public corporations decreased by \$200.8 million during 2016 mainly as a result of the sale of the PREPA fuel line of credit which had an outstanding balance of \$190.3 million at December 31, 2015. At September 30, 2016, this fuel line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value. The sale transaction settled on October 7, 2016.

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. At September 30, 2016, the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses amounted to \$119.0 million, a \$115.1 million decrease from \$234.1 million at December 31, 2015, mainly related to the de-recognition of \$82.0 million for a portion of the allowance for credit impaired loans due to a revision in policy during the second quarter of 2016 and a \$56.2 million charge-off during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 in connection with the sale of PREPA participation.

Effective June 30, 2016, pursuant to supervisory direction, the Company revised the purchase credit impaired policy for all loans accounted for under ASC 310-30. Under the revised policy, the Company writes-off the loan's recorded investment and derecognizes the associated allowance for loan and lease losses for loans that exit the pools. The revised policy implementation was performed prospectively due to the immaterial impact for retrospective adoption. Prior to June 30, 2016, the pool's carrying value and allowance was determined by discount expected cash flows at the pool's effective yield. The allowance for loan and lease losses was maintained until all of the loans in the pool were paid off or charged-off. The transition to this revised policy on June 30, 2016 resulted in the de-recognition of loans recorded investment balance and associated allowance for loans and lease losses that had exited the pools with no impact to provision for loan and lease 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 September 30, 2016, \$62.2 million of the allowance corresponded to originated and other loans held for investment, or 2.06% of total originated and other loans held for investment, compared to \$112.6 million, or 3.62% of total originated and other loans held for investment, at December 31, 2015. The allowance decreased mainly as a result of the recognition of a \$56.2 million charge-off in connection with the sale of the PREPA participation during the third quarter of 2016. Provision for loan and lease losses of \$34.4 million and recoveries of \$10.9 million, were offset by charge-offs of \$95.8 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. The allowance for residential mortgage loans increased by 1.0% (or \$175 thousand), when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2015. The allowance for consumer loans and auto and leases increased by 9.8% (or \$1.1 million) and 4.1% (or \$741 thousand), respectively, when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2015. The allowance for commercial loans decreased 81.0% (or \$52.5 million), when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2015, mainly from the sale of the PREPA participation.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under the provisions of ASC 310-20 at September 30, 2016 was \$4.2 million compared to \$5.5 million at December 31, 2015, a 24.0% decrease. The allowance decreased as a result of \$4.5 million in charge-offs, which were partially offset by a \$1.4 million provision for loan and lease losses and \$1.8 million of recoveries during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. The allowance for commercial loans decreased by 30.8% (or \$8 thousand), when compared with the balance recorded at December 31, 2015. The allowance for consumer loans decreased by 14.1% (or \$483 thousand) and auto loans decreased by 40.2% (or \$838 thousand), respectively, when compared with the balances recorded at December 31, 2015, due to the normal amortization of credit discount of these acquired loans.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC-310-30 at September 30, 2016 was \$29.8 million as compared to \$25.8 million at December 31, 2015. The allowance decreased mainly as a result of \$8.9 million in allowance de-recognition from revised purchased credit impaired loan policy and by loan pools fully charged-off of \$282 thousand, partially offset by a \$13.2 million provision for loan and lease losses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016.

Allowance for loan and lease losses recorded for acquired Eurobank loans at September 30, 2016 was \$22.8 million as compared to \$90.2 million at December 31, 2015. The allowance decreased as a result of \$73.1 million in allowance de-recognition from revised purchased credit impaired loan policy and by \$134 thousand in loan pools fully charged-off, partially offset by a \$2.7 million provision for loan and lease losses and by \$3.2 million for the FDIC shared-loss portion of provision for covered loan and lease losses. The allowance for loan and lease losses on acquired Eurobank loans is accounted for under the provisions of ASC 310-30. 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had \$107.6 million and \$300.1 million, respectively, of non-accrual loans, including acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium). The decline of \$193.0 million is directly related to the sale of PREPA participation, which had an outstanding balance of \$190.3 million at December 31, 2015. At September 30, 2016, this fuel line of credit was reported as other loans held for sale, at fair value. The sale transaction settled on October 7, 2016.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, loans whose terms have been extended and which are classified as troubled-debt restructuring that are not included in non-performing assets amounted to \$100.3 million and \$93.6 million, respectively.

Delinquent residential mortgage loans insured or guaranteed under applicable FHA and VA programs are classified as non-performing loans when they become 90 days or more past due, but are not placed in non-accrual status until they become 18 months or more past due, since they are insured loans. Therefore, these loans are included as non-performing loans but excluded from non-accrual loans.

Acquired loans 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 these loans when it is probable that all cash flows expected at acquisition will not be collected.

At September 30, 2016, the Company’s non-performing assets decreased by 56.4% to \$160.3 million (2.92% of total assets, excluding acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality) from \$367.8 million (6.31% of total assets, excluding acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality) at December 31, 2015. The Company does not expect non-performing loans to result in significantly higher losses. At September 30, 2016, the allowance for originated loan and lease losses to non-performing loans coverage ratio was 56.06% (37.15% at December 31, 2015).

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 September 30, 2016, the Company's originated non-performing mortgage loans totaled \$75.6 million (67.0% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 2.9% decrease from \$77.9 million (25.5% of the Company's non-performing loans) at December 31, 2015. Non-performing loans in this category are 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 September 30, 2016, the Company's originated non-performing commercial loans amounted to \$23.3 million (20.7% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 89.2% decrease from \$215.3 million at December 31, 2015 (70.5% of the Company's non-performing loans), mainly from the sale of PREPA participation. Most of this portfolio is collateralized by commercial real estate properties.

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 September 30, 2016, the Company's originated non-performing consumer loans totaled \$2.5 million (2.2% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 51.4% increase from \$1.6 million (0.5% of the Company's non-performing loans) at December 31, 2015.

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 September 30, 2016, the Company's originated non-performing auto loans and leases amounted to \$9.5 million (8.4% of the Company's total non-performing loans), an increase of 12.6% from \$8.4 million at December 31, 2015 (2.8% of the Company's total non-performing loans).

- Acquired BBVAPR 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 September 30, 2016, the Company's acquired non-performing commercial lines of credit accounted for under ASC 310-20 amounted to \$458 thousand (0.4% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 48.0% decrease from \$880 thousand at December 31, 2015 (0.3% 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 September 30, 2016, the Company's acquired non-performing consumer lines of credit and credit cards accounted for under ASC 310-20 totaled \$703 thousand (0.6% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 31.4% increase from \$535 thousand at December 31, 2015 (0.2% 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 September 30, 2016, the Company's acquired non-performing auto loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 totaled \$777 thousand (0.7% of the Company's non-performing loans), a 6.5% decrease from \$831 thousand at December 31, 2015 (0.2% 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, PRHFA, ("Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority"), 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.

In order to apply for any of the loan modification programs, if the borrower is active in Chapter 13 bankruptcy, they must request an authorization from the bankruptcy trustee to allow for the loan modification. Borrowers with discharged Chapter 7 bankruptcies may also apply. Loans in these programs are evaluated by designated underwriters 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 BREAKDOWN

	September 30,	December 31,	Variance
	2016	2015	%
	(Dollars in thousands)		
<u>Originated and other loans held for investment</u>			
Allowance balance:			
Mortgage	\$ 18,527	\$ 18,352	1.0%
Commercial	12,307	64,791	-81.0%
Consumer	12,289	11,197	9.8%
Auto and leasing	19,002	18,261	4.1%
Unallocated allowance	43	25	72.0%
Total allowance balance	\$ 62,168	\$ 112,626	-44.8%
Allowance composition:			
Mortgage	29.8%	16.3%	82.8%
Commercial	19.8%	57.5%	-65.6%
Consumer	19.8%	9.9%	100.0%
Auto and leasing	30.5%	16.2%	88.3%
Unallocated allowance	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	
Allowance coverage ratio at end of period applicable to:			
Mortgage	2.52%	2.42%	4.1%
Commercial	0.97%	4.49%	-78.4%
Consumer	4.41%	4.61%	-4.3%
Auto and leasing	2.60%	2.73%	-4.8%
Total allowance to total originated loans	2.06%	3.62%	-43.1%
Allowance coverage ratio to non-performing loans:			
Mortgage	24.51%	23.57%	4.0%
Commercial	52.71%	30.10%	75.1%
Consumer	497.53%	686.51%	-27.5%
Auto and leasing	200.51%	216.93%	-7.6%
Total	56.06%	37.15%	50.9%
<u>Acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-20</u>			
Allowance balance:			
Commercial	\$ 18	\$ 26	-30.8%
Consumer	2,946	3,429	-14.1%
Auto	1,249	2,087	-40.2%
Total allowance balance	\$ 4,213	\$ 5,542	-24.0%
Allowance composition:			
Commercial	0.4%	0.5%	-20.0%
Consumer	69.9%	61.9%	12.9%
Auto	29.7%	37.6%	-21.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	
Allowance coverage ratio at end of period applicable to:			
Commercial	0.31%	0.35%	-11.4%
Consumer	8.61%	8.93%	-3.6%
Auto	1.94%	1.95%	-0.5%
Total allowance to total acquired loans	4.04%	3.63%	11.3%

Allowance coverage ratio to non-performing loans:

Commercial	3.93%	2.95%	33.2%
Consumer	419.06%	640.93%	-34.6%
Auto	160.75%	251.14%	-36.0%
Total	217.39%	246.75%	-11.9%

TABLE 8 — ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES BREAKDOWN (CONTINUED)

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	Variance %
		(Dollars in thousands)			
<u>Acquired BBVAPR loans accounted for under ASC 310-30</u>					
Allowance balance:					
Mortgage	\$	2,664	\$	1,762	51.2%
Commercial		21,998		21,161	4.0%
Auto		5,157		2,862	80.2%
Total allowance balance (a)	\$	29,819	\$	25,785	15.6%
Allowance composition:					
Mortgage		8.9%		6.8%	30.9%
Commercial		73.8%		82.1%	-10.1%
Auto		17.3%		11.1%	55.9%
		100.0%		100.0%	
<u>Acquired Eurobank loans accounted for under ASC 310-30</u>					
Allowance balance:					
Mortgage	\$	12,268	\$	22,570	-45.6%
Commercial		10,544		67,365	-84.3%
Consumer		-		243	-100.0%
Total allowance balance (a)	\$	22,812	\$	90,178	-74.7%
Allowance composition:					
Mortgage		53.8%		25.0%	115.2%
Commercial		46.2%		74.7%	-38.2%
Consumer		0.0%		0.3%	-100.0%
		100.0%		100.0%	

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

TABLE 9 — ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES SUMMARY

	Quarter Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Variance %	2016	2015	Variance %
	(Dollars in thousands)					
<u>Originated and other loans:</u>						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 112,812	\$ 78,989	42.8%	\$ 112,626	\$ 51,439	119.0%
Provision for loan and lease losses	14,708	10,459	40.6%	34,420	54,322	-36.6%
Charge-offs	(69,333)	(12,867)	438.8%	(95,813)	(36,909)	159.6%
Recoveries	3,981	3,770	5.6%	10,935	11,499	-4.9%
Balance at end of period	\$ 62,168	\$ 80,351	-22.6%	\$ 62,168	\$ 80,351	-22.6%
<u>Acquired loans:</u>						
<u>BBVAPR loans</u>						
Acquired loans accounted for						
under ASC 310-20:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,487	\$ 5,529	-18.8%	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,597	20.6%
Provision for loan and lease losses	548	1,651	-66.8%	1,392	5,937	-76.6%
Charge-offs	(1,366)	(2,275)	-40.0%	(4,518)	(7,281)	-37.9%
Recoveries	544	568	-4.2%	1,797	2,220	-19.1%
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,213	\$ 5,473	-23.0%	\$ 4,213	\$ 5,473	-23.0%
Acquired loans accounted for						
under ASC 310-30:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 22,801	\$ 18,359	24.2%	\$ 25,785	\$ 13,481	91.3%
Provision for loan and lease losses	7,403	5,979	23.8%	13,245	10,857	22.0%
Loan pools fully charged off	-	(4,352)	0.0%	(282)	(4,352)	-100.0%
Allowance de-recognition (a)	(385)	-	-100.0%	(8,929)	-	-100.0%
Balance at end of period	\$ 29,819	\$ 19,986	49.2%	\$ 29,819	\$ 19,986	49.2%
<u>Eurobank loans</u>						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 22,116	\$ 71,452	-69.0%	\$ 90,178	\$ 64,245	40.4%
Provision (recapture) for loan and lease losses	819	33,490	-97.6%	2,655	38,194	-93.0%
FDIC shared-loss portion on						
provision for covered loan						
and lease losses	818	-	100.0%	3,213	-	100.0%
Loan pools fully charged off	-	(14,610)	0.0%	(134)	(14,610)	-100.0%
Allowance de-recognition (a)	(941)	-	-100.0%	(73,100)	-	-100.0%
Balance at end of period	\$ 22,812	\$ 90,332	-74.7%	\$ 22,812	\$ 87,829	-74.0%

Allowance for loans and lease losses on originated**and other loans to:**

Total originated loans	2.06%	2.65%	-22.3%	2.06%	2.65%	-22.3%
Non-performing originated loans	56.06%	25.73%	117.9%	56.06%	25.73%	117.9%

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	4.04%	3.19%	26.5%	4.04%	3.19%	26.5%
Non-performing acquired loans	217.39%	186.98%	16.3%	217.39%	186.98%	16.3%
accounted for under ASC 310-20						

(a) A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses associated with purchased credit impaired loans was de-recognized due to the revision in the de-recognition policy for these loans during the second quarter of 2016.

TABLE 10 — NET CREDIT LOSSES STATISTICS ON LOAN AND LEASES, EXCLUDING LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER ASC 310-30

	Quarter Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Variance %	2016	2015	Variance %
	(Dollar in thousands)					
Originated and other loans and leases:						
Mortgage						
Charge-offs	\$ (1,656)	\$ (1,058)	56.5%	\$ (4,692)	\$ (3,829)	22.5%
Recoveries	21	270	-92.2%	204	338	-39.6%
Total	(1,635)	(788)	107.5%	(4,488)	(3,491)	28.6%
Commercial						
Charge-offs	(56,700)	(828)	6747.8%	(58,544)	(2,317)	2426.7%
Recoveries	93	63	47.6%	407	372	9.4%
Total	(56,607)	(765)	7299.6%	(58,137)	(1,945)	2889.0%
Consumer						
Charge-offs	(3,173)	(2,471)	28.4%	(8,310)	\$ (6,456)	28.7%
Recoveries	120	186	-35.5%	355	729	-51.3%
Total	(3,053)	(2,285)	33.6%	(7,955)	(5,727)	38.9%
Auto						
Charge-offs	(7,804)	(8,510)	-8.3%	(24,267)	\$ (24,307)	-0.2%
Recoveries	3,747	3,251	15.3%	9,969	10,060	-0.9%
Total	(4,057)	(5,259)	-22.9%	(14,298)	(14,247)	0.4%
Net credit losses						
Total charge-offs	(69,333)	(12,867)	438.8%	(95,813)	(36,909)	159.6%
Total recoveries	3,981	3,770	5.6%	10,935	11,499	-4.9%
Total	\$ (65,352)	\$ (9,097)	618.4%	\$ (84,878)	\$ (25,410)	234.0%
Net credit losses to average						
loans outstanding:						
Mortgage	0.88%	0.42%	109.5%	0.80%	0.60%	33.3%
Commercial	15.88%	0.23%	6804.3%	5.43%	0.20%	2615.0%
Consumer	4.71%	4.33%	8.8%	4.30%	3.91%	10.0%
Auto	2.23%	3.28%	-32.0%	2.70%	3.07%	-12.1%
Total	8.27%	1.23%	572.4%	3.62%	1.17%	209.4%
Recoveries to charge-offs	5.74%	29.30%	-80.4%	11.41%	31.16%	-63.4%
Average originated loans:						
Mortgage	\$ 746,613	\$ 758,689	-1.6%	\$ 748,755	\$ 776,152	-3.5%
Commercial	1,426,216	1,349,511	5.7%	1,428,499	1,317,591	8.4%
Consumer	259,535	210,933	23.0%	246,641	195,098	26.4%
Auto	727,727	640,828	13.6%	705,956	618,280	14.2%
Total	\$ 3,160,091	\$ 2,959,961	6.8%	\$ 3,129,851	\$ 2,907,121	7.7%

TABLE 11 — NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Variance (%)
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Non-performing assets:			
Non-accruing loans			
Troubled-Debt Restructuring loans	\$ 31,395	\$ 217,691	-85.6%
Other loans	76,200	82,429	-7.6%
Accruing loans			
Troubled-Debt Restructuring loans	4,059	4,240	-4.3%
Other loans	1,170	1,091	7.2%
Total non-performing loans	\$ 112,824	\$ 305,451	-63.1%
Foreclosed real estate not covered under the			
shared-loss agreements with the FDIC	44,071	56,304	-21.7%
Other repossessed assets	3,449	6,034	-42.8%
	\$ 160,344	\$ 367,789	-56.4%
Non-performing assets to total assets, excluding covered assets and acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality (including those by analogy)	2.92%	6.31%	-53.7%
Non-performing assets to total capital	17.34%	41.00%	-57.7%

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 2015		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015	
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Interest that would have been recorded in the period if the loans had not been classified as non-accruing loans	\$ 960	\$ 969	\$ 2,385	\$ 2,444

TABLE 12 — NON-PERFORMING LOANS

	September 30, 2016 (Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015	Variance %
Non-performing loans:			
Originated and other loans held for investment			
Mortgage	\$ 75,592	\$ 77,875	-2.9%
Commercial	23,347	215,281	-89.2%
Consumer	2,470	1,631	51.4%
Auto and leasing	9,477	8,418	12.6%
	110,886	303,205	-63.4%
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)			
Commercial	458	880	-48.0%
Consumer	703	535	31.4%
Auto	777	831	-6.5%
	1,938	2,246	-13.7%
Total	\$ 112,824	\$ 305,451	-63.1%
Non-performing loans composition percentages:			
Originated loans			
Mortgage	67.0%	25.5%	
Commercial	20.7%	70.5%	
Consumer	2.2%	0.5%	
Auto and leasing	8.4%	2.8%	
Acquired loans accounted for under ASC 310-20 (Loans with revolving feature and/or acquired at a premium)			
Commercial	0.4%	0.3%	
Consumer	0.6%	0.2%	
Auto	0.7%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	
Non-performing loans to:			
Total loans, excluding loans accounted for			
under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)	3.62%	9.36%	-61.3%
Total assets, excluding loans accounted for	2.05%	5.24%	-60.9%
under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)			
Total capital	12.20%	34.05%	-64.2%
Non-performing loans with partial charge-offs to:			
Total loans, excluding loans accounted for			
under ASC 310-30 (including those by analogy)	1.20%	1.15%	4.3%
Non-performing loans	33.12%	12.25%	170.4%
Other non-performing loans ratios:			
Charge-off rate on non-performing loans to non-performing loans	63.22%	61.15%	3.4%

on which charge-offs have been taken
 Allowance for loan and lease losses to non-performing

loans on which no charge-offs have been taken	87.98%	44.09%	99.5%
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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 6 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements for additional information on the FDIC loss share agreements.

The FDIC loss share coverage for the commercial loans and other non-single family loans was in effect until June 30, 2015. The coverage for the single family residential loans will expire on June 30, 2020. Accordingly, the Company amortized the remaining portion of the FDIC indemnification asset attributable to non-single family loans at the close of the second quarter of 2015. At September 30, 2016, the FDIC indemnification asset only reflects the balance for single family residential mortgage loans.

TABLE 13 - ACTIVITY OF FDIC INDEMNIFICATION ASSET

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 2015		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 2015	
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
<u>FDIC indemnification asset:</u>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,426	\$ 22,704	\$ 22,599	\$ 97,378
Shared-loss agreements reimbursements from the FDIC	(87)	-	(824)	(17,171)
Shared-loss agreements reimbursements expected from the FDIC	-	-	-	(20,917)
Increase in expected credit losses to be				
covered under shared-loss agreements, net	818	-	3,213	2,503
FDIC indemnification asset expense	(1,910)	(1,215)	(6,179)	(35,948)
Net expenses (reimbursed) incurred under shared-loss agreement	(577)	1,406	(2,139)	(2,950)
Balance at end of period	\$ 16,670	\$ 22,895	\$ 16,670	\$ 22,895

**TABLE 14 - ACTIVITY IN THE
REMAINING FDIC
INDEMNIFICATION ASSET
DISCOUNT**

Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
2016	2015	2016	2015
(In thousands)			

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Balance at beginning of period	\$	11,065	\$	9,957	\$	4,814	\$	21,682
Amortization of negative discount		(1,910)		(1,215)		(6,179)		(35,967)
Impact of lower projected losses		1,430		2		11,950		23,029
Balance at end of period	\$	10,585	\$	8,744	\$	10,585	\$	8,744

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TABLE 15 - LIABILITIES SUMMARY AND COMPOSITION

	September 30,	December 31,	Variance
	2016	2015	%
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Deposits:			
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 818,153	\$ 762,009	7.4%
NOW accounts	1,194,079	1,100,541	8.5%
Savings and money market accounts	1,184,080	1,179,229	0.4%
Certificates of deposit	1,556,956	1,674,431	-7.0%
Total deposits	4,753,268	4,716,210	0.8%
Accrued interest payable	1,503	1,541	-2.5%
Total deposits and accrued interest payable	4,754,771	4,717,751	0.8%
Borrowings:			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	658,232	934,691	-29.6%
Advances from FHLB	105,944	332,476	-68.1%
Subordinated capital notes	36,083	102,633	-64.8%
Other term notes	40	1,734	-97.7%
Total borrowings	800,299	1,371,534	-41.6%
Total deposits and borrowings	5,555,070	6,089,285	-8.8%
Other Liabilities:			
Derivative liabilities	4,306	6,162	-30.1%
Acceptances outstanding	18,043	14,582	23.7%
Other liabilities	89,760	92,043	-2.5%
Total liabilities	\$ 5,667,179	\$ 6,202,072	-8.6%
Deposits portfolio composition percentages:			
Non-interest bearing deposits	17.2%	16.2%	
NOW accounts	25.1%	23.3%	
Savings and money market accounts	24.9%	25.0%	
Certificates of deposit	32.8%	35.5%	
	100.0%	100.0%	
Borrowings portfolio composition percentages:			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	82.3%	68.2%	
Advances from FHLB	13.2%	24.2%	
Other term notes	0.0%	0.1%	
Subordinated capital notes	4.5%	7.5%	
	100.0%	100.0%	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (excluding accrued interest)			
Amount outstanding at period-end	\$ 656,635	\$ 932,500	
Daily average outstanding balance	\$ 682,326	\$ 1,012,756	
Maximum outstanding balance at any month-end	\$ 902,500	\$ 1,158,945	

Liabilities and Funding Sources

As shown in Table 15 above, at September 30, 2016, the Company's total liabilities were \$5.667 billion, 8.6% less than the \$6.202 billion reported at December 31, 2015. Deposits and borrowings, the Company's funding sources, amounted to \$5.555 billion at September 30, 2016 versus \$6.089 billion at December 31, 2015, an 8.8% decrease.

At September 30, 2016, deposits represented 86% and borrowings represented 14% of interest-bearing liabilities. At September 30, 2016, deposits, the largest category of the Company's interest-bearing liabilities, were \$4.755 billion, an increase of 0.8% from \$4.718 billion at December 31, 2015. Demand and savings deposits increased 5.4% to \$3.131 billion, time deposits, excluding brokered deposits, increased 8.1% to \$1.043 billion, and brokered deposits decreased 25.8% to \$581.2 million, as part of our efforts to reduce the cost of deposits, which averaged 0.62% at September 30, 2016 compared to 0.59% at December 31, 2015.

Borrowings consist mainly of repurchase agreements, FHLB-NY advances and subordinated capital notes. At September 30, 2016, borrowings amounted to \$800.3 million, representing a decrease of 41.6% when compared with the \$1.372 billion reported at December 31, 2015. The decrease in borrowings is attributed to decreases in repurchases agreements, FHLB-NY advances and subordinated capital notes. Repurchase agreements at September 30, 2016 decreased \$276.5 million to \$658.2 million from \$934.7 million at December 31, 2015, as the Company partially unwound \$268.0 million in repurchase agreements at a cost of \$12.0 million during the first quarter of 2016. 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. FHLB-NY advances decreased \$226.5 million to \$105.9 million at September 30, 2016 as \$227.0 million of advances were repaid at maturity during 2016 and not renewed. Also, \$67.0 million in subordinated capital notes were repaid at maturity during the third quarter of 2016.

Stockholders' Equity

At September 30, 2016, the Company's total stockholders' equity was \$924.9 million, a 3.1% increase when compared to \$897.1 million at December 31, 2015. This increase in stockholders' equity reflects increases in retained earnings of \$21.0 million, in legal surplus of \$4.4 million, and in accumulated comprehensive income of \$1.8 million, which in turn reflects the realized gains on available-for-sale securities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. Book value per share was \$17.29 at September 30, 2016 compared to \$16.67 at December 31, 2015.

From December 31, 2015 to September 30, 2016, tangible common equity to total assets increased to 10.11% from 8.98%, Tier 1 Leverage capital ratio increased to 12.35% from 11.18%, Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio increased to 13.32% from 12.14%, Tier 1 Risk-Based capital ratio increased to 17.44% from 15.99%, and Total Risk-Based capital ratio increased to 18.71% from 17.29%.

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. 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 the Company and the Bank, as compared to the previous 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 the Company and the 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 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% 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, the Company and the 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 previous 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. The Company and the 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 the 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 Rules at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

TABLE 16 — CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS AND STOCK DATA

	September 30,		December 31,		Variance %
	2016		2015		
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Capital data:					
Stockholders' equity	\$	924,934	\$	897,077	3.1%
Regulatory Capital Ratios data:					
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		13.32%		12.14%	9.8%
Minimum common equity tier 1 capital ratio required		4.50%		4.50%	0.0%
Actual common equity tier 1 capital	\$	612,792	\$	594,482	3.1%
Minimum common equity tier 1 capital required	\$	206,948	\$	220,344	-6.1%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	405,844	\$	374,138	8.5%
Risk-weighted assets	\$	4,598,837	\$	4,896,539	-6.1%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		17.44%		15.99%	9.0%
Minimum tier 1 risk-based capital ratio required		6.00%		6.00%	
Actual tier 1 risk-based capital	\$	801,882	\$	782,912	2.4%
Minimum tier 1 risk-based capital required	\$	275,930	\$	293,792	-6.1%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	525,952	\$	489,120	7.5%
Risk-weighted assets	\$	4,598,837	\$	4,896,539	-6.1%
Total risk-based capital ratio		18.71%		17.29%	8.2%
Minimum total risk-based capital ratio required		8.00%		8.00%	
Actual total risk-based capital	\$	860,581	\$	846,748	1.6%
Minimum total risk-based capital required	\$	367,907	\$	391,723	-6.1%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	492,674	\$	455,025	8.3%
Risk-weighted assets	\$	4,598,837	\$	4,896,539	-6.1%
Leverage capital ratio		12.35%		11.18%	10.5%
Actual tier 1 capital	\$	801,882	\$	782,912	2.4%
Minimum tier 1 capital required	\$	259,711	\$	280,009	-7.2%
Excess over regulatory requirement	\$	542,171	\$	502,903	7.8%
Tangible common equity to total assets		10.11%		8.98%	12.6%
Tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets		14.49%		13.02%	11.3%
Total equity to total assets		14.03%		12.64%	11.0%
Total equity to risk-weighted assets		20.11%		18.32%	9.8%
Stock data:					
Outstanding common shares		43,913,719		43,867,909	0.1%
Book value per common share	\$	17.29	\$	16.67	3.7%
Tangible book value per common share	\$	15.18	\$	14.53	4.4%
Market price at end of period	\$	10.11	\$	7.32	38.1%
Market capitalization at end of period	\$	443,968	\$	321,113	38.3%

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's total stockholders' equity to tangible common equity and total assets to tangible assets at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	(In thousands, except share or per		share information)	
Total stockholders' equity	\$	924,934	\$	897,077
Preferred stock		(176,000)		(176,000)
Preferred stock issuance costs		10,130		10,130
Goodwill		(86,069)		(86,069)
Core deposit intangible		(4,518)		(5,294)
Customer relationship intangible		(2,061)		(2,544)
Total tangible common equity	\$	666,416	\$	637,300
Total assets		6,592,113		7,099,149
Goodwill		(86,069)		(86,069)
Core deposit intangible		(4,518)		(5,294)
Customer relationship intangible		(2,061)		(2,544)
Total tangible assets	\$	6,499,465	\$	7,005,242
Tangible common equity to tangible assets		10.25%		9.10%
Common shares outstanding at end of period		43,913,719		43,867,909
Tangible book value per common share	\$	15.18	\$	14.53

The tangible common equity ratio and tangible book value per common share are non-GAAP measures and, unlike Tier 1 capital and Common Equity Tier 1 capital, are not codified in the federal banking regulations. 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:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Risk-based capital:		
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 612,792	594,482
Additional tier 1 capital	189,091	188,430
Tier 1 capital	801,883	\$ 782,912
Additional Tier 2 capital	58,698	63,836
Total risk-based capital	\$ 860,581	\$ 846,748
Risk-weighted assets:		
Balance sheet items	\$ 4,439,124	\$ 4,742,113
Off-balance sheet items	159,713	154,426
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 4,598,837	\$ 4,896,539
Ratios:		
Common equity tier 1 capital (minimum required - 4.5%)	13.32%	12.14%
Tier 1 capital (minimum required - 6%)	17.44%	15.99%
Total capital (minimum required - 8%)	18.71%	17.29%
Leverage ratio	12.35%	11.18%
Equity to assets	14.03%	12.64%
Tangible common equity to assets	10.11%	8.98%

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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Variance %
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Oriental Bank Regulatory Capital Ratios:			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	17.06%	15.40%	10.8%
Actual common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 783,151	\$ 751,886	4.2%
Minimum capital requirement (4.5%)	\$ 206,582	\$ 219,762	-6.0%
Minimum to be well capitalized (6.5%)	\$ 298,396	\$ 317,434	-6.0%
Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	17.06%	15.40%	10.8%
Actual tier 1 risk-based capital	\$ 783,151	\$ 751,886	4.2%
Minimum capital requirement (6%)	\$ 275,442	\$ 293,016	-6.0%
Minimum to be well capitalized (8%)	\$ 367,256	\$ 390,688	-6.0%
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	18.33%	16.70%	9.8%
Actual total risk-based capital	\$ 841,599	\$ 815,458	3.2%
Minimum capital requirement (8%)	\$ 367,256	\$ 390,688	-6.0%
Minimum to be well capitalized (10%)	\$ 459,070	\$ 488,360	-6.0%
Total Tier 1 Capital to Average Total Assets	12.11%	10.80%	12.2%
Actual tier 1 capital	\$ 783,151	\$ 751,886	4.2%

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Minimum capital requirement (4%)	\$	258,600	\$	278,399	-7.1%
Minimum to be well capitalized (5%)	\$	323,250	\$	347,999	-7.1%
	129				

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "OFG." At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's market capitalization for its outstanding common stock was \$444.0 million (\$10.11 per share) and \$321.1 million (\$7.32 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:

		Price		Cash Dividend
	High		Low	Per share
2016				
September 30, 2016	\$	11.09	\$	0.06
June 30, 2016	\$	9.14	\$	0.06
March 31, 2016	\$	7.32	\$	0.06
2015				
December 31, 2015	\$	10.52	\$	0.06
September 30, 2015	\$	10.20	\$	0.10
June 30, 2015	\$	17.04	\$	0.10
March 31, 2015	\$	17.70	\$	0.10
2014				
December 31, 2014	\$	16.76	\$	0.10
September 30, 2014	\$	18.89	\$	0.08
June 30, 2014	\$	18.88	\$	0.08
March 31, 2014	\$	17.54	\$	0.08

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 \$7.7 million of authority remains. The shares of common stock repurchased are to be held by the Company as treasury shares. There were no repurchases during the nine-month period of 2016 and 2015. The number of shares that may yet be purchased under the \$70 million program is estimated at 764,674 and was calculated by dividing the remaining balance of \$7.7 million by \$10.11 (closing price of the Company common stock at September 30, 2016).

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 executing 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 quarterly 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 five-year time horizon, assuming certain gradual upward and downward interest rate movements, achieved during a twelve-month period. Instantaneous interest rate movements are also modeled. 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 September 30, 2016 for the most likely scenario, assuming a one-year time horizon:

Net Interest Income Risk (one year projection)					
	Static Balance Sheet		Growing Simulation		
	Amount Change	Percent Change	Amount Change	Percent Change	
<u>Change in interest rate</u>					
		(Dollars in thousands)			
+ 200 Basis points	\$ 6,036	2.29%	\$ 5,796	2.13%	
+ 100 Basis points	\$ 2,928	1.11%	\$ 2,808	1.03%	
- 50 Basis points	\$ (929)	-0.35%	\$ (876)	-0.32%	

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 September 30, 2016 .

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 7 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 \$2.8 million (notional amount of \$36.9 million) was recognized at September 30, 2016 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 September 30, 2016, interest rate swaps offered to clients not designated as hedging instruments represented a derivative asset of \$1.4 million (notional amounts of \$12.5 million), and the mirror-image interest rate swaps in which the Company entered into represented a derivative liability of \$1.4 million (notional amounts of \$12.5 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 September 30, 2016, the Company had \$36.9 million in interest rate swaps at an average rate of 2.4% designated as cash flow hedges for \$36.9 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 ten years, due to a shrinking population, a protracted economic recession, a housing sector that remains under pressure, the Puerto Rico government's fiscal and liquidity crisis, and the recent credit or payment defaults on certain Puerto Rico government bonds, with additional defaults expected if the Puerto Rico government is unable to restructure its debts and/or access the capital markets to place new debt or refinance its upcoming maturities.

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 external 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 September 30, 2016, the Company had \$656.6 million in repurchase agreements, excluding accrued interest, and \$581.2 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.

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 September 30, 2016, the Company had approximately \$509.3 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, \$494.9 million in investment securities that are not pledged as collateral, and \$1.083 million in borrowing capacity at the FHLB-NY 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 Chief Compliance Officer who reports to the CEO and the BSA Officer who reports to the Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Compliance Officer 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 September 30, 2016, 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*

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, 2015. 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.

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 Employment Agreement between the Company and José R. Fernández.

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 September 30, 2016, 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: November 4, 2016

José Rafael Fernández
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Ganesh Kumar

Date: November 4, 2016

Ganesh Kumar
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

By: /s/ Maritza Arizmendi

Date: November 4, 2016

Maritza Arizmendi
Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting
Officer