

Manual of Regulations on Foreign Exchange Transactions

FORFWORD

The Manual of Regulations on Foreign Exchange Transactions, hereinafter referred to as the "Manual", is a consolidation of all regulations governing foreign exchange transactions. This Manual replaces Circular No. 1389 dated 13 April 1993, as amended, which was the first consolidation of foreign exchange regulations. This is an enhanced and complete version of Circular No. 1389, as amended, as it incorporates all amendments made since 1993 and consolidates all regulations on foreign exchange and related transactions.

The Manual, which shall be updated upon effectivity of subsequent amendments made thereto as approved by the Monetary Board, is posted at the BSP website (www.bsp.gov.ph) and has hyperlink features to allow users easy access to different sections, appendices, annexes, reports, relevant laws and issuances, and related websites.

In providing users easy access to information, the Manual is expected to facilitate compliance with existing regulations and requirements governing foreign exchange and related transactions.

AMANDO M. TETANGCO, JR. Governor

MANUAL OF REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

AABs Authorized Agent Banks

AAB-forex corps subsidiary/affiliate foreign exchange corporations of AABs

AFS Available for Sale Financial Assets
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AWB airway bill

BIR Bureau of Internal Revenue

B/L bill of lading

BOI Board of Investments
BOT Build-Operate-Transfer
BSP Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

BSRD Bangko Sentral Registration Document

BT Build and Transfer

BTRCP Bureau of Trade Regulation and Consumer Protection

CIR certificate of inward remittance

Coop Banks cooperative banks

D/A documents against acceptance
DFP Duty Free Philippines, Inc.
DOF Department of Finance

DOSRI directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests

D/P documents against payment

DR direct remittance

DTI Department of Trade and Industry

EFCDU Expanded Foreign Currency Deposit Unit

FCDU Foreign Currency Deposit Unit

HO Head Office
HTM Held to Maturity
IPOs initial public offerings
IPP Investment Priorities Plan

KBs commercial banks L/C letter of credit

MORB Manual of Regulations for Banks

MORNBFIS Manual of Regulations for Non-Bank Financial Institutions

MTPIP Medium-Term Public Investment Program

NEDA National Economic and Development Authority

NBBSEs non-bank BSP-supervised entities
NBFIs non-bank financial institutions

NBQBs non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions

O/A open account

OBU offshore banking unit

PAS Philippine Accounting Standards

PDIC Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation

PSE	Philippine Stock Exchange
Ols	qualified investors

RBs rural banks

SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
SES Supervision and Examination Sector

TBs thrift banks
UBs universal banks

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Template effective starting 01 January 2018
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PART ONE. RULES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1. Regulations governing foreign exchange transactions are hereby consolidated in this Manual of Regulations on Foreign Exchange Transactions hereinafter referred to as the "Manual".
- All foreign exchange transactions, including those of authorized agent banks (AABs)/AAB-subsidiary/affiliate forex corporations (AAB-forex corps), must be compliant with applicable laws, rules and regulations, including the "Know Your Customer" policy.
- 3. The sale of foreign exchange may be freely made: (a) between and among AABs; (b) by AAB-forex corps to AABs; and (c) between and among individuals/entities other than AABs/AAB-forex corps: Provided, that the sale of foreign exchange by non-bank BSP-supervised entities (NBBSEs), including qualified entities operating as foreign exchange dealers/money changers (FXDs/MCs) and remittance agents (RAs) that are neither AABs nor AAB-forex corps, shall be governed by other applicable BSP regulations, including Circular No. 471 dated 24 January 2005, as amended, and shall not be covered by this Manual.

- 4. The rules on foreign exchange that may be sold and the related documentary requirements shall apply to the sale of foreign exchange by AABs/AAB-forex corps to individuals/entities that are not AABs.
- 5. For (a) registration of private sector foreign loans/borrowings without public sector guarantee; (b) registration of inward investments; and (c) sale of FX by banks covering various FX transactions, the supporting documents⁴ may be submitted through electronic means⁵ to the BSP or AABs/AAB forex corps; *Provided*, the submitting party shall attest to the: (a) integrity and authenticity of the submitted documents; (b) transmittal of the supporting documents made via official channel; and (c) availability of the hard copy of original/photocopy of documents upon request by the BSP for verification. Hard copy of the documents submitted electronically shall be retained for a period of five (5) years from the time of submission thereof.
- 6. All sales of FX by AABs/AAB forex corps under the FX Manual for settlement of FX transactions are subject to the submission by the FX purchaser of a duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange using the prescribed form (Annex A).

Duly accomplished application form (<u>Annex A</u>), as well as supporting documents for sale of FX by AABs/AAB forex corps, may be submitted in accordance with Item 5 above. AABs/AAB forex corps/transacting parties shall make available the original/electronic/digital/photocopy (as applicable) of documents upon request by the BSP for verification.

7. The seller/remitter of foreign exchange shall ensure that applicable Philippine taxes related to the foreign exchange transactions [including those applicable to the following: (a) sale of foreign exchange; (b) remittance of foreign exchange; and (c) the underlying foreign exchange transaction] have been paid and the remittance is net of such taxes. For this purpose, the seller/remitter of foreign exchange shall require submission by the purchaser of foreign exchange of receipt(s)/evidence of payment of taxes, where applicable.

(a) BSP - through the Foreign Loan Approval and Registration System (for registration of foreign loans/borrowings) and to iod_investments@bsp.gov.ph (for registration of inward investments); and (b) AABs/AAB forex corps - through official email/electronic/digital channel/system designated by banks subject to their due diligence/"Know Your Customer"/risk management policies. The BSP will accept no responsibility for electronic messages that may be hacked or cracked, intercepted, copied or disclosed (without authorization) outside BSP's information system.

⁴ Except for the following documents which are required to be presented/submitted in hard copies: (a) BSP-issued documents (e.g., BSP Approval, Bangko Sentral Registration Document); and (b) Annex N of the FX Manual

8. The terms used herein are as defined in the "Glossary of Terms" hereof unless otherwise indicated in specific sections of this Manual.

(As introduced by Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016 and as amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Chapter II

RESIDENT TO RESIDENT TRANSACTIONS

- AABs/AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange (regardless of amount) to non-bank residents for their foreign exchange transactions⁶ with other residents subject to the submission to the foreign exchange selling institution of a duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange (<u>Annex A</u>) and supported by documents listed under <u>Appendix 1</u>.
- 2. All foreign exchange purchases shall either be:
 - remitted directly to the intended resident beneficiary's account (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies) on the date of purchase; or
 - b. credited to the resident purchaser's FCDU account (with the same or another AAB) for eventual remittance by the depository AAB to the intended beneficiary for the declared purpose: Provided, that if the depository bank is different from the foreign exchange selling institution: (i) the foreign exchange selling institution shall directly transfer the foreign exchange purchases to the depository bank of the purchaser; and (ii) the depository bank shall also be the foreign exchange remitting AAB.
- 3. Foreign currency loans obtained from banks operating in the Philippines shall also be governed by the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of this Manual.

(As introduced by Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016)

⁶ Trade and non-trade transactions (including loans and investments) requiring settlement in foreign currency

PART TWO. CURRENT ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

Chapter I

NON-TRADE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CROSS-BORDER TRANSFER OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES, AND GOLD TRANSACTIONS

Section 1. Disposition of Foreign Exchange Receipts. Foreign exchange receipts, acquisitions or earnings of residents from non-trade sources may be used freely for any purpose. Such proceeds may, at the option of said residents, be sold for pesos, retained or deposited in foreign currency accounts, whether in the Philippines or abroad.

Resident shall refer to:

- a. an individual citizen of the Philippines residing therein; or
- b. an individual who is not a citizen of the Philippines but is permanently residing⁷ therein; or
- c. a corporation or other juridical person organized under the laws of the Philippines; or
- d. a branch, subsidiary, affiliate, extension office or any other unit of corporations or juridical persons which are organized under the laws of any country and operating in the Philippines, except OBUs.

Non-resident shall refer to an individual, a corporation or other juridical person not included in the definition of resident.

Section 2. Sale of Foreign Exchange to Residents by AABs and **AAB-Forex** Corps for Non-Trade Current Account **Transactions** with Non-Residents. AABs and AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange to residents to cover payments to non-resident beneficiaries for non-trade current account purposes (e.g., education, medical and travel expenses, salaries of foreign expatriates), other than those relating to foreign/foreign currency loans and investments, without need for prior BSP approval, subject to the submission of the following to the foreign exchange selling institution:

1.	For	sale	not	exceeding	USD500,000	(for	individuals)	and	USD1,000,	,000
	(for o	corpo	orate	s/other ent	ities) or its eq	uival	ent in other	foreig	n currency	per
	clien	t per	day							

	Duly accomplished	Application '	To Purchase	Foreign	Exchange	(Annex A);
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Residents include any individual, citizen or otherwise, who has resided in the Philippines for a year or longer, as defined in Section 83 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments Textbook, 1996.

- 2. For sale exceeding USD500,000 (for individuals) and USD1,000,000 (for corporates/other entities) or its equivalent in other foreign currency per client per day
 - □ Duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange (Annex A) and documents listed under Appendix 1.

All foreign exchange purchases for non-trade current account transactions shall either be:

- a. remitted directly to the intended non-resident beneficiary's account (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies) on the date of purchase; or
- b. credited to the resident purchaser's FCDU account (with the same or another AAB) for eventual remittance by the depository AAB to the non-resident beneficiary (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies) for the declared purpose: Provided, that if the depository bank is different from the foreign exchange selling institution: (i) the foreign exchange selling institution shall directly transfer the foreign exchange sold to the depository bank of the purchaser; and (ii) the depository bank shall also be the foreign exchange remitting AAB.

Foreign exchange purchased for travel and medical expenses abroad not yet incurred, and sales proceeds of emigrant's domestic assets where the emigrant is still in the country, may be held in cash, or directly remitted to the intended non-resident beneficiary or credited to the resident purchaser's FCDU account in accordance with items (a) and (b) above.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 698 dated 5 November 2010, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 874 dated 8 April 2015 and 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Section 3. Peso Accounts of, and Sale of Foreign Exchange to, Non-Residents

- 1. Peso Accounts of Non-residents. All peso deposit accounts of non-residents, including foreign banks, opened/maintained with AABs operating in the Philippines, shall be funded only by the following, subject to the provisions of Appendix 1.1:
 - a. inward remittances of convertible foreign exchange⁸;

⁸ Refer to convertible currencies indicated in the BSP reference exchange rate bulletin

- peso income of non-residents from, or peso sales proceeds of, properties in the Philippines allowed to be owned by non-residents under existing laws;
- c. onshore peso receipts of non-residents from residents for services rendered by the former to the latter, for which the resident would have been entitled to buy foreign exchange from AABs and AAB-forex corps for remittance to the non-resident service provider;
- d. peso receipts of expatriates working in the Philippines with contracts of less than one (1) year representing salary/allowance/other benefits;
- e. onshore peso funds of: (i) foreign students enrolled for at least one (1) semester in the Philippines; and (ii) non-resident Filipinos;
- f. cash collateral used for investments under Securities Borrowing and Lending or similar arrangements; and
- g. peso proceeds from the onshore sale by non-resident issuers of their equity and debt securities under Section 34.

2. Sale of FX to Non-Residents

a. Non-residents. Depository AABs may sell FX up to an amount equivalent to the balance of peso deposit accounts of non-residents referred to above that are funded by Item nos. 1(b) to 1(g) of this Section without need for prior BSP approval, subject to the submission of a duly accomplished Application to Purchase FX using the prescribed format (Annex A).

Peso deposits funded by Item no. 1(a) must have been used onshore to fund foreign direct investment/s and/or investments in eligible portfolio instruments, which are registered with the BSP or custodian banks, subject to the provisions of Part Three, Chapter II (Foreign Investments) hereof and applicable appendices/annexes, to allow full conversion of peso funds to foreign exchange; otherwise, prior BSP approval shall be required.

b. Non-resident issuers of equity and debt securities under Section 34. Depository AABs may sell the equivalent FX to non-resident issuers or their authorized representative up to the amount deposited in the peso account that are funded by Item no. 1(g) upon presentation to the AAB of the original BSP letter-authority to purchase FX and submission of a duly accomplished Application To Purchase FX (Annex A).

Non-resident issuers or their authorized representative shall submit to the BSP, through the International Operations Department (IOD), the request to purchase foreign exchange from their depository AAB, supported by the photocopies of documents listed under item no. 7 of <u>Appendix 1.1</u>.

All remitting depository AABs shall duly accomplish and submit to the BSP-IOD a report on such remittances using the prescribed form ($\frac{Annex\ Y}{A}$) within

two (2) banking days from date of actual remittance, together with a copy each of the BSP letter-authority and the duly accomplished schedule attached thereto. The repatriation of proceeds from the onshore sale of PSE-listed equity securities and remittance of interest earned, if any, shall comply with procedures in Appendix 1.2.

c. Non-resident Tourists/<u>Balikbayan</u>. AABs and AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange to non-resident tourists or <u>balikbayan</u> to the extent of the amount of FX shown to have been sold for pesos by the non-residents to AABs and AAB-forex corps. Departing non-resident tourists or <u>balikbayan</u> may reconvert at airports or other ports of exit unspent pesos up to a maximum of USD10,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currency, calculated at prevailing exchange rates, without showing proof of previous sale of foreign exchange for pesos.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 698 dated 5 November 2010, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 815 dated 18 October 2013, 925 dated 13 September 2016, 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 4. Cross-Border Transfer of Local and Foreign Currencies

1. Local Currency. A person may import or export, or bring with him into or take out of the country, or electronically transfer, legal tender Philippine notes and coins, checks, money order and other bills of exchange drawn in pesos against banks operating in the Philippines in an amount not exceeding PHP50,000 without prior authorization by the BSP. Amounts in excess of said limit shall require prior written authorization from the BSP.

The term "electronic transfer" as used herein shall mean a system where the authority to debit or credit an account (bank, business or individual) is provided by wire, with or without a source document being mailed to evidence the authority.

The peso amount of the International Passenger Service Charge (IPSC) refunded to outbound exempt passengers⁹ shall not be included in the aforecited limit during the implementation of said IPSC refund.

2. Foreign Currency. Any person, who brings into or takes out of the Philippines foreign currency, as well as other foreign currency-denominated bearer monetary

Provided that, refund is made prior to departure at airports or other ports of exit.

⁹ Those passengers exempted under Philippine laws from payment of travel tax, airport tax and other travel related taxes or fees, which include the following:

a. Philippine Sports Commission and its delegations or representatives to any international sports convention, conference and meeting, and athletes, coaches and other officials to any international competition under Republic Act (R.A.) No. 6847 (The Philippine Sports Commission Act); and

b. Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) under R.A. No. 10022 (Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995);

instruments, in excess of USD10,000 or its equivalent is required to declare the same in writing and to furnish information on the source and purpose of the transport of such currency or monetary instrument (Annex K).

As used herein, "other foreign currency-denominated bearer monetary instruments" shall refer to the following foreign exchange-denominated instruments in bearer form whereby title thereto passes to another by endorsement, assignment or delivery: travelers' checks, other checks, drafts, notes, money orders, bonds, deposit certificates, securities, commercial papers, trust certificates, custodial receipts, deposit substitute instruments, trading orders, transaction tickets and confirmation of sale/investment.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013, 874 dated 8 April 2015 and 922 dated 23 August 2016)

Section 5. Buying and Selling of Gold by Residents

- 1. Except as provided in this Manual, gold and gold-bearing metals may be bought and sold without specific approval of the BSP.
- 2. Gold from small-scale mining, including panned-gold, shall be sold to the BSP pursuant to Republic Act No. 7076 (People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991) dated 27 June 1991. All other forms or types of gold may, at the option of the owner or producer thereof and with the consent of the BSP, be sold and delivered to the BSP.

The BSP may sell gold grains/pellets/bars and sheets to local jewelry manufacturers and other industrial users upon application, or to banks exclusively for re-sale to jewelry manufacturers/industrial users, at the BSP's gold-selling price plus a service fee to cover costs including cost of conversion and packaging.

Chapter II

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRADE TRANSACTIONS

A. IMPORT TRADE TRANSACTIONS

Section 6. General Policy. As a general rule, all kinds of merchandise imports are allowed. However, the importation of certain commodities are regulated or prohibited for reasons of public health and safety, national security, international commitments, and development/rationalization of local industry.

AABs and AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange to residents for payment of importations, subject to submission of the following to the foreign exchange selling institution:

a.	 For sale not exceeding USD500,000 (for individuals) and USD1,000 (for corporates/other entities) or its equivalent in other foreign curr per client per day 		
	☐ Duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange (Annex A)		
b.	For sale exceeding USD500,000 (for individuals) and USD1,000,000 (for corporates/other entities) or its equivalent in other foreign currency per client per day		
	☐ Duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange (Annex A) and documents listed under Appendices 4 and 7		
c.	For sale of foreign exchange (regardless of amount) to settle net payables under intercompany netting arrangement [Open Account (O/A)] among non-bank related parties		
	☐ Duly accomplished Application To Purchase Foreign Exchange (Annex A) and documents listed under Appendix 6.1		
Fore	ign exchange nurchased from AARs/AAR-forex corns for navment of		

Foreign exchange purchased from AABs/AAB-forex corps for payment of importations shall either be:

- a. remitted directly to the intended non-resident beneficiary's account (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies) on the date of purchase; or
- b. credited to the resident importer's FCDU (with the same or another AAB) for eventual remittance by the depository AAB to the intended non-resident beneficiary (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies) for settlement of import obligation: *Provided*, that if the depository bank is different from the foreign exchange selling institution: (i) the foreign exchange selling institution shall directly transfer the foreign exchange purchases to the depository bank of the purchaser; and (ii) the depository bank shall also be the foreign exchange remitting AAB.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011, 818 dated 6 November 2013 and 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Section 7. Classification of Imports. Imports are classified as follows:

- 1. Freely Importable Commodities. These are commodities the importation of which is neither regulated nor prohibited as defined under (2) and (3) hereunder. The importation may be effected without the prior approval of or clearance from any government agency.
- 2. Regulated Commodities. These are commodities, listed in <u>Appendix 2</u>, the importation of which requires clearances/permits from appropriate government agencies including the BSP.
- 3. Prohibited Commodities. These are commodities, listed in <u>Appendix 3</u>, the importation of which is not allowed under existing laws.

(As amended by Circular No. 794 dated 18 April 2013)

Section 8. Modes of Payment for Imports. AABs and/or AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange to service payments for imports under any of the following arrangements subject to the provisions of Sections 9 to 13 and the guidelines covering the sale of foreign exchange for trade transactions under Appendices 4, 6.1 and 7:

- Letter of Credit (L/C);
- 2. Documents Against Payment (D/P);
- 3. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A);
- 4. Direct Remittance (DR);
- 5. Advance Payment; and
- 6. Open Account (O/A) including intercompany netting arrangement among non-bank related parties.

Intercompany netting arrangement may also be used as settlement for trade in services but not for settlement of foreign/foreign currency loans and investments. For this purpose, the following definitions are adopted:

- Related parties refer to non-bank parent/subsidiaries/ affiliates/head office/branch, provided that the intercompany netting arrangement is between a resident and a non-resident.
- ii. Affiliate (of a non-bank) refers to a non-bank entity linked directly or indirectly to a non-bank by means of any of the following:
 - 1. Ownership, control or power to vote, of ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the entity, or vice-versa;

- 2. Interlocking directorship¹⁰ or officership, except in cases involving independent directors as defined under existing regulations;
- 3. Common stockholders owning ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of each non-bank entity:
- 4. Management contract or any arrangement granting power to the non-bank to direct or cause the direction of management and policies of the non-bank counterpart, or vice-versa; and
- 5. Permanent proxy or voting trusts in favor of the non-bank constituting ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the non-bank entity, or vice-versa.

(As amended by Circular No. 874 dated 8 April 2015)

Section 9. Letter of Credit (L/C)

- 1. All L/Cs must be opened on or before the date of shipment and only one L/C should be opened for each import transaction. For purposes of opening an L/C, importers shall submit to the AAB the documents listed in Appendix 5. Amendments of L/Cs need not be referred to the BSP for prior approval. L/Cs shall be negotiated in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the L/C and shall be governed by the Uniform Customs and Practices on Documentary Credits.
- 2. Deferred L/Cs shall be governed by the pertinent provisions of Part Three, Chapter 1 (Loans and Guarantees) hereof. For this purpose, deferred L/Cs shall refer to those with payment terms of more than one year reckoned from initial shipment date.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011 and 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Section 10. Documents Against Payment (D/P)

- 1. Under the D/P arrangement, AABs shall advise the importer of the receipt of the complete original shipping documents and effect the release of said documents to the importer upon receipt of payment.
- 2. AABs shall remit payment to the supplier through the correspondent bank abroad.

When at least one of the directors of one corporation/entity is also the director of the other corporation/entity.

Section 11. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) and Open Account (O/A) Arrangements. Under a D/A arrangement, the original shipping documents are released to the importer by the AAB concerned at the instance of the seller's bank upon the importer's acceptance of the seller's bill of exchange obligating the importer to pay for the shipment at some future date. Under an O/A arrangement, the said documents are released by the seller directly to the importer without coursing the documents through the banks, upon the importer's promise to pay at some future date. As used herein, an import transaction to be considered under D/A or O/A must be payable at least 30 days after bill of lading (B/L) or airway bill (AWB) shipment date.

The guidelines for reporting, payments and extensions of maturity of importations under D/A or O/A arrangements are shown in <u>Appendix 6</u>. For importations which shall be settled via intercompany netting arrangement under Section 8.6 hereof, the guidelines for sale, remittance and reporting are contained in <u>Appendix 6.1</u>.

(As amended by Circular No. 874 dated 8 April 2015)

Section 12. Direct Remittance (DR). AABs and AAB-forex corps may service within twenty nine (29) calendar days after B/L or AWB shipment date applications for direct remittance of import payments upon presentation of the complete original shipping documents, in accordance with existing rules, and if applicable, import clearance, for regulated items issued by concerned government agencies. If the 29th day falls on a non-banking day, the following banking day shall apply and the importation will still be considered DR.

Section 13. AABs and AAB-forex corps may sell foreign exchange to importers without prior BSP approval for advance payment for importations subject to the guidelines under <u>Appendix 7</u> hereof, including documents prescribed thereunder. The foreign exchange selling/remitting AAB shall report these transactions to the BSP-IOD using the prescribed forms (Annexes B and C)

(As amended by Circular Nos. 698 dated 5 November 2010, 742 dated 21 November 2011 and 925 dated 13 September 2016)

- **Section 14. Other Import Arrangements.** The following import arrangements are also allowed without prior BSP approval:
 - 1. Self-Funded/"No Dollar" Imports. These are imports funded by importer's own foreign currency deposit accounts or those sent by suppliers abroad for which no payment in foreign exchange will be made whether immediate or potential.

2. Importations on Consignment Basis. These are importations by export producers of raw materials and accessories/supplies from foreign suppliers/buyers abroad for the manufacture or processing of products destined for export to said foreign suppliers/buyers. These shall also include machinery/equipment and spare parts consigned to the local manufacturer/processor for eventual re-export to the consignor: *Provided*, That the equipment involved shall be used only in connection with the processing of products for export.

B. EXPORT TRADE TRANSACTIONS

Section 15. General Policy. It is the policy of the BSP to encourage commodity exports which generate foreign exchange earnings for the country. Accordingly, commodity exports are allowed without restriction except for certain commodities which are regulated or prohibited for reasons of national interest or by provision of law.

Section 16. Classification of Exports

- 1. Freely Exportable Commodities. These are commodities the exportation of which is neither regulated nor prohibited. They may be effected without prior approval of or clearance from any government agency.
- 2. Regulated Commodities. These are commodities the exportation of which requires clearances/permits from appropriate government agencies. The list of these products with the appropriate government agencies/offices is shown in Appendix 8.
- 3. Prohibited Exports. These are commodities the exportation or sale of which is prohibited/penalized by law (Appendix 9).

Section 17. Export Declaration

All export shipments shall be covered by an Export Declaration using the prescribed form. AABs or OBUs shall require submission, for record purposes, of a copy of the duly accomplished Export Declaration form if the export negotiation or payment of the pertinent export shipment is coursed through them.

Section 18. Modes and Currency of Payment

- 1. Authorized Modes. Payments for exports may be made under any of the following modes without prior BSP approval:
 - a. Letter of Credit (L/C);
 - b. Documents Against Payment (D/P)/Cash Against Documents (CAD);
 - c. Documents Against Acceptance (D/A);
 - d. Open Account (O/A) arrangement including intercompany netting among non-bank related parties;

For this purpose, the following definitions are adopted:

- Related parties refer to non-bank parent/subsidiaries/ affiliates/head office/branch, provided that the intercompany netting arrangement is between a resident and a non-resident.
- ii. Affiliate (of a non-bank) refers to a non-bank entity linked directly or indirectly to a non-bank by means of any of the following:
 - 1. Ownership, control or power to vote, of ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the entity, or vice-versa;
 - Interlocking directorship¹¹ or officership, except in cases involving independent directors as defined under existing regulations;
 - 3. Common stockholders owning ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of each non-bank entity;
 - 4. Management contract or any arrangement granting power to the non-bank to direct or cause the direction of management and policies of the non-bank counterpart, or vice-versa; and
 - 5. Permanent proxy or voting trusts in favor of the non-bank constituting ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the non-bank entity, or vice-versa; and
- e. Consignment.

2. Other Authorized Modes. Payments for exports may also be made through export advances without prior approval of the BSP. Export advances shall refer to all

¹¹ When at least one of the directors of one corporation/entity is also the director of the other corporation/entity.

payments/remittances received before shipment, including prepayments and Red Clause advances.

Bank draft/telegraphic transfer, buyer's checks, traveler's checks or acceptable foreign currency notes may be used in prepayment/export advance, but for buyer's checks, the same shall be cleared before shipment.

3. Acceptable Currencies

- a. Payments for exports may be made in the following currencies:
 - 1) U.S. dollar
 - 2) Japanese yen
 - 3) Pound sterling
 - 4) Hong Kong dollar
 - 5) Swiss franc
 - 6) Canadian dollar
 - 7) Singapore dollar
 - 8) Australian dollar
 - 9) Bahrain dinar
 - 10) Kuwait dinar
 - 11) Saudi riyal
 - 12) Brunei dollar
 - 13) Indonesian rupiah
 - 14) Thai baht
 - 15) United Arab Emirates dirham
 - 16) Euro
 - 17) Korean won
 - 18) Chinese renminbi or yuan
- 19) Such other currencies that may be declared convertible by the BSP"
 - b. Payments may, however, be made in Philippine pesos for the following:
 - 1) Exports to ASEAN countries: *Provided*, That the BSP shall not be asked to intervene in the clearing of any balances from this payments scheme; and
 - 2) Gold sales to the BSP which are considered as constructive exports.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 874 dated 8 April 2015)

Section 19. Negotiation Procedures

The exporter shall negotiate his bill of exchange/account with the AAB or OBU together with the bill of lading (B/L)/airway bill (AWB), signed commercial invoice and other documents as required.

In case of availments of export advances, the AAB through which the availment was made must also be the same bank to negotiate the export documents.

Section 20. Disposition of Export Proceeds. Foreign exchange receipts, acquisitions or earnings of residents from exports may be used freely for any purpose. Such proceeds may, at the option of the exporter, be sold for pesos, retained, or deposited in foreign currency accounts, whether in the Philippines or abroad.

Section 21. Gold and Constructive Exports

- 1. Gold. All exports of gold in any form may be allowed except for gold from small-scale mining, including panned gold, which is required to be sold to the BSP pursuant to Republic Act No. 7076.
- 2. Constructive Exports. The following sales of residents paid for in foreign currency shall be considered as constructive exports:
 - a. Gold sales to the BSP even if paid for in Philippine currency;
 - b. Sales of residents paid for in foreign currency to the following entities:
 - Bonded manufacturing warehouses of export producers/ manufacturers;
 - 2) Export processing zones;
 - Board of Investments (BOI)-registered export traders operating bonded trading warehouses supplying raw materials used in the manufacture of export products;
 - 4) Diplomatic missions in the Philippines;
 - 5) Duty Free Philippines, Inc. (DFP); and
 - 6) Foreign buyers of goods/products to be delivered directly to local consumers at the instruction of the former and paid for in foreign currency.

An Export Declaration for each sale shall be accomplished: *Provided*, That the exporter shall submit a delivery receipt signed by the buyer in lieu of the B/L or AWB.

PART THREE. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

Chapter I

LOANS/BORROWINGS AND GUARANTEES

Section 22. General Policy. The BSP shall regulate foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) so that these can be serviced in an orderly manner and with due regard to the economy's overall debt servicing capacity.

- 1. Projects/programs/purposes to be funded by the foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) must be legitimate and not contrary to laws, regulations, public order, public health, public safety, or public policy.
- 2. Foreign loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/ other debt instruments and those covered by derivatives transactions¹²) as well as foreign currency loans from banks operating in the Philippines to be obtained by the public sector as well as the private sector that will be publicly-guaranteed shall require prior BSP approval unless otherwise indicated in the FX Manual.

For amendments/changes to these loans, the following shall be complied with:

	Nature of Amendment	Requirement		
I.	For public sector loans with MB approval-in-principle; and			
	For publicly-guaranteed private sector loans with MB ap	proval		
	a. Change in: borrower/guarantor; purpose;	MB approval shall be obtained prior to		
	financial terms and conditions of	the signing of the covering agreement/		
	loans/borrowings ¹³ (e.g., those involving change	effectivity of change.		
	in: loan amount; interest rate; fees, charges or			
	other costs; frequency of payments/servicing;			
	loan tenor/maturity)			
	b. Change in: creditor or creditor's name (e.g., due	Notice to the BSP shall be sent within		
	to merger; corporate restructuring; among	one (1) month from availability of		
	others); availability/closing date; financial ratios;	information.		
	covenants; related hedging instruments; changes			
	other than those in item a above			
II.	For public sector loans with final MB approval; and			
	For publicly-guaranteed private sector loans with BSP re	gistration		
	a. Change in: borrower/guarantor; purpose;	MB approval shall be obtained prior to		
	financial terms and conditions of	the signing of the covering agreement/		
	loans/borrowings ¹³ (e.g., those involving change	effectivity of the change.		
	in: loan amount; interest rate; fees, charges or			

¹² Refer to foreign loans/borrowings that are hedged/funded by derivatives

Excluding change in: creditor or creditor's name (e.g., due to merger; corporate restructuring; among others); availability/closing date; financial ratios; covenants; related hedging instruments

	Nature of Amendment	Requirement
loa	ther costs; frequency of payments/servicing; an tenor/maturity; prepayments/acceleration of ayments)	
to ot co	nange in: creditor or creditor's name (e.g., due merger; corporate restructuring; among thers); availability/closing date; financial ratios; ovenants; related hedging instruments; changes ther than those in item a above	Notice to the BSP shall be sent within one (1) month from availability of information.

- 3. Foreign loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments and those covered by derivatives transactions¹²) of the private sector¹⁴ that are not publicly-guaranteed shall be registered with the BSP if these will ultimately be serviced with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.
- 4. All foreign currency loans (whether in favor of residents or non-residents) extended by banks operating in the Philippines shall be reported by the creditor bank to the BSP using the prescribed forms (Annexes <u>E.4</u> and <u>E.5</u>). For loans extended to non-residents, these cannot be serviced with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.
- 5. Foreign loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments)/foreign currency loans (including interbank loans) that are not publicly-guaranteed obtained by private sector banks operating in the Philippines, as well as those obtained by private sector non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions, shall not be subject to prior BSP approval and subsequent registration but shall comply with: (a) Sections 22.7 and 22.8, and Appendices 1 and 1.3 (as may be applicable) of the FX Manual; (b) pertinent provisions of the MORB/MORNBFI; and (c) other applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- 6. Applications for BSP approval/registration of loans shall be filed through the BSP's online system and shall be assessed the applicable fee as indicated under <u>Appendix 20</u> of the FX Manual.
- 7. All resident entities (public¹⁵ and private sectors) intending to obtain medium- and long-term foreign loans, including offshore issuances of debt instruments shall submit to the BSP-IOD their annual foreign borrowings plan (FBP) using the prescribed form (Annex D.3) every end-September for borrowings for the following year. Proposed onshore issuances by residents of debt instruments that require settlement in foreign currency shall likewise be reported in the FBP.

Public sector entities include the following: (a) National Government, its agencies and instrumentalities; (b) government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs); (c) government financial institutions (GFIs); and (d) local government units (LGUs).

But excluding foreign loans/borrowings of the following private sector entities: (a) banks; and (b) non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions covered by Section 22.5 of the FX Manual

Any changes to the submitted plans shall be communicated in writing to the BSP-IOD within two (2) weeks from availability of information for monitoring purposes.

8. For statistical purposes, all foreign loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments), whether BSP-approved/registered or not, shall be regularly reported to the BSP-IOD, using the prescribed forms (Annexes $\underline{\text{E.1}}$, $\underline{\text{E.2}}$, and $\underline{\text{E.3}}^{16}$) within the prescribed deadline until the obligations are fully extinguished.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 23. Public Sector¹³ Loans/Borrowings -

- 1. Prior Monetary Board approval shall be obtained for public sector foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings, including issuances of the following except those covered by Section 23.2:
 - a. FX-denominated bonds/notes/other debt instruments, whether to be issued onshore or offshore; and
 - b. Peso-denominated bonds/notes/other debt instruments issued offshore, whether to be settled in foreign or local currency.
 - 2. The following public sector loans shall not require prior BSP approval:
 - a. Short-term interbank borrowings; and
 - b. Short-term foreign currency loans of the following from banks operating in the Philippines that are duly reported to the BSP using the prescribed forms (Annexes E.4 and E.5):
 - Commodity and service exporters: Provided, That these loans are used to finance export-related import costs of goods and services as well as peso cost requirements.

Service exporters shall refer to Philippine residents engaged or proposing to engage in rendering technical, professional or other services which are paid for in FX.

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¹⁶ Annex E.3 shall be submitted for initial reporting of foreign loans obtained without prior BSP approval/registration.

Indirect exporters may likewise borrow in foreign currency from banks operating in the Philippines to fund export-related costs in FX and pesos. Indirect exporters shall refer to cottage/small and medium industries (producers/manufacturers) that have supply arrangements with direct exporters who are holders of an export letter of credit or a confirmed purchase order/sales contract from a foreign buyer.

ii. Producers/manufacturers, including oil companies and public utility firms: *Provided*, That the loans are used to finance import costs of goods and services necessary in the production of goods by the borrower concerned. Producers/manufacturers shall refer to Philippine residents that undertake the processing/conversion of raw materials into marketable form through physical, mechanical, chemical, or other means, or by special treatment, or a series of actions that result in a change in the nature or state of the products.

Public utility firms shall refer to business organizations that regularly supply the public with commodities or services such as electricity, gas, water, transportation, telegraph/telephone services and the like.

- 3. Applications for approval of foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings shall be submitted using the prescribed form (<u>Annex D.1</u>), supported by required documents/information:
 - a. For approval-in-principle: Requests shall be filed before commencement of actual negotiations or issuance of mandate/commitment to foreign funders/arrangers; and
 - b. For final approval: Requests shall be filed after signing of the loan/borrowing documents but before drawdown/receipt of proceeds from loans and issuances of bonds/notes/other debt instruments.

Signed loan/borrowing documents/agreements submitted for final approval shall not be notarized.

4. Proceeds of foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those from issuances of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) of the National Government, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities, and GOCCs¹⁷ shall be deposited with the

¹⁷ For the purpose of this provision, GOCCs shall refer to those created by special laws. The term excludes government financial institutions such as Development Bank of the Philippines, Land Bank of the Philippines and Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines, corporations created under the provisions of the Corporation Law (Act No. 1459, as amended) or the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambasa Blg. 68, as amended), and private corporations taken over by the GOCCs.

BSP pending utilization, pursuant to Section 113 of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7653 (The New Central Bank Act) dated 14 June 1993.

(As amended by Circular No. 984 dated 22 December 2017)

Section 24. Private Sector Loans/Borrowings -

- 1. Prior BSP approval shall be obtained for publicly-guaranteed private sector foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings, including issuances of the following:
 - a. FX-denominated bonds/notes/other debt instruments, whether issued onshore or offshore; and
 - b. Peso-denominated bonds/notes/other debt instruments issued offshore, whether to be settled in foreign or local currency.

The loans/borrowings shall be registered with the BSP to allow servicing of payments using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps. Applications for loan approval (Annex D.2.A) and registration (Annex D.2.B) shall be in the prescribed BSP forms and filed with the BSP, together with supporting documents/information, as follows:

- a. For loan approval at least 30 banking days before the target signing date of the loan/borrowing documents. Loan/borrowing agreements which have been signed and/or drawn/availed of prior to securing the requisite BSP approval shall not be eligible for approval and registration.
- b. For registration within six (6) months from utilization of proceeds. Covering loan/borrowing documents/agreements shall not be notarized.
- 2. Private sector foreign loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments issued offshore) that are not publicly-guaranteed¹⁸ and not covered by Section 24.3 shall be subject to registration with the BSP if these will ultimately be serviced with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps. The borrower shall:
 - a. Submit a Notice to the BSP (<u>Annex E.3</u>), supported with a copy of the signed covering agreement(s)/document(s), within one (1) month from date of signing;
 - b. Send a notification to BSP for: (i) change/s in the loan's financial terms and conditions¹⁹; or (ii) cancellation (whether partial or in full) of the

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¹⁸ Including those that do not involve any exposure of a government-owned/controlled entity

¹⁹ Financial terms and conditions refer to committed amount, purpose, currency, interest rate, fees/charges, tenor, amortization schedule, default rate and prepayment. Changes in borrower/issuer/creditor/guarantor, availability/closing date, financial ratios/covenants, and/or availments/amendments/cancellation of related hedging instruments shall also be included in the notification to BSP.

- loan/commitment/agreement, within 15 banking days from availability of information/signing of the amended or supplemental agreement/effectivity date as the case may be, for monitoring purposes; and
- c. Apply for loan registration with the BSP within one (1) month from drawdown date (for short-term loans) and within six (6) months from utilization of proceeds (for medium- and long-term loans), using the prescribed form (Annex D.2.B), if the loan will ultimately be serviced with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.
- 3. The following private sector loans shall not require prior BSP approval and subsequent registration; *Provided*, these are duly reported to the BSP by the borrower/creditor using the prescribed forms:
 - a. Foreign currency loans of resident borrowers from banks operating in the Philippines; *Provided*, that the obligations: (i) are not publicly-guaranteed; and (ii) are reported by the creditor bank to the BSP using the prescribed forms (Annexes <u>E.4</u> and <u>E.5</u>);
 - Short-term loans in the form of export advances from buyers abroad of resident exporters/borrowers (<u>Annex E.1</u> for the exporter/borrower and <u>Schedule 3</u> – "FX Acquisition from Loans" of FX Form 1 for creditor banks);
 - c. Foreign obligations of residents under deferred letters of credit (L/Cs) or under documents against acceptance or open account (D/A-O/A) arrangements with a term of more than one (1) year that are not guaranteed by foreign governments/official export credit agencies (Annex E.2 for the resident borrower); and
 - d. Short-term trade loans of resident exporters/importers from OBUs and non-resident non-bank creditors that have been granted under BSP-reported lending programs; *Provided*, that the following reports shall be submitted to the BSP:
 - By the borrower monthly report on transactions and status of their short-term loans within five (5) banking days after end of reference month using the prescribed form (<u>Annex E.1</u>) until the obligations are fully settled; and
 - ii. By the creditor OBU <u>Schedule 4A (Part I)</u> & <u>4B (Part II)</u> "Consolidated Report on Loans Granted by OBUs to Residents" of the "Statement of Assets and Liabilities" report of OBUs.

4. Private sector foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings may be obtained to refinance outstanding foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings; *Provided*, that the obligations to be refinanced are duly registered (for those requiring registration) with, or reported (for those requiring mere reporting) to, the BSP, pursuant to Sections 24.1 to 24.3.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 818 dated 6 November 2013, 874 dated 8 April 2015, 925 dated 13 September 2016, 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 25. Servicing

- 1. The following shall be subject to prior BSP approval:
 - a. Prepayment of public sector/publicly-guaranteed private sector loans;
 and
 - b. Payment by the public sector: (i) for loans that are past due for more than one (1) month from original due date; and (ii) under the guarantee covering publicly-guaranteed private sector loans that are past due.
- 2. The borrower or its duly authorized representative shall submit a notice to the BSP at least one (1) month prior to target date of purchase of FX for the following private sector loans/borrowings that are not publicly-guaranteed:
 - a. Prepayment of BSP-registered loans/borrowings [except for prepayment of BSP-registered short-term private sector loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) that are not publicly-guaranteed, which do not require prior BSP notification]; and
 - b. Payments on loans/borrowings that are past due for more than one (1) month from original due dates.
 - 3. All prepayments shall be subject to the following:
 - a. The FX selling AAB/AAB forex corp shall require documents prescribed in <u>Appendix 1.3</u> of the FX Manual to support sale of FX for debt servicing;
 - b. The FX sold/outwardly remitted shall be duly reported by the FX selling/remitting AAB under the appropriate schedules of FX Form 1, based on instructions of, and declared purpose by, the FX purchaser.

- 4. AABs/AAB forex corps may sell FX for servicing of foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) of the public and private sectors upon submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application To Purchase FX (Annex A), supported by documents listed under Appendices 1 and 1.3 (as applicable).
- 5. FX sold by AABs/AAB forex corps for payments on loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) and related fees/charges shall either be:
 - a. remitted directly to the account of the creditor/intended beneficiary on the date of purchase; or
 - b. credited to the FCDU account of the resident borrower (or the guarantor in case payment will be made by the guarantor) with the FX selling AAB (or another AAB) for eventual remittance on or before due date to the intended beneficiary; Provided, that the applicant purchaser shall certify that: (i) the FX shall be used for the declared purpose; (ii) funds credited to the FCDU account shall eventually be remitted to the intended beneficiary on or before due date; and (iii) the resident borrower shall include in the remittance instructions to the remitting bank, the purpose of the remittance.

The remitting bank shall report the FX remittances to BSP under the applicable schedule/s of FX Form 1, based on instructions of, and the purpose declared by, the FX purchaser.

6. All loan payments (including prepayments) made, irrespective of the source of FX funding, shall be reported by the borrower to BSP-IOD using the prescribed forms (Annexes <u>E.1</u> and <u>E.2</u>).

(As amended by Circular Nos. 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 26. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular No. 984 dated 22 December 2017)

Section 27. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular Nos. 925 dated 13 September 2016 and 984 dated 22 December 2017)

Section 28. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011, 925 dated 13 September 2016 and 984 dated 22 December 2017)

Section 29. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular Nos. 698 dated 5 November 2010, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 818 dated 6 November 2013, 925 dated 13 September 2016 and 984 dated 22 December 2017)

Section 30. Guarantees and Other Similar Arrangements

- 1. Guarantees for account of the public sector or similar arrangements (other than those covered by Section 30.3 hereof) that may give rise to actual foreign obligations of the public sector to non-residents, as well as those to be issued by government-owned and controlled corporations (excluding public sector banks and non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions) in favor of non-residents, shall require prior BSP approval.
- 2. The following guarantees (including risk take-over and similar arrangements) for account of the private sector shall neither require prior BSP approval nor registration but shall be reported regularly to the BSP by AABs as issuer/beneficiary using the prescribed form (Annex G-Part A if AAB is issuer; or Annex G-Part B if AAB is beneficiary) until the contingent obligations are fully extinguished, to be eligible for servicing using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps:
 - a. Guarantees to be issued by resident banks (including public sector banks) and non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions, in favor of non-residents such as:
 - i. Payment guarantees (e.g., bid bonds, performance bonds, advance payment bonds); and
 - ii. Guarantees to secure foreign obligations of residents which do not partake the nature of a foreign loan.
 - b. Guarantees to be issued by non-resident banks/financial institutions as well as other non-resident entities to secure peso loans/foreign currency loans of the private sector from banks operating in the Philippines under Section 24.3.a and non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions.

Payments related to duly reported guarantees [e.g., guarantee fees/charges; payments for: (a) call on the guarantees; and (b) obligation resulting from such call on the guarantee] may be serviced using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.

- 3. Guarantees that are related to foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings under Sections 23 and 24 (except those covered under Section 24.3.a) must already form part of the loan terms submitted/reported to BSP (as applicable). In case of a call on such guarantee:
 - a. The borrower/guarantor shall notify the BSP at least 10 banking days prior to target date of settlement of the call on the guarantee to allow servicing using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps; and
 - b. The borrower shall comply with pertinent rules covering the underlying obligation (including reportorial requirements).
- 4. Guarantees or similar arrangements²⁰ which may give rise to actual foreign obligations of residents to non-residents that do not fall under Sections 30.1 to 30.3 shall be:
 - a. Registered with the BSP to allow servicing of payments related thereto [e.g., guarantee fees/charges; payments for: (i) call on the guarantees; and (ii) obligation resulting from such call on the guarantee] using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps. The filing of applications for registration shall be made within six (6) months from date of signing of the covering agreement but not later than 15 banking days from target date of purchase of FX; and
 - b. Reported regularly to the BSP by the resident obligee using the prescribed form (Annex H) until the contingent obligations are fully extinguished.
- 5. AABs/AAB forex corps may sell FX to settle obligations of residents/convert to FX the peso receipts of non-residents under the guarantees, as these fall due without prior BSP approval, upon submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application To Purchase FX (Annex A), supported by documents listed under Appendix 1.3.

The remitting bank shall report the FX remittances to BSP under the applicable schedule/s of FX Form 1, based on instructions of, and the purpose declared by, the FX purchaser.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 925 dated 13 September 2016, 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

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²⁰ Such as guarantees issued by: (a) non-residents for transactions between non-bank residents; and (b) non-bank residents for transactions between non-residents

Section 31. Other Financing Schemes/Arrangements

1. Financing schemes which will involve option to purchase arrangement or transfer of ownership after a certain period of time, as in the case of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Build and Transfer (BT) arrangements, shall be registered with the BSP to be eligible for servicing using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps. Applications for registration shall be filed by the implementing agency/proponent with the BSP within one (1) month from contract signing.

Implementing agencies/proponents of projects under BOT/similar financing arrangements shall submit the following reports to BSP:

- a. Yearly Projected Funding Requirements for BOT/Other Similar Financing Schemes (Annex I-Part A), on or before September 30 of the year preceding the reference period; and
- b. Monthly Report on Payments under BOT/Other Similar Financing Schemes (Annex I—Part B) within ten (10) banking days from end of reference month.
- 2. Offshore issuances by non-residents of peso-denominated bonds/notes and similar debt instruments (whether to be settled in foreign or local currency) shall be registered with the BSP to be eligible for servicing using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps, where the transaction will involve:
 - a. inward remittance of FX to the Philippines by the non-resident issuer/investor; or
 - b. participation of a resident enterprise or any of its offshore offices,-branches, subsidiaries and affiliates as issuer, guarantor or beneficiary under the transaction.

The transaction shall comply with rules on cross-border transfer (import and export) of Philippine currency as well as pertinent rules and regulations of other government agencies/entities.

The issuer shall: (a) submit to the BSP a notice on: (i) the bond transactions using the prescribed form (Annex E.3), together with copies of the signed covering agreements/documents and final offering circular (if any) within 30 calendar days from issue date; and (ii) change/s in the financial terms and conditions²¹ of the issuance

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²¹ Financial terms and conditions refer to committed amount, purpose, currency, interest rate, fees/charges, tenor, amortization schedule, default rate and prepayment. Changes in borrower/issuer/creditor/guarantor, availability/closing date, financial ratios/covenants, and/or availments/amendments/cancellation of related hedging instruments shall also be included in the notice to BSP.

within two (2) weeks from availability of information for monitoring purposes; and (b) register with the BSP within 30 calendar days from issue date if same will be serviced using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.

- 3. Non-resident issuances of notes/bonds or similar instruments in the domestic market shall require BSP approval before execution.
 - 4. AABs may extend peso financing to non-residents to fund the following:
 - a. Without prior BSP approval specific cases allowed under the MORB; or
 - b. Subject to prior BSP approval for use in projects/programs/purposes that are: (i) not covered by item (a) above; and (ii) legitimate and not contrary to laws, regulations, public order, public health, public safety, or public policy. The creditor-bank shall submit to the BSP-IOD its application for approval of proposed peso financing program to non-residents.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013, 984 dated 22 December 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Chapter II

INWARD INVESTMENTS

Section 32. General Policy. The BSP supports the country's thrust to promote a policy environment conducive to sustained inflow of foreign investments to help foster economic development and growth.

1. Inward foreign investments are investments by non-residents in the form of: (a) foreign direct investments covered by Sections 33.1 and 33.3; (b) foreign portfolio investments covered by Sections 33.2 and 33.3; and (c) other investments covered by Section 33.4.

Non-resident investors may likewise invest in instruments covered by Sections 34 and 35.

2. These investments need not be registered with the BSP unless the repatriation of capital and/or the remittance of related earnings in pesos thereon shall be funded with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.

A Bangko Sentral Registration Document (BSRD) shall evidence the BSP registration of investments.

- 3. These investments may be funded as follows:
 - a. In cash (e.g., inward remittance of FX), as well as funding from:
 (i) peso balances of the non-resident investor's onshore peso deposit account under Section 3.1 and interim peso deposit accounts under Section 41; and (ii) constructive remittance of FX²²; and
 - b. In kind (e.g., machinery and equipment, raw materials, supplies, spare parts and other items that are actually transferred to the Philippines, as well as intangible assets).
- 4. The categories of investments referred to in Sections 33 and 34 shall be used for reporting purposes to the BSP.
- 5. Investments shall comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including those issued by the BSP (e.g., prohibition against non-resident investments, whether directly or indirectly, in the BSP term deposit facility).

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 33. Inward Foreign Investments²³ in Instruments Issued by Residents. These refer to the following investments by non-residents in instruments issued/created onshore by residents:

- 1. Foreign direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control²⁴ or a significant degree of influence²⁵ on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. This includes the following:
 - a. (i) Assigned Capital and Operational Working Fund for onshore branches/regional headquarters/regional operating headquarters and offices/representative offices; and (ii) Contributed Capital for onshore partnerships/joint ventures;
 - b. Ownership or purchase of condominium unit; and

²² Constructive remittance refers to FX funding credited to offshore FX account of resident investee firm/intended beneficiary/onshore bank without actual inward remittance of FX but such funding is booked onshore as investment in the records of the investee firm.

For details on the definition of foreign investments, International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6) shall apply.

²⁴ "Control" is determined to exist if the direct non-resident investor owns more than 50 percent of the voting power in the resident enterprise.

²⁵ A "significant degree of influence" is determined to exist if the non-resident investor owns at least 10 percent of the voting power in the resident enterprise.

- c. Capitalized expenses incurred by foreign firms pursuant to government-approved service contracts/similar contracts for oil, gas, and geothermal energy exploration/development.
- 2. Foreign portfolio investment is a cross-border transaction and position involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in foreign direct investment. This includes debt securities issued by the National Government and other public sector entities.
- 3. The following investment instruments may fall under the category of foreign direct investments or foreign portfolio investments depending on the degree of control or influence of the investor in the investee firm²⁶ which can be determined regardless of the investment instruments as defined under Sections 33.1 and 33.2:
 - a. Equity securities that are (i) not listed; and (ii) listed at an onshore exchange [e.g., Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE)];
 - Debt securities (e.g., notes, bonds and non-participating preferred shares) issued by private sector residents that are not covered by the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees) (i) not listed; and (ii) listed at an onshore exchange [e.g., PSE, Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation (PDEX)];
 - c. Exchange traded funds (ETFs);
 - d. Investment funds [e.g., mutual funds (MFs) and unit investment trust funds (UITFs)]; and
 - e. Philippine Depositary Receipts (PDRs) that are (i) not listed; and (ii) listed at an onshore exchange.
- 4. Other investment is a residual category of financial account other than those included in direct investment, portfolio investment and financial derivatives. This includes investment in peso time deposits with an AAB with a maturity of at least 90 days.

Loans/borrowings and guarantees are covered by Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Foreign Portfolio Investment: Investment instruments that do not meet the control and influence criteria under Section 33.1.

²⁶ Foreign Direct Investment: Investment instruments that meet the control and influence criteria under Section 33.1.

Section 34. Inward Investments in Instruments Issued by Non-Residents. These refer to investments by non-residents in the following instruments issued by non-residents:

- 1. Equity securities issued onshore or offshore that are listed at an onshore exchange; and
- 2. Debt securities issued onshore that are (a) not listed; and (b) listed at an onshore exchange.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011, 937 dated 27 December 2016 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 35. Other Forms of Investments. For registration purposes, these refer to investments by non-residents in instruments issued by residents and non-residents which are not covered by Sections 33, 34 and the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees), and not contrary to applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 742 dated 21 November 2011, 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 36. Registration with BSP

1. The following inward investments shall be registered with the BSP:

Investment/Instrument		Section
a.	 i. (a) Assigned Capital and Operational Working Fund – for onshore branches/regional headquarters/regional operating headquarters and offices/representative offices; and (b) Contributed Capital – for onshore partnerships/joint ventures; ii. Ownership or purchase of condominium unit; and iii. Capitalized expenses incurred by foreign firms pursuant to government-approved service contracts/similar contracts for oil, gas, and geothermal energy exploration/development 	Section 33.1.a-c
b.	Equity securities issued onshore by residents that are not listed at an onshore exchange	Section 33.3.a.(i)
C.	Debt securities issued onshore by private sector residents that are not listed at an onshore exchange and not covered by the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees)	Section 33.3.b.(i)
d.	Investment funds created onshore by residents (e.g., MFs and UITFs) whether listed or not listed at an onshore exchange	Section 33.3.d
e.	PDRs that are not listed at an onshore exchange	Section 33.3.e.(i)

	Investment/Instrument	Section
f.	Debt securities issued onshore by non-residents that are not listed	Section 34.2.a
	at an onshore exchange	
g.	Instruments issued by residents and non-residents which are not covered by Sections 33, 34 and the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees), and not contrary to applicable laws, rules and regulations	Section 35
h.	Instruments under Section 36.1(a-g) used as collateral involving transfer of legal/beneficial ownership of the collateral to the non-resident investor ²⁷	-

- 2. The value of assets actually transferred to the Philippines as investments in kind referred to in Section 32.3.b shall be assessed and appraised by the BSP for registration purposes.
- 3. FX inwardly remitted to fund investments under Section 36.1 need not be converted to pesos, except for the following:
 - a. foreign direct investments in foreign bank branches' permanently assigned capital with such conversion to be made at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of remittance, pursuant to applicable laws and the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB); and
 - b. if investment is required to be funded by pesos.
- 4. For new/additional²⁸ investment/s of a non-resident investor, all applications²⁹ for registration of inward investments (<u>Annex W</u>) under Section 36.1 shall be filed with the BSP within the one (1) year prescriptive period.
- 5. The guidelines on registration/reporting of investments and supporting documents (Appendices <u>10.A</u> and <u>10.C</u>) shall be duly observed/complied with.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 743 dated 15 December 2011, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 818 dated 6 November 2013, 918 dated 2 August 2016, 925 dated 13 September 2016 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

²⁷ Investments in instruments under Section 36.1 (a-g) arising from return/refund of collateral shall be registered with the BSP.

²⁸ Those arising from purchase of additional shares, stock splits, corporate restructuring and other similar cases.

²⁹ For existing investments that are unregistered as of the effectivity date of Circular No. 1030 (8 March 2019), applications for registration may be filed with the BSP within one (1) year from said effectivity date, regardless of the date of funding, without registration fee.

Section 37. Registration with AABs

- 1. A registering AAB is a bank with authority to operate a foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) that has been designated by the non-resident investor to register his investments. The registering AAB shall regularly report all transactions on the registered investments under the Report on Investments Registered with AABs.
- 2. Registration of investments in the following instruments shall be done with the designated registering AAB:

	Investment/Instrument	Section
a.	Debt securities issued onshore by the National Government and	Section 33.2
	other public sector entities	
b.	Equity securities issued onshore by residents that are listed at an	Section 33.3.a.(ii)
	onshore exchange (e.g., PSE)	
c.	Debt securities issued onshore by private sector residents that are	Section 33.3.b.(ii)
	listed at an onshore exchange and not covered by the provisions of	
	Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees)	
d.	ETFs issued/created onshore by residents	Section 33.3.c
e.	PDRs that are listed at an onshore exchange	Section 33.3.e.(ii)
f.	Peso time deposits with an AAB with a maturity of at least 90 days	Section 33.4
g.	Equity securities issued onshore or offshore by non-residents that	Section 34.1
	are listed at an onshore exchange	
h.	Debt securities issued onshore by non-residents that are listed at	Section 34.2.b
	an onshore exchange	
i.	Instruments under Section 37.2(a-h) used as collateral involving	-
	transfer of legal/beneficial ownership of the collateral to the	
	non-resident investor ³⁰	

- 3. FX inwardly remitted to fund investments under Section 37.2 must be converted to pesos with AABs/AAB forex corps except if investment is required to be funded by FX.
- 4. The non-resident investor or his duly authorized representative shall submit to each designated registering AAB a duly accomplished "Authority to Disclose Information"³¹ in the prescribed format (<u>Appendix 10.4</u>) covering all his investments registered with each designated registering AAB.
- 5. The guidelines on registration/reporting of investments and supporting documents (Appendices 10.B and 10.C) shall be duly observed/complied with.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013, 815 dated 18 October 2013, 838 dated 20 June 2014 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

³⁰ Investments in instruments under Section 37.2 (a-h) arising from return/refund of collateral shall be registered with AABs.

³¹ The "Authority to Disclose Information" submitted to a registering AAB shall cover all investments existing as of date of the authority, as well as any subsequent investments of said non-resident investor.

Section 38. Servicing of Investments –

- 1. BSP-registered investments shall be entitled to full and immediate repatriation of capital and remittance of related earnings thereon using FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.
- 2. AABs/AAB forex corps may sell to the non-resident investor or his resident agent/authorized representative the equivalent FX of the peso sales/divestment proceeds and related earnings from BSP-registered investments, upon submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application to Purchase FX (Annex A), with the document/s listed under Appendix 1.4.
- 3. a. FX sold by AABs/AAB forex corps for repatriation of capital and remittance of related earnings shall be directly remitted to the account (whether onshore or offshore) of the non-resident investor/intended beneficiary on the date of FX sale, except as indicated in item (b) below.
- b. In the case of investments in instruments under Sections 33.1 (foreign direct investment) and 33.3.a.(i) (equity securities not listed at an onshore exchange), FX sold may also be credited to the FCDU account of the non-resident investor's resident agent/authorized representative with the FX selling AAB (or another AAB) for: (i) future reinvestment onshore; or (ii) eventual remittance to the intended beneficiary; *Provided*, that the applicant purchaser shall certify that: (i) the crediting of funds to the FCDU account of the designated resident agent/authorized representative is duly authorized by the non-resident investor; (ii) the FX shall be used for the declared purpose; (iii) funds credited to the FCDU account shall eventually be remitted to the non-resident investor/intended beneficiary unless intended to be reinvested onshore; and (iv) the non-resident investor or his resident agent/authorized representative shall include the purpose of the remittance in the remittance instructions to the remitting bank.
- c. The remitting bank shall report the FX remittances to BSP under the applicable schedule/s of FX Form 1, based on the instructions of, and declared purpose by, the FX purchaser and in accordance with the guidelines under Appendices <u>10.A</u> and <u>10.B</u>.
- 4. For excess pesos arising from unrealized investments³², AABs/AAB forex corps may sell FX equivalent to: (a) the excess pesos that are funded by inward remittance of FX, computed as follows: peso proceeds of FX inward remittance less the peso amount actually used for onshore investment/s; plus (b) interest earned on the excess pesos, if any, subject to the following:

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³² Unrealized investments refer to investments of non-resident investors that did not materialize.

- a. At least 50 percent of the inwardly remitted FX should have been invested onshore. For: (i) disapproved subscription or oversubscriptions to/investments in equity and debt securities issued by residents and non-residents; (ii) erroneously remitted funds relating to investments; and (iii) similar cases, AABs/AAB forex corps may sell the FX equivalent of excess pesos arising therefrom without complying with the 50 percent minimum utilization under this item; and
- b. Submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application To Purchase FX (Annex A), with the documents listed in Appendix 1.4.

The remitting bank shall report the FX remittance to BSP using the prescribed form (Annex AA).

- 5. AABs/AAB forex corps may likewise sell FX upon submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application to Purchase FX (Annex A), with the documents listed under Appendix 1.4, for the following:
 - a. Settlement of FX obligations/payables of residents to non-resident investors relative to FX-denominated equity and debt securities issued by residents that are not covered by the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I of the FX Manual (Loans and Guarantees); and
 - Remittance in equivalent FX of peso proceeds from onshore sale by non-resident issuer of their equity and debt securities under Section 34.

The remitting bank shall report the FX remittances to BSP under the applicable schedule/s of FX Form 1, based on the instructions of, and declared purpose by, the FX purchaser.

(As amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 39. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 40. (Reserved)

(As amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 41. Deposit of Peso Divestment/Sales Proceeds. Pending onshore reinvestment or repatriation offshore in equivalent FX, peso divestment/sales proceeds of duly registered investments, as well as related earnings thereon, may be deposited temporarily in the peso account of the non-resident investor held with any AAB. The eventual repatriation in equivalent FX of such peso proceeds, including interest earned (net of applicable taxes), shall be effected in full through any AAB without prior BSP approval in accordance with the guidelines in Appendices 10.A and 10.B.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 42. Reinvestment. Non-resident investors may reinvest onshore peso divestment/sales proceeds and/or earnings on their duly registered onshore investments. It is understood that the new investments shall be registered with the BSP or registering AABs, as provided under Sections 36 and 37, if the repatriation of capital/divestment proceeds and the remittance of earnings on the new investment which accrued thereon shall be funded with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps.

(As amended by Circular Nos. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Chapter III

OUTWARD INVESTMENTS

Section 43. General Policy. The BSP supports residents' legitimate outward investments in line with the increasing globalization of the Philippine economy.

- 1. Residents may invest in any instrument requiring settlement in FX without prior BSP approval, where such investments are funded with:
 - a. the investors' own FX deposited in their foreign currency deposit account/s (whether offshore or onshore); and/or
 - b. FX obtained from sources other than AABs/AAB forex corps.
- 2. Residents may invest in instruments covered by Section 44 without prior BSP approval, funded with FX resources of AABs/AAB forex corps in amounts of up to USD60 million or its equivalent in other foreign currency per investor per year, or per fund per year subject to compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including the bank's "Know Your Customer" policy and existing regulations on anti-money laundering.

- 3. Resident investors may purchase FX in excess of the USD60 million annual threshold without prior BSP approval; *Provided*, that the investor shall submit to the BSP a notification (Annex U) at least 15 banking days after determination that total FX requirements will exceed the threshold and present to the FX selling institution a copy of the notice duly received/acknowledged by the BSP.
- 4. Investments by banks and non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions are not covered by the provisions of this Section but shall be subject to prudential regulations of the BSP (e.g., MORB/MORNBFI) and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- 5. FX received by residents representing dividends/earnings and/or divestment proceeds from investments made under this Section may be freely disposed of and need not be inwardly remitted and sold for pesos.
- 6. FX sold for investments to be made by residents under this Section shall either be:
 - a. remitted directly to the account of the intended beneficiary (e.g., non-resident investee firm, fund manager, broker/dealer, and/or non-resident parent company/subsidiary) on the date of FX sale; or
 - b. credited to the resident investor's FCDU account with the FX selling AAB (or another AAB) for eventual remittance to the intended beneficiary for funding of the resident's investment; Provided, that the applicant purchaser shall certify that: (i) the FX shall be used for the declared purpose; (ii) funds credited to the FCDU account shall eventually be remitted to the intended beneficiary; and (iii) the applicant purchaser/resident investor shall include in the remittance instructions to the remitting bank the purpose of remittance.

The remitting bank shall report the FX remittance to BSP under the applicable schedule/s of FX Form 1, based on instructions of, and purpose declared by, the FX purchaser.

- 7. AABs/AAB forex corps shall submit a monthly report (Annex V) to the BSP on the sale of FX for investments covered by this Section, as well as investments by residents falling under resident to resident transactions under Part I, Chapter II hereof, within the prescribed deadline.
- 8. AABs/AAB forex corps may sell FX for investments to be made by residents covered by Section 44, upon submission to the FX selling institution of a duly accomplished and signed Application to Purchase FX (<u>Annex A</u>), with documents listed under <u>Appendix 1.4</u>. All FX sold shall be consolidated for purposes of determining compliance with the threshold under item 2 of this Section.

Section 44. Outward Investments by Philippine Residents. Residents may invest in any form of instruments issued/created offshore by non-residents (except foreign currency deposit accounts offshore) to be funded by FX resources of AABs and AAB forex corps, as well as those issued/created onshore by non-residents requiring settlement in foreign currency, that are not contrary to applicable Philippine laws, rules and regulations.

(As amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

PART FOUR. OFFSHORE BANKING UNITS, REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES AND FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT UNITS

Chapter I

OFFSHORE BANKING UNITS OF FOREIGN BANKS

Section 45. Definition of Terms. As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- 1. "Offshore Banking" shall refer to the conduct of banking transactions in foreign currencies involving the receipt of funds principally from external sources and, as allowed in this Manual, from internal sources and utilization of such funds, as provided herein.
- 2. "Offshore Banking Unit" or "OBU" shall refer to a branch a foreign banking corporation which is duly authorized by the BSP to transact offshore banking business in the Philippines.
- 3. "Net office funds" shall refer to the net credit balance of the "Due to Head Office (HO)/Branches" after deducting the "Due from HO/Branches", as shown in the following computation:

Due to HO/Branches

Remittances/Advances/Deposits to OBU by HO/Branches

x x x x x x x

Unremitted earnings of OBU T o t a l

USDxxxxxxx

Less: Due from HO/Branches

Remittances/Advances/Deposits of OBU with its

Back to top

HO/Branches X X X X X X X

Net Office Funds

USD x x x x x x x

4. "Deposits" shall refer to funds in foreign currencies which are accepted and held by an OBU in the regular course of business, with the obligation to return an equivalent amount to the owner thereof, with or without interest.

- 5. "Resident" shall refer to
 - a) an individual citizen of the Philippines residing therein; or
 - b) an individual who is not a citizen of the Philippines but is permanently residing³³ therein; or
 - c) a corporation or other juridical person organized under the laws of the Philippines; or
 - d) a branch, subsidiary, affiliate, extension office or any other unit of corporations or juridical persons which are organized under the laws of any country and operating in the Philippines, except OBUs.
- 6. "Non-resident" shall refer to an individual, a corporation or other juridical person not included in the definition of resident.
- 7. "Foreign Currency Deposit Unit" or "FCDU" shall refer to that unit of a local bank or of a local branch of a foreign bank authorized by the BSP to engage in foreign currency-denominated transactions, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 6426 (Foreign Currency Deposit Act) dated 4 April 1974, as amended.
- 8. "Local bank" shall refer to a rural bank (RB)/cooperative bank (Coop Bank), thrift bank (TB), commercial bank (KB) or universal bank (UB) organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines.
- 9. "Local branch of a foreign bank" shall refer to a branch of a foreign bank doing business in the Philippines, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 7653, Republic Act No. 8791, and Republic Act No. 7721, as amended.
- 10. "Acceptable foreign exchange" comprise those foreign currencies which are acceptable to and exchangeable at the BSP and which form part of the international reserves of the country.

(As amended by Circular No. 937 dated 27 December 2016)

Residents include any individual, citizen or otherwise, who has resided in the Philippines for a year or longer, as defined in Section 83 of the IMF Balance of Payments Textbook, 1996.

Section 46. Approvals Required. A foreign bank may operate an OBU in the Philippines, upon issuance of a Certificate of Authority to operate by the Monetary Board and registration with the SEC.

Section 47. Criteria for Selection. The following factors shall serve as basis for the issuance of certificate of authority to operate an OBU: (1) liquidity and solvency positions; (2) net worth and resources; (3) managerial and international banking expertise of applicant bank; (4) contribution to the Philippine economy; and (5) other relevant factors, such as participation in the equity of local UBs/KBs and appropriate geographic representations.

Section 48. Pre-Operation Requirements. Upon advice from the BSP, a qualified bank shall submit a sworn undertaking of its head office through any of its duly authorized officers, supported by an appropriate resolution of its board of directors, to the effect that it shall:

- 1. provide, on demand, the necessary currencies to cover liquidity needs that may arise or other shortfall that its OBU may incur;
 - 2. manage the operations of its OBU soundly and with prudence;
- 3. continually train a specific number of Filipinos in international banking and foreign exchange trading with a view to reducing the number of expatriates;
- 4. provide and maintain in its OBU at all times net office funds in the minimum amount of USD1 million;
- 5. start operations of its OBU within 180 days from receipt of its certificate of authority to operate such unit;
 - 6. comply with all applicable local laws relating to labor and employment; and
- 7. submit, before start of operations, other documents as may be required by the BSP such as certification or similar documents showing that it is duly authorized by the proper government entity of its country to engage in offshore banking business in the Philippines.

Section 49. Annual Fee. Upon issuance of a certificate of authority to operate an OBU in the Philippines, and yearly thereafter, the authorized bank shall pay the BSP a fee of not less than USD20,000.00.

Section 50. Transactions with Non-Residents and/or with Other OBUs. An OBU may freely engage in all normal banking transactions with non-residents and/or with other OBUs, involving any currency other than the Philippine peso.

Section 51. Transactions with Foreign Currency Deposit Units (FCDUs)/ Expanded Foreign Currency Deposit Units (EFCDUs). Subject to BSP regulations, an OBU may engage in the following transactions with FCDUs/EFCDUs of local banks in any currency other than the Philippine peso:

- 1. Accept time, savings and demand deposits or issue negotiable certificates of time deposit;
 - 2. Borrow with maturities not exceeding 360 days;
 - 3. Deposit;
 - 4. Extend loans and advances;
 - 5. Deal in foreign currency financial instruments;
 - 6. Discount bills, acceptances, and negotiable certificates of deposits;
 - 7. Engage in foreign exchange trading;
 - 8. Engage in foreign currency, foreign currency swap; and
- 9. Engage in such other transactions as authorized under this Section between OBUs and resident banks authorized to accept foreign currency deposits under the provisions of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended.

Interbank short-term transactions of not exceeding 360 days such as credit lines of Philippine banks with correspondent banks, interbank call loans and interbank loans for general liquidity purposes shall not require prior BSP approval.

Section 52. Transactions with Residents which are not Banks. An OBU may engage in the following transactions with residents which are not banks:

- 1. Deal in foreign currency financial instruments;
- 2. Extend foreign currency loans and advances, subject to existing regulations on foreign borrowings;
- 3. Service importations through L/C, D/A, O/A and D/P of resident-borrowers: *Provided*, That such importations shall be funded by a BSP-authorized OBU foreign

currency loan to the resident-borrower involved; and *Provided, further*, That D/A-O/A imports coursed through and serviced by OBUs shall be subject to the reporting requirements under Appendix 6;

- 4. Negotiate inward (export) L/Cs and handle other export transactions (including D/P, D/A and O/A) coursed through their worldwide network of branches and correspondents: *Provided*, That OBUs share in the total export L/C negotiation business shall be limited to ½ of the growth (incremental) element in the country's total annual export. This limit shall be observed yearly until this equals ten percent (10%) of total exports. Exports not covered by L/Cs, i.e., done through D/A-O/A arrangements shall be considered subject to this overall limit;
- 5. Provide full foreign exchange service for all foreign currency non-trade and trade remittances resulting from or related to their own negotiation of export L/Cs;
 - 6. Render financial, advisory and related services; and
- 7. Refinance trust receipts without prior BSP approval arising from import transactions of Philippine residents in U.S. dollars or in other acceptable foreign currencies. The refinancing shall be evidenced by banker's acceptances.

However, OBUs may hold peso-denominated assets arising from restructuring or other repayment scheme of outstanding loans, subject to the terms and conditions of the approval of such restructuring/other repayment scheme and to the following clarifications and conditions:

- a. That term 'assets' as used in this Section shall refer to bonds or other certificates of indebtedness, shares of stocks and other properties;
- b. That bonds or other certificates of indebtedness issued by a third party as well as shares of stocks and other properties acquired as a result of restructuring/other payment scheme shall be accounted for in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 39; and
- c. That shares of stock and other properties acquired as a result of restructuring/other repayment scheme shall be sold/disposed of within a period of five (5) years from date of acquisition.
- **Section 53. Peso Deposits.** OBUs may open and maintain peso deposit accounts with AABs exclusively for the following purposes:
- 1. To meet administrative and other operating expenses, such as salaries, rentals and the like;

- 2. To pay the peso equivalent of foreign exchange sold by beneficiaries of inward remittances of Filipino overseas workers or of Filipino or multinational companies, coursed through the OBUs' correspondent banks abroad;
- 3. To pay the designated beneficiaries in the Philippines the peso equivalent of foreign exchange inward remittances other than those related to (a) trade, or (b) inward foreign investments that are intended to be serviced using foreign exchange purchased from AABs or AAB-forex corps; and
- 4. To pay the peso equivalent of foreign exchange sold by beneficiaries of export L/Cs negotiated with the OBUs.

The peso deposit accounts shall be funded exclusively by inward remittances of foreign exchange eligible to form part of the Philippine international reserves.

OBUs may also sell inward remittances of foreign exchange for pesos to the BSP through the Treasury Department, for credit to the demand deposit account of the designated AABs for the account of the OBU.

Section 54. Financial Assistance to Officers/Employees. OBUs may extend financial assistance (real estate, car, personal loans, etc.) in local or foreign currency to their Filipino officers and employees as part of their fringe benefit program.

They may likewise grant foreign currency loans to their expatriate officers without need for BSP approval.

Section 55. Secrecy of Deposits. The provisions of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, shall apply to deposits in OBUs; *Provided*, That numbered deposit accounts shall not be used.

Section 56. Exemption from Certain Laws. The provisions of Republic Act No. 2655 (Usury Law) dated 1 May 1915, as amended³⁴, and Republic Act No. 3591 (An Act Establishing the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation) dated 22 June 1963, as amended, shall not apply to transactions and/or deposits in OBUs in the Philippines.

Section 57. Accounting and Reporting. OBUs shall maintain an accounting system in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the BSP. Periodically or as required, existing reports shall continue to be submitted in the prescribed forms to the BSP.

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³⁴ Suspended by CBP Circular No. 905-82 dated 10 December 1982, effective 1 January 1983.

Section 58. Supervision. The operations and activities of OBUs shall be conducted under the supervision of the BSP.

Section 59. Taxes, Customs Duties. Transactions of OBUs in the Philippines shall be subject to such taxes as are prescribed in Presidential Decree No. 1034 (Authorizing the Establishment of an Offshore Banking System in the Philippines) dated 30 September 1976, as implemented by regulations of the BIR.

Section 60. Revocation/Suspension. The Monetary Board, upon recommendation of the Governor, may revoke or suspend the authority of an OBU to operate in the Philippines for violation of Presidential Decree No. 1034 or relevant provisions of this Manual.

Chapter II

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES OF FOREIGN BANKS

Section 61. Definition of Terms. As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- 1. "Foreign Bank" shall refer to a bank or banking corporation formed, organized and existing under any foreign law.
- 2. "Representative Office" shall refer to a liaison office of a foreign bank which deals directly with the public by promoting and giving information about the services offered by the foreign bank. It does not include the regional or area headquarters of a foreign bank registered and licensed under existing laws.

Section 62. Criteria for Approval. The Monetary Board may authorize qualified foreign banks to open representative offices in the Philippines if, in its judgment, the public interest and economic conditions, both general and local, justify the establishment of such office. The following factors, among others, shall serve as basis for issuance of authority to open a representative office in the Philippines: (1) liquidity and solvency positions; (2) net worth and resources; (3) financial and credit standing in the international banking community; (4) exposure in the Philippines; and (5) other relevant factors, such as Philippine commercial and financial relationships with the country where applicant bank is based.

Section 63. Authorized Activities of Representative Offices. Authorized representative offices may promote and provide information about the services/products offered by the foreign banks but may not transact banking business, such as acceptance of deposits, issuance of letters of credit and foreign exchange trading. Transactions generated through the promotional efforts of the representative office may be booked only by the foreign bank abroad.

Section 64. Fees. Foreign banks intending to establish a representative office shall, upon issuance by the BSP of a Certificate of Authority, pay the BSP a license fee of USD2,000.

Section 65. Use of the term "Representative Office". Foreign banks authorized to operate representative offices shall, in their representation with the public, carry with their name the additional term "Representative Office" to properly guide the public on the nature and extent of their activities.

Section 66. Licensing. The licensing and operations of representative offices including the implementation of these regulations and such other rules and regulations that may be issued from time to time shall be the responsibility of the BSP-Supervision and Examination Sector (SES).

Section 67. Visitorial Power. The BSP may, from time to time, look into the affairs of the representative offices to determine the extent of their compliance with these regulations and/or other related BSP issuances.

Section 68. Reporting. Representative offices shall submit to the BSP annual reports of their Head Office and, periodically as may be required, reports on the transactions of their Head Office in the Philippines in such form as may be prescribed for the purpose.

Section 69. Revocation of License. The Monetary Board may revoke the license of a representative office if it finds after due investigation that: (1) the representative office or its officers have violated the provisions of this Manual and any other applicable rules and regulations of the BSP; or (2) its Head Office is found to be in imminent danger of insolvency or that its continuance in business will involve probable loss to those transacting business with it, pursuant to Section 37 of Republic Act No. 7653, and Section 78 of Republic Act No. 8791.

Chapter III

FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT SYSTEM

Section 70. Definition of Terms. As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- 1. "Foreign Currency Deposit Unit" (FCDU) and "Expanded Foreign Currency Deposit Unit" (EFCDU) shall refer to a unit of a local bank or of a local branch of a foreign bank authorized by the BSP to engage in foreign currency-denominated transactions, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended.
- 2. "Local bank" shall refer to an RB/Coop Bank, TB, KB or UB organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines.
- 3. "Local branch of a foreign bank" shall refer to a branch of a foreign bank doing business in the Philippines, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 7653, Republic Act No. 8791, and Republic Act No. 7721, as amended.
- 4. "Short-term" loans and securities shall refer to those with maturities of one (1) year or less.
- 5. "Medium-term" loans and securities shall refer to those with maturities of more than one (1) year but not more than five (5) years.
- 6. "Long-term" loans and securities shall refer to those with maturities of more than five (5) years.

The definition of such other terms used in this Chapter shall be consistent with the definition of terms used under the Chapters on OBUs and Representative Offices of Foreign Banks.

(As amended by Circular No. 937 dated 27 December 2016)

Section 71. Qualification Requirements

1. UBs/KBs may be authorized to operate an FCDU or EFCDU: *Provided*, That they meet the minimum capital requirements prescribed for local banks and subsidiaries/branches of foreign banks under the pertinent provisions of the MORB.

In addition, the following standard pre-qualification requirements as prescribed under Appendix 5a of the MORB shall be complied with:

- a. The bank has complied, during the period indicated immediately preceding the date of application, with the following:
 - 1) Risk-based capital adequacy ratio for the last 60 days;
 - 2) Ceilings on credit accommodation to directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI); and
 - 3) Liquidity floor on government deposits.
- b. The bank has not incurred net weekly reserve deficiencies for the last eight (8) weeks;
- The bank has generally complied with banking laws, rules and regulations, orders or instructions of the Monetary Board and/or BSP Management;
- d. The bank's past due loans do not exceed twenty percent (20%) of its total loan portfolio as of the date of application;
- e. The bank has corrected as of date of application the major violations noted in its latest examination particularly relating to
 - 1) single borrower's limit; and
 - 2) total investment in real estate and improvements thereon, including bank equipment, which shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of net worth;
- f. The bank's accounting records, systems, procedures and internal control systems are satisfactorily maintained;
- g. The bank does not have float items outstanding for more than 60 calendar days in the "Due From/To Head Office/Branches/Offices" accounts and the "Due from Bangko Sentral" account exceeding one percent (1%) of the total resources as of end of preceding month;
- h. The bank has no past due obligation with the BSP or with any financial institution as of date of application;
- i. The bank's facilities pertinent to the authority applied for are adequate;
- j. The officers who will be in-charge of the operation relating to the authority applied for have actual experience of at least

- two (2) years in another bank as in-charge (or at least as assistant-in-charge) of the same operation;
- k. The bank personnel who will handle the operation relating to the authority applied for, have attended appropriate seminars, workshops or on-the-job training or have experience of at least six (6) months; and
- I. The bank has complied with the mandatory allocation of credit resources to micro, small and medium enterprises for two (2) quarters immediately preceding the date of application.
- 2. TBs with net worth or combined capital accounts of at least PHP325 million for those with head offices located within Metro Manila and PHP52 million for those with head offices located outside Metro Manila may, subject to prior Monetary Board approval, operate an FCDU. A TB desiring to operate an FCDU shall file an application with the BSP-SES. The application shall be signed by the bank president or officer of equivalent rank and shall be accompanied by the following documents:
 - a. Certified true copy of the resolution of the bank's board of directors authorizing the application; and
 - b. A certification signed by the president or the officer of equivalent rank that the bank has complied with all conditions/prerequisites for the grant of authority to operate an FCDU.

A TB applying for authority to operate FCDU must comply with the following requirements:

- The bank's operation during the preceding calendar year and for the period immediately preceding the date of application has been profitable;
- b. The bank is well capitalized with risk-based capital adequacy ratio not lower than twelve percent (12%) at the time of filing the application;
- c. The officer who will be in charge of FCDU operations shall either have at least one (1) year of actual experience in another bank as in-charge or assistant in-charge of the same operations, or have attended a specialized training course on FCDU transactions or operations conducted by the BSP or an institution duly accredited by the BSP;
- d. The bank has not incurred net weekly reserve deficiencies within eight (8) weeks immediately preceding the date of application;

- e. The bank has generally complied with banking laws, rules and regulations, orders or instructions of the Monetary Board and/or the BSP Management in the last two (2) preceding examinations prior to the date of application, more particularly on:
 - 1) election of at least two (2) independent directors;
 - 2) attendance by every member of the board of directors in a special seminar for board of directors conducted or accredited by the BSP;
 - 3) the ceilings on credit accommodations to DOSRI;
 - 4) liquidity floor requirements for government deposits;
 - 5) single borrower's loan limit; and
 - 6) investment in bank premises and other fixed assets.
- f. The bank maintains adequate provisions for probable losses commensurate to the quality of its asset portfolio but not lower than the required valuation reserves as determined by the BSP;
- g. The bank has no float items outstanding for more than 60 calendar days in the "Due From/To Head Office/Branches/Offices" accounts and the "Due From Bangko Sentral" account exceeding one percent (1%) of the total resources as of date of application;
- h. The bank has no past due obligations with the BSP or with any government financial institution;
- The bank has established a risk management system appropriate to its operations characterized by clear delineation of responsibility for risk management, adequate risk measurement systems, appropriately structured risk limits, effective internal controls and complete, timely and efficient risk reporting system;
- j. The bank has a CAMELS Composite Rating of at least "3" in the last regular examination with Management rating of not lower than "3"; and
- k. The bank is a member of the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) in good standing.
- 3. An RB/Coop Bank desiring to operate an FCDU shall file an application with the BSP-SES. The application shall be signed by the bank president or officer of equivalent rank and shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- a. Certified true copy of the resolution of the bank's board of directors authorizing the application; and
- b. Certification signed by the president or the officer of equivalent rank that the bank has complied with all the conditions/ prerequisites for the grant of authority to operate an FCDU.

An RB/Coop Bank applying for authority to operate an FCDU must comply with the following requirements:

- a. Minimum capital under Subsection X151.2 of the MORB or PHP20 million, whichever is higher;
- b. Risk-based capital adequacy ratio at the time of filing the application of at least twelve percent (12%);
- c. CAMELS composite rating in the latest examination of at least "3", with Management component score not lower than "3"; and
- d. No outstanding major supervisory concerns on safety and soundness from last examination, such as, but not limited to:
 - 1) Unbooked valuation reserves
 - Inadequate regular and liquidity reserves on 12 weeks deposits including government deposits and deposit substitutes
 - 3) DOSRI loans in excess of ceilings

3 months

- 4) Poor asset quality
- 5) Violation of single borrower's loan limit and investment limits.
- 6) Past due obligation with the BSP or with any financial institution
- 7) Unsafe and unsound banking practices 6 months
- 8) Inadequate accounting records, systems, procedures and internal controls
- 9) Corporate governance
- 10) Compliance with banking laws, rules and regulations, orders or instructions of the Monetary Board and/or BSP Management
- 11) Membership with the PDIC

In addition to requirements under existing regulations, an RB/Coop Bank authorized to operate an FCDU shall:

a. have the capacity to operate an FCDU. An RB/Coop Bank may, however, upgrade its capacity by appointing as Officer who will be in-charge of the

FCDU operations an individual (a) with actual experience in another bank as in-charge or assistant in-charge of the same operations for at least one (1) year, or (b) who has attended a specialized training course on FCDU transactions or operations conducted by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Institute or an institution or bank duly accredited by the BSP; and

b. establish a risk management system appropriate to its operations, characterized by clear delineation of responsibility for risk management, adequate risk measurement system, appropriately structured risk limits, effective internal control system and complete, timely and efficient risk reporting system.

(As amended by Circular No. 937 dated 27 December 2016)

Section 72. Authorized Transactions

- 1. TBs and RBs/Coop Banks which are granted a certificate of authority to operate an FCDU are authorized to engage in the following transactions in any acceptable foreign currency:
 - a. Accept deposits and trust accounts (for banks authorized to engage in trust operations) from residents and non-residents;
 - b. Deposit, regardless of maturity, with foreign banks abroad, OBUs and other FCDUs/EFCDUs;
 - c. Invest in readily marketable foreign currency denominated debt instruments. For this purpose, 'readily marketable' debt instruments shall refer to debt instruments that are quoted in an active market and the quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis;
 - d. Grant short-term foreign currency loans as may be allowed by BSP regulations: *Provided*, That FCDUs of RBs/Coop Banks shall not grant loans to producers/manufacturers, including oil companies and public utility concerns;
 - e. Borrow, subject to existing rules on foreign/foreign currency borrowings, (i) from EFCDUs, foreign banks abroad and OBUs, regardless of maturity; and (ii) from other FCDUs, on short-term maturity;
 - f. Engage in foreign currency-foreign currency swaps with the BSP, OBUs and other FCDUs/EFCDUs;

- g. Engage in securities lending activities as lender subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) The securities to be lent shall be limited to securities lodged under the account Held for Trading (HFT) Financial Assets and Available for Sale (AFS) Financial Assets.

The use of Held to Maturity (HTM) Financial Assets holdings shall also be allowed in securities lending subject to the following conditions:

- a) The lending bank had the positive intention and ability to maintain or recover control of the same or substantially similar securities as those lent;
- b) The counterparty's failure to redeliver the securities lent at maturity or at the date agreed upon could not have been reasonably anticipated by the lender at the time of the transaction; and
- c) In case of failure or default of the counterparty to redeliver the securities lent, the same shall be immediately replaced by identical or substantially similar securities. For this purpose, a replacement security may only be considered substantially similar to the securities lent or sold if all of the following circumstances are present:
 - The security must have the same primary obligor and must have the same guarantor under the same terms and conditions, if guaranteed;
 - ii. The security must be identical in form and type so as to give the same risks and rights to the holder; and
 - iii. The debt instrument must have the same maturity and interest
- 2) The lending activity shall have prior approval of the bank's board of directors and shall be governed by adequate written policies and procedures duly approved by the said board;
- 3) The securities lending shall be done through reputable internationally recognized and experienced third-party lending agent/intermediary which must be a regulated entity in its country of operation;

- 4) The securities lending transaction shall be subject to a written legal agreement between the lending bank and the lending agent which must clearly specify the:
 - a) relationship as well as the respective duties and responsibilities of each counterparty;
 - b) obligation of the borrower to redeliver a like quantity of the same issue or series as the loaned securities;
 - c) guidelines for selecting investments for cash collateral, which shall include a provision that cash collateral will not be reinvested in liabilities of the lender, its subsidiaries or affiliates; and
 - d) lending fee or compensation;
- 5) The loaned securities must be fully secured by debt securities of countries or entities with highest credit quality, cash in currencies acceptable as part of international reserves, letters of credit and certificates of deposits issued by banks with highest credit quality. For this purpose, a foreign country and a bank with highest credit quality refer to a foreign country and a bank given the highest credit rating by any two (2) of the following internationally accepted rating agencies:

Rating Agencies	Highest Rating
Moody's	"Aa3"
Standard and Poor's	"AA"
Fitch IBCA	"AA"
Others as may be approved by the Monetary Board	

Collateral value shall initially be at least 102% of the current market value of the loaned securities and maintained at 100% of the value of the loaned securities plus accrued interest thereon during the course of the loan;

- 6) The lender shall do daily mark-to-market on the loaned securities and on the securities where cash collateral is invested/reinvested;
- 7) The lender shall require from the lending agent/intermediary timely and comprehensive reports on the lending activity;
- 8) For proper identification and monitoring, the outstanding book balance on the loaned securities shall be reclassified to the sub-account Government Securities (GS)/Debt Securities (DS) Lent under Securities

Lending and Borrowing Transactions under the HFT/AFS/HTM Financial Asset accounts;

- 9) The bank has in place a risk management system commensurate to the nature, volume and complexity of its operations and characterized by clear delineation of responsibility for risk management, adequate risk measurement systems, appropriately structured risk limits, effective internal controls and complete, timely and efficient risk reporting system: *Provided*, That this requirement shall be automatically considered complied with by banks with derivatives license;
- 10) The bank's CAMELS composite rating in the last BSP regular examination is at least "3", with a minimum score of "3" on management; and
- 11) The foreign currency denominated debt securities lent or used as collateral by the borrowing bank in securities lending and borrowing transactions shall be considered as eligible asset cover for the 100% cover requirement. However, these shall not be eligible for the thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover.
- h. Engage in repurchase agreements involving foreign currency denominated government securities subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) Such repurchase agreements shall be limited to:
 - a) HFT and AFS securities held under the FCDU/EFCDU books;
 - b) HTM securities holdings, subject to the following conditions:
 - The selling bank had the positive intention and ability to maintain or recover control of the same or substantially similar securities as those sold;
 - ii. The counterparty's failure to redeliver the securities sold at maturity or at the date agreed upon could not have been reasonably anticipated by the seller at the time of the transaction;
 - iii. In case of failure or default of the counterparty to redeliver the securities sold, the same shall be immediately replaced by identical or substantially similar securities. For this purpose, a replacement security may only be considered substantially similar to the securities sold if all of the following circumstances are present:

- The security must have the same primary obligor and must have the same guarantor under the same terms and conditions, if guaranteed;
- b. The security must be identical in form and type so as to give the same risks and rights to the holder; and
- c. The debt instrument must have the same maturity and interest rate.
- 2) For proper identification and monitoring, the outstanding book balance of the government securities sold under repurchase agreements are to be reclassified to the sub-account GS Sold under Repurchase Agreement under the HFT/AFS/HTM Financial Asset accounts;
- 3) The borrowings shall only be from FCDUs/EFCDUs, non-resident financial institutions and OBUs;
- 4) The maximum term of the repurchase agreements shall be one (1) year;
- 5) The borrowings shall be booked under "Bills Payable" and included in the computation of the total FCDU/EFCDU liabilities subject to the mandatory 100 percent asset cover and thirty percent (30%) liquidity cover;
- 6) The foreign currency-denominated debt securities sold or used as additional collateral in repurchase agreement shall be considered as eligible asset cover for the 100% cover requirement. However, these shall not be eligible for the thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover;
- 7) Banks shall, at all times, comply with the 100% FCDU/EFCDU asset cover and thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover; and
- 8) Banks shall monitor and assess the risks inherent in these repurchase transactions.

The provisions/requirements under $Item\ g$ which are not inconsistent with the foregoing shall be strictly observed by the bank concerned.

- i. Purchase foreign currency denominated government securities under resale agreements from other banks' FCDU/EFCDU, non-resident financial institutions and OBUs, subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) That the government securities purchased shall be limited to those issued by central governments and/or central banks of foreign countries with the highest credit quality given by any two internationally accepted

rating agencies (i.e., currently the equivalent of Standard and Poor's AA- or Moody's Aa3 or better);

- 2) That the maximum term of the resale agreements shall be one (1) year; and
- 3) That such government securities purchased under resale agreements shall be classified as Loans and Receivables Arising from Repurchase Agreements/Certificates of Assignment/Participation with Recourse and Securities Lending and Borrowing Transactions.
- j. Issue Hybrid Tier 1 (HT1) capital instruments subject to the requirements under existing regulations;
- k. Engage in USD-denominated repurchase agreements (R/P) with the BSP as provided under Subsection X601.1 of the MORB, subject to the guidelines under Appendix 13.

Sanctions. Without prejudice to the criminal and administrative sanctions provided for under Sections 36 and 37, respectively, of Republic Act No. 7653, violation of any provision of Items "1.g.1" and "1.h.1.b" of this Section pertaining to HTM financial assets, shall be considered a violation of the "tainting" provision under Subsection X388.5(b) of the MORB in relation to Section 3.a of Appendix 33 of the MORB. In such a case, the entire HTM portfolio shall be reclassified to the AFS category and the financial institution shall be prohibited from using the HTM account during the year the violation was committed and for the succeeding two (2) full financial years. Failure to reclassify the HTM portfolio to AFS shall subject the bank and concerned officers to the penalties and sanctions provided under Subsection X388.5(c) of the MORB.

Moreover, the Monetary Board may at its discretion, impose any or all of the following sanctions to a bank and/or its director/s or officer/s found to be responsible for violation of Item "k" of this Subsection:

- a. Termination of eligibility and pre-termination of any outstanding balance through repayment and/or sale of the collateral;
- b. Fine of up to PHP30,000 per transaction per day of violation reckoned from the time the violation was committed up to the date it is corrected;
- c. Suspension of interbank clearing privileges/immediate exclusion from clearing;
- d. Suspension of access to the BSP rediscounting facilities;

- e. Suspension of lending or foreign exchange operations or authority to accept new deposits or make new investments;
- f. Revocation of authority to perform trust operations;
- g. Revocation of quasi-banking license;
- h. Suspension for 120 days without pay of the officers and/or directors responsible for the violation; and
- i. Other sanctions as may be provided by law.
- 2. UBs/KBs, which are authorized to operate under the expanded foreign currency deposit system may engage in the following transactions in any acceptable foreign currency:
 - a. Accept deposits and trust accounts (for banks authorized to engage in trust operations) from residents and non-residents;
 - b. Deposit with foreign banks abroad, OBUs and other FCDUs/EFCDUs;
 - c. Invest in foreign currency-denominated debt instruments;
 - d. Grant foreign currency loans as may be allowed by the BSP;
 - e. Borrow from other FCDUs/EFCDUs and from non-residents and OBUs, subject to existing rules on foreign borrowings;
 - f. Engage in foreign currency-foreign currency swap;
 - g. Engage in foreign exchange trading, and with prior BSP approval, engage in financial futures and options trading;
 - h. On request/instructions of its foreign correspondent bank, it may:
 - 1) issue letters of credit for a non-resident importer in favor of a non-resident exporter;
 - 2) pay, accept, or negotiate drafts/bills of exchange drawn under the letter of credit; and
 - 3) make payment to the order of the non-resident exporter.

Provided, That the foreign correspondent bank shall deposit sufficient foreign exchange with the EFCDU issuing the letter of credit to cover all drawings.

- i. Engage in direct purchase of export bills of resident exporters subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) Export transactions covered by usance or sight letters of credit, shall be allowed to be purchased by EFCDUs; and
 - 2) Export bills negotiated/purchased by the bank's Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and outstanding in its books shall not be allowed to be purchased by its EFCDUs.
- j. Engage in securities lending activities as lender subject to the conditions as enumerated in Item 1.g of this Section;
- k. Engage in repurchase agreements involving foreign currency denominated government securities subject to the conditions as enumerated in Item 1.h of this Section, except Item 1.h(4);
- I. Invest in foreign currency denominated structured products issued by banks and special purpose vehicles (SPVs) of high credit quality subject to the provisions in Section 1636 of the MORB;
- m. Purchase foreign currency denominated government securities under resale agreements from other banks' FCDU/EFCDU, non-resident financial institutions and OBUs, subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) That the government securities purchased shall be limited to those issued by central governments and/or central banks of foreign countries with the highest credit quality given by any two internationally accepted rating agencies (i.e., currently the equivalent of Standard and Poor's AA- or Moody's Aa3 or better); and
 - 2) That such government securities purchased under resale agreements shall be classified as Loans and Receivables Arising from Repurchase Agreements, Certificates of Assignment/Participation with Recourse, and Securities Lending and Borrowing Transactions.
- n. Issue Hybrid Tier 1 (HT1) capital instruments subject to the requirements under existing regulations;
- o. Engage in USD-denominated repurchase agreements (R/P) with the BSP as provided under Subsection X601.1 of the MORB, subject to the guidelines under Appendix 13.

Sanctions. Without prejudice to the criminal and administrative sanctions provided for under Sections 36 and 37, respectively, of Republic Act No. 7653, violation of any provision of Items "2.j", and "2.k" of this Section pertaining to

HTM financial assets, shall be considered a violation of the "tainting" provision under Subsection X388.5(b) of the MORB in relation to Section 3.a of Appendix 33 of the MORB. In such a case, the entire HTM portfolio shall be reclassified to the AFS category and the financial institution shall be prohibited from using the HTM account during the year the violation was committed and for the succeeding two (2) full financial years. Failure to reclassify the HTM portfolio to AFS shall subject the bank and concerned officers to the penalties and sanctions provided under Subsection X388.5(c) of the MORB.

Moreover, the Monetary Board may at its discretion, impose any or all of the following sanctions to a bank and/or its director/s or officer/s found to be responsible for violation of Item "o" of this Subsection:

- a. Termination of eligibility and pre-termination of any outstanding balance through repayment and/or sale of the collateral;
- b. Fine of up to PHP30,000 per transaction per day of violation reckoned from the time the violation was committed up to the date it is corrected;
- c. Suspension of interbank clearing privileges/immediate exclusion from clearing;
- d. Suspension of access to the BSP rediscounting facilities;
- e. Suspension of lending or foreign exchange operations or authority to accept new deposits or make new investments;
- f. Revocation of authority to perform trust operations;
- g. Revocation of quasi-banking license;
- h. Suspension for 120 days without pay of the officers and/or directors responsible for the violation; and
- i. Other sanctions as may be provided by law.
- 3. Excess FCDU/EFCDU funds of UBs/KBs may be lent to the regular banking unit (RBU) to fund the latter's on-balance sheet foreign exchange trade transactions, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. FCDU/EFCDU may lend funds to the RBU only after it has fully complied with the prescribed 100% asset cover/thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover on FCDU/EFCDU liabilities;
 - b. FCDU/EFCDU lending to the RBU shall be -

- 1) Capped at the lower of total outstanding balance on the RBU's on-balance sheet foreign currency trade assets³⁵ or thirty percent (30%) of the level of FCDU/EFCDU deposit liabilities, computed at the average daily balance (using 2-month rolling data) as of end of the second week prior to the reference week. Total outstanding balance of FCDU/EFCDU lending to the RBU shall, at all times, be within the prescribed cap. Any breach thereon shall be subject to the imposition of a monetary penalty of PHP30,000 per calendar day, commencing on the day the cap was breached until the same is corrected;
- 2) Charged interest at prevailing market rates, computed monthly at the average daily balance of the receivable from the RBU; and
- 3) On short-term maturity, or for a period of one (1) year or less. Balances shall be settled, within a year from availment, by way of actual transfer of foreign currency assets from the RBU books to the FCDU/EFCDU books.
- c. The lending transaction shall be booked as "Loans to RBU by FCDU/EFCDU" in the FCDU/EFCDU books and "Loans by RBU from FCDU/EFCDU" in the RBU books;
- d. The "Loans to RBU by FCDU/EFCDU" account balance (net of transactions outstanding for more than one (1) year) shall qualify as eligible asset cover, but not as liquid asset cover, for FCDU/EFCDU liabilities;
 - e. Banks shall establish and maintain systems to-
 - 1) monitor the foreign currency funds flow of RBU and the average daily balances of foreign currency trade assets, with minimum database covering a two (2)-month rolling period; and
 - 2) account for the utilization of funds borrowed from FCDU/EFCDU.

The systems as well as periodic reports generated therefrom shall be made available to the BSP examiners for verification.

f. Banks shall submit to the appropriate BSP supervising department, within five (5) banking days from end of reference month, a certification under oath (Appendix 14), signed by the Bank's President or Country Manager, in case of local branch/subsidiary of foreign banks, Compliance Officer and Head of Treasury, to the effect that, at any day of the reference month, the outstanding

i.e., Customers' Liability on Import Bills-Foreign, Customers' Liability under Trust Receipts-Foreign, Customers' Liability for this Bank's Acceptances Outstanding-Foreign, Export Bills Purchased and Foreign Bills Purchased-Documentary, excluding past due accounts and Items in Litigation.

balance on funds borrowed from FCDU/EFCDU did not exceed the prescribed cap (i.e., lower of total outstanding balance on RBU's on-balance sheet foreign currency trade assets or thirty percent (30%) of the level of FCDU/EFCDU deposit liabilities) and were utilized by the RBU solely for foreign currency trade transactions.

The foregoing rule shall be subject to quarterly review by the BSP.

Section 73. Foreign Currency Cover Requirements. Depository banks under the foreign currency deposit and expanded foreign currency deposit systems shall maintain at all times a 100% cover for their foreign currency liabilities, except for USD-denominated repurchase agreements (R/P) with the BSP. *Provided*, That violation of the terms and conditions of the USD-denominated R/P facility shall subject the borrowings of the bank under the R/P facility to the FCDU/EFCDU asset and liquid asset cover requirements. For purposes of complying with this requirement, the principal offices in the Philippines of the authorized banks and all their branches located therein shall be considered as a single unit. The foreign currency cover shall consist of the net carrying amount of the following:

- 1. For banks authorized to operate an FCDU:
 - a. Foreign currency cash on hand;
 - b. Foreign currency checks and other cash items;
 - c. Due from BSP Foreign Currency;
- d. Due from other banks (other FCDUs/EFCDUs, OBUs, and non-resident banks);
- e. Derivatives with Positive Fair Value Held for Trading and/or Hedging (Derivatives with Negative Fair Value Held for Trading and/or Hedging shall require corresponding asset/liquid asset cover);
- f. Investments in readily marketable foreign currency-denominated debt instruments, booked under the following control accounts: (i) Held for Trading (HFT); (ii) Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (DFVPL); (iii) Available for Sale (AFS); and (iv) Held to Maturity (HTM).

Foreign currency-denominated debt securities sold/lent in repurchase agreement/securities lending and borrowing transactions shall be considered as eligible asset cover for the 100% asset cover requirement. The same treatment shall likewise apply to foreign currency denominated debt securities used as

additional collateral in repurchase agreements or as collateral by borrowing bank in securities lending and borrowing transactions.

- g. Foreign currency loans and receivables maturing within one (1) year authorized by the BSP, booked under the following:
 - i. Loans to BSP
 - ii. Interbank loans receivable
 - iii. Loans and receivables others

Loans and receivables authorized by the BSP shall refer to those granted pursuant to this Manual and shall include the following: (a) loans with specific approval by the BSP under Section 23 (Loans Requiring Prior BSP Approval); (b) short-term loans of resident private and public sector borrowers which are not subject to prior BSP approval under Section 24 (Loans Not Requiring Prior BSP Approval); and (c) loans of resident private sector borrowers under Section 24.1.a not to be serviced using foreign exchange purchased from AABs/AAB-forex corps: *Provided*, that all applicable banking rules and regulations are complied with, including the single borrower's limit as provided in the MORB;

- h. Loans and receivables arising from repurchase agreements, certificates of assignment/participation with recourse, and securities lending and borrowing transactions, maturing within one (1) year;
 - i. Foreign currency accrued interest income from financial assets;
- j. Accounts receivable arising from sale of financial assets under the trade date accounting pending actual settlement/delivery of the underlying securities (Accounts payable arising from the purchase of financial assets under the trade date accounting pending actual settlement/receipt of the underlying securities shall require corresponding asset/liquid asset cover);
- k. Loans to RBU (net of transactions outstanding for more than one (1) year): *Provided,* That the conditions under Subsection X501.3(c) of the MORB are complied with;
- I. Due From Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU up to the extent of the Due To Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU. Any resulting balance of *Net Due From Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU* shall not be eligible for 100% asset cover; and
- m. Such other assets as may be determined by the Monetary Board as eligible asset cover.

2. For banks authorized to operate an EFCDU – The foregoing accounts, regardless of maturity, and in the case of investment in foreign currency denominated debt instruments (including debt instruments booked under Unquoted Debt Securities Classified as Loans and investments in structured products), regardless of maturity and marketability, shall all be considered as eligible asset cover. Loans to resident private and public sector borrowers which under Section 24 are not subject to prior BSP approval shall have short-term maturities.

In addition, the following shall also be considered as eligible asset cover:

- a. Loans and Receivables granted by EFCDU pursuant to Section 24, i.e., those loans of non-residents from EFCDUs, to be serviced using foreign exchange purchased from entities that are not AABs or AAB-forex corps under Section 24.1.b: *Provided*, That all applicable banking rules and regulations are complied with including single borrower's limit as provided in Section X303 of the MORB;
- b. Outstanding Export Bills Purchased in the EFCDU books, booked under the following control accounts:
 - i. Interbank loans receivable if without recourse
 - ii. Loans and receivables others if with recourse

For this purpose, net carrying amount shall refer to the gross amount of financial asset, plus or minus, as the case may be, the following: (i) unamortized premium/(discount) determined using the effective interest method; (ii) any accumulated market gains/(losses) in the case of AFS financial assets; and (iii) any allowance for credit losses determined based on existing regulations.

3. Further, at least thirty percent (30%) of the cover requirement for foreign currency liabilities in the FCDU/EFCDU shall be in the form of liquid assets until 31 December 2017. Effective 01 January 2018, the liquid asset cover requirement for FCDU/EFCDU liabilities shall be as follows:

	Liquid asset cover
UBs/KBs	0%
TBs and RBs/Coop Banks	30%

Assets eligible as liquid asset cover for FCDU/EFCDU liabilities shall be as follows:

- a. Foreign currency cash on hand;
- b. Foreign currency checks and other cash items;

- c. Due from BSP Foreign Currency with remaining maturity of one (1) year or less regardless of funding: *Provided*, That such deposit/placement is not encumbered or is not being utilized for any other purposes;
- d. Due from other banks (other FCDUs/EFCDUs, OBUs and non-resident banks);
- e. Investments in readily marketable foreign currency denominated debt instruments, booked under the following control accounts: (i) HFT; (ii) DFVPL; (iii) AFS; and (iv) HTM; except for the following: (a) those which are sold/lent in repurchase agreement/securities lending and borrowing transactions and those used as additional collateral in repurchase agreements or as collateral by borrowing bank in securities lending and borrowing transactions; and (b) those investments in structured products;
 - f. Loans and receivables authorized by the BSP booked under the following:
 - i. Loans to BSP maturing within one (1) year;
 - ii. Interbank loans receivable maturing within one (1) year;
 - iii. Loans and receivables others that is any of the following:
 - 1) Outstanding export bills purchased in the EFCDU books.
 - 2) Short-term EFCDU loans to exporters in the form of export packing credits, whether rediscounted or not under BSP's Export Dollar Facility, up to the extent guaranteed by Trade and Investment Development Corporation of the Philippines (TIDCORP) or Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC): *Provided*, That these credits are not overdue.
- g. Loans and receivables arising from repurchase agreements, certificates of assignment/participation with recourse and securities lending and borrowing transactions, maturing within one (1) year;
- h. Accounts receivable arising from sale of financial assets under the trade date accounting pending actual settlement/delivery of the underlying securities pertaining to readily marketable foreign currency denominated debt instruments; and
- i. Due From Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU up to the extent of the Due To Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU. Any resulting balance of *Net Due From Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad FCDU* shall not be eligible for thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover.

The 100% asset cover and thirty percent (30%) to be held in the form of liquid assets enumerated above, shall be unencumbered, except as otherwise provided in second paragraph of Item f of Section 73.1.

The report on compliance with FCDU/EFCDU cover requirements shall no longer be submitted separately by banks. The bank shall continue to submit to the BSP-Supervisory Data Center (SDC) a certification under oath and signed by the bank's President or Country Manager, in the case of local branch of foreign banks, Compliance Officer and Head of Treasury, to the effect that the bank has fully complied with the FCDU/EFCDU cover requirements on all banking days of the reference quarter.

The applicable template on certification of compliance with the FCDU/EFCDU cover requirements shall be as follows:

- Appendix 15.1, which shall be in effect until 31 December 2017;
- Appendix 15a for UBs/KBs starting 01 January 2018; and
- Appendix 15b for TBs, RBs and Coop Banks starting 01 January 2018.

Sanctions: Non-compliance with the prescribed 100% FCDU/EFCDU asset cover and/or thirty percent (30%) liquid asset cover requirements shall be subject to the imposition of a monetary penalty of one-tenth of one percent (1/10 of 1%) of the deficiency, converted to its peso equivalent at the exchange rate prevailing on the date the deficiency was incurred but not to exceed PHP30,000 per deficiency, per calendar day. Compliance for at least six (6) months of the FCDU/EFCDU cover requirement is a pre-condition for the following:

- a. Declaration of cash dividends;
- b. Bank's application for branching; and
- c. In the case of foreign banks, remittance of profits to their Head Office abroad.

Issuance by a bank of false/erroneous certification that it has fully complied with the FCDU/EFCDU cover requirements any days of the reference month shall be subject to a maximum monetary penalty of PHP30,000 per day (reckoned from the date the deficiency started until it is corrected) without prejudice to the imposition on the erring bank and/or the concerned bank officers, of the penal sanctions provided under Sections 35 and 36 of Republic Act No. 7653.

4. The Due from Other Banks — Non-resident (DFOB-Non-Resident) account representing cover for foreign currency liabilities of FCDU/EFCDU shall be kept separate and distinct from the DFOB — Non Resident account for the regular banking unit (RBU).

(As amended by Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016 and Circular No. 946 dated 17 February 2017)

Section 74. Foreign Currency Deposits with the Bangko Sentral. Foreign currency deposit with the BSP equivalent to at least fifteen percent (15%) as a form of foreign currency cover referred to in Section 4 of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, shall be optional on FCDUs/EFCDUs of UBs/KBs and FCDUs of TBs and RBs/Coop Banks. The BSP may pay interest on the foreign currency deposit and if requested, shall exchange the foreign currency notes and coins into foreign currency instruments drawn on its depository banks.

Section 75. Currency Composition of the Cover. FCDUs of TBs and RBs/Coop Banks shall maintain the foreign currency cover in the same currency as that of the corresponding foreign currency deposit liability.

FCDUs/EFCDUs of UBs/KBs shall maintain not less than seventy percent (70%) of the foreign currency cover in the same currency as that of the liability and thirty percent (30%) or less, at the option of the FCDU/EFCDU, may be denominated in other acceptable foreign currencies until 31 December 2017. Starting 01 January 2018, UBs/KBs may maintain the foreign currency cover in any foreign currency acceptable with the BSP.

(As amended by Circular No. 946 dated 17 February 2017)

Section 76. Secrecy of Deposits. Pursuant to Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, all foreign currency deposits are declared as and considered of an absolutely confidential nature and, except upon the written permission of the depositor, in no instance shall such foreign currency deposits be examined, inquired or looked into by any person, government official, bureau or office whether judicial, administrative or legislative, or any other entity whether public or private.

The absolutely confidential nature of foreign currency deposits under Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, shall not apply in instances expressly provided under other special laws, including the following:

- 1. Directors, officers, stockholders, and related interests who contract a loan or any form of financial accommodation from their bank or related bank, and are required to execute a written waiver of secrecy of deposits of whatever nature in all banks in the Philippines, in accordance with Section 26 of Republic Act No. 7653 (New Central Bank Act);
- 2. A covered institution that reports foreign currency deposits in covered transaction reports or suspicious transaction reports to the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), pursuant to Section 9(c) of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended (The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001);

- 3. Upon order by the Court of Appeals, the AMLC may inquire into or examine foreign currency deposits, including related accounts, with any banking institution or non-bank financial institution in cases of violation of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, when it has been established that the foreign currency deposits, including the related accounts involved, are related to an unlawful activity as defined in Section 3(i) of Republic Act No. 9160 or a money laundering offense defined under Section 4 thereof, pursuant to Section 11 of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended by Republic Act No. 10167;
- 4. Without need of court order, the AMLC may inquire into or examine foreign currency deposits with any banking institution or non-bank financial institution when probable cause exists that a particular foreign currency deposit, including related accounts involved, with any banking institution or non-bank financial institution is related to:
 - a. Section 3(i)(1), (2) and (12) of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, (i.e., kidnapping for ransom, violation of Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act, hijacking and other violations under Republic Act No. 6235, destructive arson and murder as defined under the Revised Penal Code, including those perpetrated by terrorists against noncombatant persons and similar targets);
 - b. Felonies and offenses of a nature similar to those mentioned in Section 3(i)(1), (2) and (12) of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, which are punishable under the penal laws of other countries; and
 - c. Terrorism and conspiracy to commit terrorism as defined and penalized under Republic Act No. 9372 (Human Security Act of 2007).

The inquiry into or examination of foreign currency deposits by the AMLC in the abovesaid instances are in accordance with Section 11 of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended by Republic Act No. 10167.

- 5. The BSP may, to ensure compliance with Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, and in the course of periodic or special examination, check the compliance of a covered institution with the requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering Act and its implementing rules and regulations, pursuant to Section 11 of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended by Republic Act No. 10167;
- 6. The BSP is authorized to inquire into or examine foreign currency deposits when it conducts an annual testing solely limited to the determination of the existence and true identity of the owners of foreign currency non-checking numbered accounts, pursuant to Section 9 of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended;

- 7. The Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation and the BSP are authorized to inquire into or examine foreign currency deposits and all information related thereto in case there is a finding of unsafe or unsound banking practices, in accordance with Section 8(8) of Republic Act No. 3591 (Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation Charter), as amended;
- 8. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as provided in Section 3 of Republic Act No. 10021 (Exchange of Information on Tax Matters Act), is authorized to inquire into the foreign currency deposits and other related information held by financial institutions of:
 - a. a decedent to determine his gross estate;
 - b. any taxpayer who has filed an application for compromise of his tax liability by reason of financial incapacity to pay. In case a taxpayer files an application to compromise the payment of his tax liabilities, his application shall not be considered unless and until he waives in writing his privilege under Republic Act No. 6426, and such waiver shall constitute the authority of the Commissioner to inquire into the foreign currency deposits of the taxpayer; and
 - c. a specific taxpayer or taxpayers subject of a request for the supply of tax information from a foreign tax authority pursuant to an international convention or agreement on tax matters to which the Philippines is a signatory or a party.
- 9. Without a court order, the Anti-Money Laundering Council is authorized to inquire into or examine foreign currency deposits with any banking institution or non-bank financial institution and their subsidiaries and affiliates, for purposes of investigating any property or funds that are in any way related to financing of terrorism or acts of terrorism, as well as property or funds of any person or persons in relation to whom there is probable cause to believe that such person or persons are committing or attempting or conspiring to commit, or participating in or facilitating the financing of terrorism or acts of terrorism as defined in Republic Act No. 10168 (Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act of 2012), pursuant to Section 10 of said law.

Additionally, the Commission on Audit, pursuant to its mandate under Section 2(1) Article IX-D of the 1987 Constitution, is authorized to examine and audit government deposits or funds and properties, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the Government or any of its subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, subdivisions, government-owned and –controlled corporations with original charters. The Presidential Commission on Good Government, in accordance with its statutory authority under Section 3(e), Executive Order No. 1, S. 1986, in the conduct of its investigations to recover ill-gotten wealth, may issue *subpoena* requiring the production of books, records, and other statement of accounts and other documents.

Section 77. Numbered Accounts. Pursuant to Section 9 of Republic Act No. 9160 (The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001) dated 29 September 2001, as amended, and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations, foreign currency non-checking numbered accounts shall be allowed: *Provided*, that the true identity of the customers of all foreign currency non-checking numbered accounts are satisfactorily established based on official and other reliable documents and records and the information and documents required are obtained and recorded by the bank.

Section 78. Withdrawability and Transferability of Deposits. There shall be no restrictions on the withdrawal by the depositor of his deposit or on the transfer of the same abroad except those arising from the contract between the depositor and the bank.

Section 79. Insurance Coverage. Foreign currency deposits shall be insured under the provisions of Republic Act No. 3591, as amended. Depositors are entitled to receive payment in the same currency in which the insured deposits are denominated.

Section 80. Rates of Interest. Foreign currency deposits shall not be subject to interest rate ceilings.

Section 81. Eligibility as Collateral. Deposits under the foreign currency deposit system are eligible as collateral for peso loans or for foreign currency loans to residents and non-residents.

Section 82. Taxes. Pursuant to the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, any income of non-residents (whether individuals or corporations) from transactions with depository banks covered under this Chapter shall be exempt from income tax. Interest income derived by residents (whether individuals or corporations) from depository banks covered under this Chapter shall be subject to a final income tax at the rate of seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of such interest income. The transactions of FCDUs/EFCDUs shall, however, be subject to such taxes as provided under the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

Section 83. Exemption from Court Order or Process. Subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, foreign currency deposits shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment, or any other order or process of any court, legislative body, government agency or any administrative body whatsoever.

Section 84. Accounting. The foreign currency deposits and their corresponding cover shall be considered as funds separate and distinct from the regular assets and liabilities of the AABs. AABs shall maintain a separate accounting for transactions covered by these rules that will enable preparation of the Balance Sheet and Income Statement covering said funds.

For purposes of preparing the FCDU/EFCDU financial statements, the bank shall use the US dollar (USD) as its functional currency. However, for purposes of consolidating the FCDU/EFCDU financial statements with the RBU financial statements, these shall be translated into the presentation currency, i.e. Philippine Peso (PHP).

The transfer of net realized/unrealized losses recognized in profit or loss and in equity' and Undivided Profits/(Losses) from FCDU/EFCDU to the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) shall be subject to the guidelines and conditions under Appendix 16.

The policy guidelines on the conversion and transfer of foreign currency-denominated loans, and Real and Other Properties Acquired (ROPA) in the books of the FCDU/EFCDU to peso loans and ROPA in the books of the RBU shall be subject to the conditions provided under <u>Appendix 17</u>.

Banks which are authorized to operate under this Chapter shall submit to the BSP-SES a separate audited financial statement (category B report) of the FCDU/EFCDU for the past year within ninety (90) calendar days after the start of the audit which audit shall start not later than thirty (30) calendar days after the close of the calendar/fiscal year adopted by the bank in accordance with the provisions of Section X166 of the MORB.

Section 85. Supervision. The Governor and the head of the appropriate department of the BSP personally, or by deputies, are authorized to verify the books of account and transactions of each AAB, to verify the eligible cover, as well as review all other requirements under these regulations and the bank's compliance with the provisions of law and these regulations.

Section 86. Prospective Effect of Regulations. In the event a new enactment or regulation is issued decreasing the rights hereunder granted, such new enactment or regulation shall not apply to foreign currency deposits already made or existing at the time of issuance of such new enactment or regulation, but such new enactment or regulation shall apply only to foreign currency deposits made after its issuance.

Section 87. Sanctions

1. Any willful violation of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, or any regulation duly promulgated by the Monetary Board pursuant thereto shall subject the offender

upon conviction to an imprisonment of not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years or a fine of not less than Five Thousand Pesos (PHP5,000.00) nor more than Twenty-Five Thousand Pesos (PHP25,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

The BSP may revoke or suspend the authority of a bank to accept new foreign currency deposits for violation of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended, or these regulations, or if such bank ceases to possess the minimum qualifications required.

- 2. Delayed submission of report by a bank and/or submission of erroneous/incomplete report shall be subject to the monetary penalties under Section 103.
- 3. Any violation of the provisions of this Chapter shall be subject to Section 37 of Republic Act No. 7653. The guidelines for the imposition of monetary penalty for violations/offenses with sanctions falling under Section 37 of Republic Act No. 7653 on banks, their directors and/or officers are shown in Subsection X902.1 of the MORB.

(As amended by Circular No. 988 dated 20 December 2017)

PART FIVE. FOREIGN EXCHANGE FORWARDS AND SWAPS AND OPEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION OF BANKS

Chapter I

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FORWARDS AND SWAPS WITH AABS INVOLVING THE PHILIPPINE PESO

Section 88. General Policy. It is the policy of the BSP to support the deepening of the Philippine financial markets.

- 1. Customers may, through FX forwards with AABs, hedge their market risks arising from FX obligations and/or exposures; *Provided*, That forward sale of FX (deliverable and non-deliverable) may only be used when the underlying transaction is eligible for servicing using FX resources of AABs or AAB forex corps. Customers may, likewise, cover their funding requirements through FX swaps.
- 2. AABs may only engage in FX forwards and swap transactions with customers if the latter is hedging market risk or covering funding requirements. There shall be no double/multiple hedging such that at any given point in time, the total notional amount of the FX derivatives transaction/s shall not exceed the amount of the underlying FX obligation/exposure.

- 3. The customer shall no longer be allowed to purchase FX from AABs or AAB forex corps for FX obligations/exposures that are fully covered by deliverable FX forwards and FX swaps.
- 4. All FX derivatives transactions to be entered into by non-bank government entities shall be subject to prior MB approval.
- 5. Derivatives transactions of resident banks as end-user shall be governed only by the rules under the MORB. For this purpose, resident banks shall refer to UBs, KBs and other banks with Type 3 (limited user) derivatives authority.

(As amended by Circular No. 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 89. Definition of Terms

"Customers" shall refer to: (a) resident banks [except UBs, KBs and other banks with Type 3 (limited user) derivatives authority]; (b) non-bank residents; and (c) non-residents, both banks and non-banks.

"Foreign exchange obligation" shall refer to an actual commitment to repatriate or pay to a non-resident or any AAB a specific amount of foreign currency on a pre-agreed date.

"Foreign exchange exposure" shall refer to FX risk arising from an existing commitment which will lead to an actual payment of FX to, or receipt of FX assets from, non-residents or any AAB based on verifiable documents (e.g., FX risks arising from BSP-registered foreign investments without specific repatriation dates). Foreign exchange exposure shall also include those FX transactions that do not fall under the definition of FX obligation.

"Foreign exchange swap" shall refer to a transaction involving the actual exchange of two currencies (principal amount only) on a specific date at a rate agreed on deal date (the first leg), and a reverse exchange of the same two currencies at a date further in the future (the second leg) at a rate (different from the rate applied to the first leg) agreed on deal date.

"Foreign exchange forward" shall refer to a contract to purchase/sell a specified amount of currency against another at a specified exchange rate for delivery at a specified future date three or more business days after deal date.

"Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF)" shall refer to a foreign exchange forward contract where only the net difference between the contracted forward rate and the market rate at maturity (i.e., the fixing rate) shall be settled on the forward date.

(As amended by Circular No. 690 dated 23 June 2010 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 90. Documentation. Minimum documentary requirements for FX forward and swap transactions are listed in Appendices <u>18.1</u> and <u>18.2</u>. AABs shall make available the original/electronic/digital/photocopy of documents (as applicable) upon request by the BSP for verification.

Section 91. Tenor/Maturity and Settlement

a. Forward Sale of FX (whether deliverable or non-deliverable)

The tenor/maturity of such contracts shall not be longer than:

- (i) the maturity of the underlying FX obligation; or
- (ii) the approximate due date or settlement of the FX exposure.

For deliverable FX forward contracts, the tenor/maturity shall be co-terminus with the maturity of the underlying obligation or the approximate due date or settlement of the FX exposure. This shall not preclude pretermination of the contract due to prepayment of the underlying obligation or exposure; *Provided*, That Section 25 of the FX Manual shall be complied with for the prepayment of foreign/foreign currency loans.

b. Foreign Exchange Swaps

No restriction on tenor.

c. Settlement of NDFs

All NDF contracts with residents shall be settled in pesos.

d. Remittance of foreign exchange proceeds of deliverable forward and swap contracts

Foreign exchange proceeds of deliverable forward and swap contracts shall either be:

delivered by the AAB counterparty directly to the beneficiaries concerned, except for foreign investments where said FX proceeds are reconverted to Philippine pesos and re-invested in eligible peso instruments such as those listed in Appendix 18. For this purpose, beneficiaries shall refer to the FCDU/EFCDU of a bank, a non-resident entity (e.g., creditor, supplier, investor), or a resident

(for resident to resident transactions) to whom the customer is committed to pay/remit foreign exchange; or

ii. credited to the FCDU account of the customer (with the same or another AAB) for eventual use³⁶/remittance by the depository AAB to the intended beneficiary (including payment/treasury centers/hubs of a group of companies, as may be applicable): *Provided*, that if the depository bank is different from the AAB counterparty: (i) the AAB counterparty shall directly transfer the foreign exchange proceeds to the depository bank of the customer; and (ii) the depository bank shall also be the foreign exchange remitting AAB.

(As amended by Circular No. 794 dated 18 April 2013 and Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Section 92. Reserved

(As amended by Circular No. 790 dated 6 March 2013)

Section 93. Cancellations, Roll-overs or Non-delivery of Deliverable Foreign Exchange Forward and Swap Contracts

All cancellations, roll-overs or non-delivery of all foreign exchange deliverable forward contracts and the forward leg of swap contracts shall be subject to the following guidelines to determine the validity thereof:

- a. **Eligibility Test** Contracts must be supported by documents listed in Appendix 18;
- Frequency Test the reasonableness of the cancellation, roll-over or non-delivery shall be based on the results of the evaluation of the justification/explanation submitted by banks as evidenced by appropriate documents;
- c. **Counterparty Test** the cancellation or roll-over of contracts must be duly acknowledged by the counterparty to the contract as shown in documents submitted by banks, e.g., there should be *conforme* of counterparty as evidenced by the counterparty signature on pertinent documents; and
- d. **Mark-to-Market Test** the booking or recording in the books of accounts of the profit or loss on contracts and cash flows/settlement to counterparties

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³⁶ In case of peso funding requirements covered by foreign exchange swaps

must be fully supported by appropriate documents such as authenticated copy of debit/credit tickets, schedules showing among others, mark-to-market valuation computation, etc.

Section 94. Reporting Requirements

Banks duly authorized to engage in derivatives transactions shall continue to be covered by the BSP's existing reporting requirements on financial derivatives. Cancellations, roll-overs or non-delivery of deliverable foreign exchange forward contracts and under the forward leg of swap contracts shall be reported electronically in excel format to the BSP not later than five (5) banking days after reference month using the prescribed format in Annex L.

Swap contracts with counterparties involving purchase of foreign exchange by banks at the initial leg shall likewise be reported electronically in excel format to the BSP not later than five (5) banking days after reference month using the prescribed format in Annex M.

The reports shall be transmitted to the International Operations Department at iod@bsp.gov.ph, copy furnished the Supervisory Data Center (SDC) at the following addresses: sdcfxkbdom@bsp.gov.ph (for Domestic Banks) and sdcfxkbfor@bsp.gov.ph (for Foreign Banks).

Section 95. Non-Bank BSP-Supervised Entities (NBBSEs)

NBBSEs that may subsequently be authorized to engage in foreign exchange forwards and swaps as dealers shall likewise be covered by the provisions of this Chapter.

Chapter II

OPEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION OF BANKS

Section 96. General Policy. It is the policy of the BSP to promote the growth and development of the foreign exchange market. It is also recognized that banks are the main players in this market, primarily in their role as "market-makers"³⁷. Thus, in order to ensure that banks are able to provide ample liquidity in the market but, at the

³⁷ There are two facets to this role. First, banks must be able to quote rates to their customers at which they stand ready to buy and sell currencies. Second, banks themselves may take open positions in currencies.

same time, conduct their business in a sound manner, and guard against speculative activity, limits on their net open foreign exchange position are instituted.

Section 97. Definition of Terms

"Open Foreign Exchange Position" shall refer to the extent that banks' foreign exchange assets do not match their foreign exchange liabilities. An open position may either be "positive", "long", or "overbought" (i.e., foreign exchange assets exceed foreign exchange liabilities) or "negative", "short", or "oversold" (i.e., foreign exchange liabilities exceed foreign exchange assets).

"Unimpaired capital of a local bank" shall refer to a bank's total capital as defined under Section X111 of the MORB.

"Permanently assigned capital" shall refer to the minimum capital required for branches of foreign banks in the Philippines to be inwardly remitted and converted into pesos.

Starting 1 January 2020, the "unimpaired capital of foreign bank branches" shall refer to the capital of a foreign bank branch as defined under Subsection X105.4 of the MORB.

Foreign bank branches established in the Philippines prior to Republic Act No. 10641 shall be given until 31 December 2019 to calculate the unimpaired capital as the sum of "permanently assigned capital" and the "Net Due To Head Office" account for purposes of computing foreign exchange position: *Provided*, That the amount of Net Due To Head Office that may be added to the permanently assigned capital of foreign bank branches that are UBs shall not exceed the equivalent of six (6) times the permanently assigned capital. *Provided* further: That the amount of Net Due To Head Office that may be added to the permanently assigned capital of foreign bank branches that are KBs shall not exceed the equivalent of eight (8) times the permanently assigned capital.

The "unimpaired capital of foreign bank subsidiaries" shall be the same as the unimpaired capital for local banks as provided under the pertinent provisions of the MORB.

(As amended under Circular No. 937 dated 27 December 2016)

Section 98. Allowable Open Foreign Exchange Position. Banks' allowable open foreign exchange position (either overbought or oversold) shall be the lower of 20 percent (20%) of their unimpaired capital or USD50 million.

Any excess of the allowable limit shall be settled on a daily basis.

Penalties on excess overbought and oversold positions of banks when PDS trading is suspended shall be waived.

Section 99. Computation of Foreign Exchange Position. Banks' open foreign exchange position shall be computed daily based on their <u>FX Form 1</u>. The guidelines on the computation of foreign exchange position of banks and reporting requirements are outlined in <u>Appendix 19</u>.

Section 100. Sanctions. The following sanctions shall be imposed on banks found in violation of the net open foreign exchange position limits:

a. A bank is considered immediately in violation of the open foreign exchange position limit on the day it exceeds such limit. Such bank shall be subject to the following monetary penalties:

Per Calendar Month	Daily Penalty
1 st calendar day of violation	PHP10,000.00
2 nd calendar day of violation	PHP20,000.00
3 rd calendar day of violation, and onwards, or if the excess open foreign exchange position of the bank is thirty percent (30%) or more of the allowable limit in any calendar day, regardless of whether a bank is in first, second, third or more days of violation	PHP30,000.00

- b. In addition, the following non-monetary sanctions shall be imposed on the bank committing violations considered as:
 - 1) "chronic", that is, when the violation continues beyond three (3) banking days within a calendar month, but the excess position is less than thirty percent (30%) of the allowable limit; and
 - 2) "abusive", that is, when the violation continues beyond three (3) banking days within a calendar month and the excess position is thirty percent (30%) or more of the allowable limit.

Non-Monetary Sanctions

"chronic" violation

suspension of the bank's rediscounting privileges, cash dividend declaration and branching privileges until the violation is corrected but in no case shall such suspension be less than 30 calendar days.

"abusive" violation

suspension of the bank's rediscounting privileges, cash dividend declaration and branching privileges until the violation is corrected but in no case shall such suspension be less than 60 calendar days.

c. The Monetary Board may impose other non-monetary sanctions on a bank for violations determined by BSP as "chronic" or "abusive" on a case-to-case basis, pursuant to Section 37 of Republic Act No. 7653.

PART SIX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter I

REPORTS AND POST VERIFICATION

Section 101. Reportorial Requirements. The following reports are required to be submitted to the BSP by AABs, OBUs, and AAB-forex corps, where applicable:

	Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
Category	A. Consolidated Report on Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities		
A-3	For UBs/KBs: FX Form 1, Main Report, Schedules 1 to 7, 9 to 12	Weekly, within five (5) banking days after end of reference week	Email to DES at der-bopirg@bsp.gov.ph (Hard copy of Schedule 10 & 11 to IOD)
A-3	FX Form 1, Schedules <u>8</u> & <u>13</u>	Daily, within two (2) banking days from reference date	Email to SDC at fed@bsp.gov.ph
A-3	FX Form 1, <u>Schedule 14</u>	Monthly, within 15 banking days after end of reference month	Email to SDC at fed@bsp.gov.ph
	Sworn Certification on the correctness of data reported under FX Form 1, Main Report and Schedules 2 to 13, (Annex T)	Weekly, within five (5) banking days after end of reference week	Email to DES at der-bopirg@bsp.gov.ph

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	Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
A-3	Consolidated Foreign Exchange Position Report	Daily, within three (3) banking days from reference date	Hard copy to SDC
	For TBs:		
В	FX Form 1A, Main Report and Schedules 2 to 11	Monthly, within 10 banking days after end of reference month	Email to DES at der-itrs@bsp.gov.ph
	Sworn Certification on the correctness of data reported under FX Form 1A, Main Report and Schedules 2 to 11	Monthly, within 10 banking days after end of reference month	Email to DES at der-itrs@bsp.gov.ph
	B. Foreign Trade Transactions		
	Monthly Report on Sale/Remittance of Foreign Exchange (FX) for Advance Payment of Importations (Annex B)	Monthly, within the first five (5) banking days of the month succeeding the date of FX sale	Email to IOD at iod_tradeinv@bsp.gov.ph
	Monthly Report on Purchase of Foreign Exchange (FX) from Refund of Advance Payment of Importations (Annex C)	Monthly, within the first five (5) banking days of the month succeeding the receipt of the refund	Email to IOD at iod_tradeinv@bsp.gov.ph
	Report on Transactions under Intercompany Netting Arrangements (Annex Z)	Weekly, within five (5) banking days from end of reference week	Email to IOD at iod-net@bsp.gov.ph
	C. Foreign Currency Loans and Related Transactions		
A-2	Report on Bank Liabilities to Non-Residents (ID-Form 5) including Certification for correctness and consistency with the FRP	Monthly, within 15 banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at id-form5@bsp.gov.ph For ID-Form 5 report – in .dbf format
			For Certification – in .pdf format

	Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
A-2	Consolidated Report on Foreign Currency Loans Granted by Regular Banking Units (Annex E.5) including Certification for correctness and consistency with the FRP (Appendix 21-Part A)	Monthly, within 15 banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at REP_RBU_FXLOAN@bsp.gov.ph (Certification in .pdf format)
A-2	Consolidated Report on Loans Granted by FCDUs (<u>Annex E.4</u>) including Certification for correctness and consistency with the FRP (<u>Appendix 21-Part B</u>)	Monthly, within 15 banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at ID_FCDU_REP@bsp.gov.ph (Certification in .pdf format)
В	Report on Guarantees (Annex G)	Quarterly, within 15 banking days from end of reference quarter	Email to IOD at iod_guarantees@bsp.gov.ph
В	Report on Cancellations, Roll-overs and Non-delivery of Deliverable Foreign Exchange Forward Purchase and Sale Contracts and Forward Leg of Swap Contracts (Annex L)	Monthly, within five (5) banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at iod@bsp.gov.ph
В	Report on Foreign Exchange Swaps with Customers where the First Leg is a Purchase of Foreign Exchange Against Pesos (Annex M)	-do-	-do-
	D. FCDUs/EFCDUs		
	Sworn Certification on FCDU/EFCDU Lending to RBU (Appendix 14)	Monthly, within five (5) banking days from end of reference month	Hard copy to SDC
В	Audited Financial Statement of FCDU/EFCDU	Annually, within ninety (90) calendar days after the start of audit which audit shall start not later than thirty (30) calendar days after the close of the calendar/fiscal year adopted by the bank	Hardcopy to appropriate SES department

	Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
A-2	Report on Compliance with FCDU/EFCDU Cover Requirements (Appendix 15)	Quarterly, within fifteen (15) banking days after end of reference quarter	Generated by SDC using FRP data submitted by bank
	Sworn Certification of Compliance with FCDU/EFCDU Cover Requirements (<u>Appendix 15.1</u>) 38	Quarterly, within fifteen (15) banking days from end of reference quarter	Hardcopy to SDC
	Sworn Certification of Compliance with the FCDU/EFCDU Cover Requirements [for UBs/KBs] (Appendix 15a) ³⁹		
	Sworn Certification of Compliance with the FCDU Cover Requirements [for TBs/RBs/Coop Banks] (Appendix 15b) ⁴⁰		
	E. Offshore Banking Units		
	Statement of Assets and Liabilities	Monthly, within fifteen (15) banking days after end of reference month	Hard copy to SDC
	Schedule 1 – Maturity Profile of Sources and Uses of Funds	-do-	
	Schedule 2 Page 1 – Currency Classification of Funds (In US Dollars)	-do-	
	Schedule 2 Page 2 – Currency Classification of Funds (In Original Currencies)	-do-	
	Schedule 3 – Country Classification of Interbank Funds/Non-Bank Funds	-do-	
	Schedule 4A – Report on Loans Granted by OBUs: Part I – Credit Information (In Original Currencies)	-do-	
	Schedule 4B— Report on Loans Granted by OBUs: Part II – Credit Status	-do-	

 $^{^{38}\,\,}$ Template effective until 31 December 2017 pursuant to Circular No. 946 dated 17 February 2017

³⁹ Template effective starting 01 January 2018

⁴⁰ Template effective starting 01 January 2018

Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
Schedule 4C – Loans and Discounts – Residents: By Borrower/By Economic Activity/By Status	-do-	
Schedule 5 – Investments in Bonds and Other Debt Instruments (In Original Currencies and USD Equivalent)	-do-	
Schedule 5A – Investments in Bonds and Other Debt Instruments Issued by Residents	-do-	
Schedule 6 – Indebtedness Among Banks Operating in the Philippines	-do-	
Schedule 7 – Report on OBU Liabilities to Non-Residents (In Original Currencies and USD Equivalent)	-do-	
Schedule 8 – Report on Spot and Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions of OBUs	-do-	
Schedule 9 – Report of Foreign Exchange Flows	-do-	
Schedule 9A – Foreign Exchange Actually Sold to Authorized Agent Banks (AABs)	-do-	
Schedule 9B – Details of Investment Receipts/Disbursements	-do-	
Statement of Earnings and Expenses, BSP 6.40.02	Semi-annual, within fifteen (15) banking days after end of reference semester	
Updated List and Bio-Data of Expatriates	Annually, within ten (10) banking days after end of reference year	
F. Representative Offices of Foreign Ba	F. Representative Offices of Foreign Banks	
Annual Report of Head Office	Within five (5) months after end of fiscal/calendar year	Hard copy to SDC

	Title of Report	Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
	G. Registering/FX selling/Remitting Ba	anks	
A-2	Report on Foreign Investments Registered with the BSP (<u>Annex X</u>), together with supporting documents under <u>Appendix 1.4</u>	For FX selling bank: Within five (5) banking days from date of sale of FX For remitting banks: Within five (5) banking days from date of actual remittance	Hard copy to IOD
A-2	Report on Investments Registered with AABs ⁴¹ with supporting documents required under Appendix 10.B	Within two (2) banking days from registration/settlement/actual remittance date (as applicable)	Email to IOD at iod-pid@bsp.gov.ph
A-2	Report on Philippine Debt Papers (Annex J)	Monthly, within 15 banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at: (a) iod-pdp@bsp.gov.ph for AABs; or (b) iod-sadc@bsp.gov.ph for all other reporting entities
A-2	Report on PSE-Listed Equity Securities Issued by Non-Residents (Annex Y), with supporting documents required under Appendix 1.2	Within two (2) banking days from date of actual remittance	softcopy to IOD at iod-pid@bsp.gov.ph with hard copies of supporting documents required under Appendix 1.2
A-2	Report on Investments by Residents (Annex V)	Monthly, within five (5) banking days after end of reference month	Email to IOD at iod_tradeinv@bsp.gov.ph
A-2	Report on Foreign Exchange (FX) Remittances For Excess Pesos From Unrealized Investments (Annex AA)	Within five (5) banking days from date of repatriation/remittance	Email to IOD at iod_tradeinv@bsp.gov.ph
A-2	Report on Outstanding Balances of Foreign Investments Registered with AABs (Annex AB)	Quarterly, within 15 banking days after end of reference quarter	Email to IOD at iod-pid@bsp.gov.ph

The report form may be downloaded at the BSP website: http://www.bsp.gov.ph/downloads/Regulations/MORFXT/MORFXT-faas.zip

Title of Report		Submission Frequency/Deadline	Submission Procedure
A-2	Report on Interim Peso Deposits (IPDs) of Registered Foreign Investments (<u>Annex AC</u>)	Within two (2) banking days from transaction date	Email to IOD at iod-pid@bsp.gov.ph
A-2	Report on Foreign Direct Investments Registered with AABs (Annex AD)	Monthly, within five (5) banking days from end of reference month	Email to IOD at iod-pid@bsp.gov.ph
	H. AAB-forex corps		
	Report on Foreign Exchange Transactions	Weekly, within five (5) banking days after end of reference week	Email to DES

(As amended by Circular Nos. 751 dated 16 March 2012, 794 dated 18 April 2013, 815 dated 18 October 2013, 846 dated 22 August 2014, 874 dated 8 April 2015, 925 dated 13 September 2016, 946 dated 17 February 2017 and 1030 dated 5 February 2019)

Section 102. Procedures for Reporting. Reports shall be filed with the BSP Main Office or with the BSP Regional Offices or by sending them by mail or special delivery, unless otherwise specified. The date of acknowledgment of receipt on the copy of the report (if mailed) shall be considered as the date of submission.

Section 103. Fines and Penalties

- 1. The following schedule of fines for delayed submission of reports and/or incomplete/erroneous reporting shall apply:
 - A. For Category A-1, A-2, and A-3 reports:

a. UBs/KBs
b. TBs
c. RBs/Coop Banks
d. PHP 1,200 per calendar day
d. PHP 600 per calendar day
d. PHP 180 per calendar day

B. For Category B reports:

a. UBs/KBs
b. TBs
c. RBs/Coop Banks
e. PHP 240 per calendar day
f. PHP 120 per calendar day
g. PHP 60 per calendar day

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- C. For Reports of Representative Offices of Foreign Banks and Reports of UBs/KBs, TBs, and RBs/Coop Banks Not Classified as Category A or B Reports:
 - a. PHP100 per calendar day for the first five (5) successive calendar days of delay
 - b. PHP150 per calendar day for the next five (5) successive calendar days of delay
 - c. PHP200 per calendar day after the first ten (10) successive calendar days of delay until the particular report has been filed

D. For Reports of OBUs

PHP500 per calendar day except for the following reports where the above fines and penalties for representative offices of foreign banks shall apply:

- a. Statement of Earnings and Expenses;
- b. Financial Assistance and Training Granted by OBUs to its Filipino Staff; and
- c. Updated List and Bio-Data of Expatriates.
- E. For Reports of AAB-forex corps

PHP1,000 per calendar day of delay until complied.

F. Chronic delayed reporting including submission of amended reports required for FX Form 1 shall be subject to an additional monetary penalty of PHP2,000.00 per banking day until the respective report and schedules are correctly submitted.

Submission of delayed reports, including amended reports, shall be considered chronic based on the following:

Name of Report/ Schedule	Frequency of Submission	No. of times delay
Schedules 8 & 13	Daily	More than seven (7) times delayed per month
Main Report, Schedules 2 - 7 and 9 - 12	Weekly	At least two (2) times delayed per month or five (5) banking days of continuous delay from submission deadline
Schedule 14 and Reconciliation Statement	Monthly	More than two (2) times delayed per semester or ten (10) banking days of continuous delay from the submission deadline

2. Manner of payment or collection of fines:

- a. Fines shall be collected through debit to the AAB's current account deposit maintained with the BSP by the Financial Accounting Department upon receipt of notice from the department/s concerned; or
- b. In case payment of fines is effected through check or cash, the same shall be remitted to the Cash Department of the BSP through the department/s concerned.

Section 104. Post-Verification. Post-verification of foreign exchange transactions covered by this Manual and reported under Section 101 hereof shall be undertaken by the BSP to verify compliance with the provisions of this Manual and for monitoring purposes.

Chapter II

FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 105. Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Rules

All transactions under this Manual shall comply with existing regulations on anti-money laundering pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended.

Section 106. Penal Sanctions. Any person violating the provisions of this Manual shall suffer the penalties prescribed under Section 36 of Republic Act No. 7653.

Administrative sanctions may also be imposed upon institutions within BSP's administrative authority found violating this Manual, including their directors and officers responsible for such violation.

These penalties may be any or all of the following as circumstances warrant:

- 1. Monetary sanction The amount of PHP30,000.00 penalty imposed per day per violation committed shall be based on a per transaction basis;
- 2. Non-monetary sanction This shall be based on the gravity of the offense or violation:
 - a. Reprimand of bank officers who approved the transaction;
 - b. Suspension of bank officers who approved the transaction;

- c. Suspension of directors (for local banks) and Country Manager (for foreign banks);
- d. Permanent disqualification of bank officers/directors;
- e. Reduction or suspension of overbought/oversold limits;
- f. Suspension of opening of L/Cs and over-the-counter sale of foreign exchange for a period of up to six (6) months;
- g. Suspension of derivatives activities for a period of up to six (6) months; and
- h. Suspension of FCDU/EFCDU authority for a period of up to six (6) months.

Section 107. Repealing Clause. All existing BSP rules and regulations on current accounts, capital accounts, OBUs, representative offices of foreign banks, FCDUs/EFCDUs, foreign exchange forwards and swaps involving the Philippine peso, and open foreign exchange position of banks, as well as all other existing BSP rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Manual are hereby repealed or modified accordingly: *Provided*, That regulations, violations of which are the subject of pending actions or investigations, shall not be considered repealed insofar as such pending actions or investigations are concerned, it being understood that as to such pending actions or investigations, the regulations existing at the time the cause of action accrued shall govern.

Section 108. Separability Clause. Nothing herein is intended nor shall be construed, to repeal or amend any law or statute. Should any provision of this Manual be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions or parts thereof shall remain in full force and effect, and continue to be valid and binding.

Glossary of Terms

FOR PURPOSES OF THIS MANUAL, the following definitions are adopted:

Advance Payment is an arrangement between the seller and buyer where the buyer pays, either partial or full, the seller prior to the shipment of the goods.

Affiliate refers to an entity linked directly or indirectly to a bank by means of:

- a. Ownership, control or power to vote, of ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the entity, or vice-versa;
- b. Interlocking directorship or officership, except in cases involving independent directors as defined under existing regulations;

- c. Common stockholders owning ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of each financial intermediary and the entity;
- Management contract or any arrangement granting power to the bank to direct or cause the direction of management and policies of the entity, or vice-versa; and
- e. Permanent proxy or voting trusts in favor of the bank or quasi-bank constituting ten percent (10%) to fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of the entity, or vice-versa.

Authorized Agent Banks (AABs) shall refer to all categories of banks [except Offshore Banking Units (OBUs)] duly licensed by the BSP. It is understood that each category of bank should function within the operational parameters defined by existing laws/regulations for the specific bank category to which they respectively belong.

Authorized officer/official refers to an officer with a rank equivalent to at least Head of the agency/President/Chief Executive Officer/Chief Operating Officer/Chief Finance Officer/Chief Treasury Officer; otherwise, he/she must be duly authorized by the Board of Directors or any of the foregoing/appropriate approving authority or its equivalent.

AAB-forex corps, whether or not named as such, shall refer to AAB subsidiary/affiliate forex corporations whose business include buying and selling of foreign exchange.

Balikbayan is a Filipino that has established permanent residence abroad.

Bangko Sentral Registration Document (BSRD) is a document evidencing registration of foreign investments and loans. The registration allows the transacting party to access the FX resources of, or purchase FX from, AABs/AAB forex corps against Philippine Pesos for servicing/settlement of these transactions.

Cash Against Document (CAD) is an arrangement whereby the buyer pays the exporter upon the former's receipt of the shipping documents sent to him by the exporter either directly or through the banks.

Consignment is an arrangement whereby payment is contingent upon the sale to third parties abroad of the exported commodities by consignee.

Cross currency swap is an arrangement in which two parties exchange a series of cash flows in one (1) currency for a series of cash flows in another currency, at specified exchange rate and/or interest rate and at agreed intervals over an agreed period.

Debt securities referred to in Section 33.3.b of the FX Manual are negotiable instruments (e.g., notes, bonds and convertible notes) that serve as evidence of a debt. Non-participating preferred shares that pay a fixed income but do not provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value of an incorporated enterprise on

dissolution, are also classified as debt securities. The term, however, excludes those debt falling under the provisions of Part Three, Chapter I (Loans and Guarantees) of the FX Manual.

Direct Remittance (DR) is a supplier-buyer arrangement where payment is made within 29 calendar days from bill of lading/airway bill date.

Documents Against Acceptance (D/A) is an arrangement under documentary collection in which an exporter instructs the presenting bank to hand over shipping and title documents to the importer only if the importer accepts and signs the accompanying bill of exchange or draft.

Documents Against Payment (D/P) is an arrangement under documentary collection in which an exporter instructs the presenting bank to hand over shipping and title documents to the importer only if the importer fully pays the accompanying bill of exchange or draft.

Electronic transfer is a system where the authority to debit or credit an account (bank, business or individual) is provided by wire, with or without a source document being mailed to evidence the authority.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) refers to an open-end investment company that continuously issues and redeems its shares of stock in the form of creation units, in exchange for the delivery of a basket of securities representing an index whose performance the ETF endeavors to track; *Provided*, that the terms and conditions relative to the issuance and redemption of creation units shall be prescribed and disclosed in the Fund's SEC Registration Statement.

Financial Institutions shall refer to business organizations that offer a broad base of financial services or specialize in specific financial functions, products, or services, e.g. banks, investment houses, pension funds, pawnshops, credit unions, investment companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and dealers, stock exchanges, mutual funds, trust corporations, leasing companies, financing companies, credit card companies, companies engaged in foreign exchange dealership/brokerage and others that deal in money.

Foreign Bank shall refer to a bank or banking corporation formed, organized and existing under any foreign law.

Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU)/Expanded Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FFCDU) shall refer to a unit of a local bank or of a local branch of a foreign bank authorized by the BSP to engage in foreign currency-denominated transactions, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 6426, as amended.

Foreign Currency Loans refer to loans owed to banks operating in the Philippines that are denominated in currencies other than the Philippine peso.

Foreign Exchange (FX) shall be used interchangeably with foreign currency.

Foreign Loans/Borrowings arise when a non-resident creditor lends funds (regardless of currency of denomination) directly to a resident debtor, and are evidenced by documents that are not negotiable.

Forex Corporations, whether or not named as such, refer to entities whose business include buying and selling of foreign exchange.

Intercompany Open Account Offset Arrangement (Interco O/A) is an arrangement whereby the exporter offsets its payables to against its receivables from, its parent/affiliate company abroad.

Legal Tender refers to money recognized by law as acceptable payment for debts owed to creditors.

Letter of Credit (L/C), which gives the seller assurance that he will receive the payment for the goods, is a binding document that a buyer can request from his bank in order to guarantee that the payment for goods will be transferred to the seller. In order for the payment to occur, the seller has to present the bank with the necessary shipping documents confirming the delivery of goods within a given time frame.

Low-Cost Housing refers to housing packages with loan ceilings ranging from above PHP400,000 up to PHP3 million or in such other amounts which the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council may prescribe in the future. (As amended by Circular No. 724 dated 13 June 2011)

Medium- and Long-Term Loans are credits with maturities exceeding one (1) year. **Negotiable instruments** are instruments considered negotiable, and conform to the requirements for negotiability, under Act No. 2031, otherwise known as "The Negotiable Instruments Law".

Non-bank BSP-supervised entities (NBBSEs) refer to non-bank entities that fall under the supervisory authority of the BSP under Republic Act No. 7653 (The New Central Bank Act), Republic Act No. 8791 (The General Banking Law of 2000) and other special laws. These include quasi-banks, subsidiaries and affiliates of AABs/quasi-banks, non-banks with trust or investment management activities license, non-stock savings and loan associations, and pawnshops.

Non-resident refers to an individual, a corporation or other juridical person not included in the definition of resident. (See "Resident")

Non-trade current account transactions refer to all non-trade transactions (also referred to as invisibles) with non-residents not included in the definition of trade transactions, but excluding those related to foreign/foreign currency loans, foreign investments and other investments by both residents and non-residents. (As amended by Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Non-trade transactions refer to all other foreign exchange transactions not included in the definition of trade transactions. These shall include foreign loans, foreign investments, and other investments by both residents and non-residents. (See "Trade Transactions") (As amended by Circular No. 925 dated 13 September 2016)

Offshore Banking refers to the conduct of banking transactions in foreign currencies involving the receipt of funds principally from external sources and, as allowed in this Manual, from internal sources and utilization of such funds, as provided herein.

Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) refers to a branch, subsidiary, or affiliate of a foreign banking corporation which is duly authorized by the BSP to transact offshore banking business in the Philippines. For purposes of this Manual, OBUs are classified as non-residents.

Onshore exchange refers to an organized and regulated financial exchange in the Philippines (e.g., Philippine Stock Exchange, Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation) where financial instruments are listed and traded.

Open Account (O/A) is an arrangement whereby the shipping documents are sent and released by the exporter directly to the buyer, without coursing the documents through the banks, upon the buyer's promise to pay at some future date after shipment.

Parent Company shall refer to an entity which owns more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock of another entity.

Philippine Depositary Receipt (PDR) refers to an instrument which gives the holder the right to the delivery or sale of the underlying securities, and to certain other rights, including acquisition of additional PDRs, or adjustments to the terms thereof, or upon the occurrence of certain events, in respect of rights issues, capital reorganizations, offers and analogous events or the distribution of cash dividends.

Private sector loans/borrowings that are not publicly-guaranteed – foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) of the private sector that do not involve any of the following public sector entities as co-borrower, guarantor, or co-issuer: (a) National Government, its agencies and instrumentalities; (b) Government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs); (c) Government financial institutions (GFIs), except short-term interbank borrowings; (d) Local government units (LGUs); and (e) Other public sector entities.

Publicly-guaranteed private sector loans/borrowings – foreign/foreign currency loans/borrowings (including those in the form of bonds/notes/other debt instruments) that are guaranteed by public sector entities such as Government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs); Government financial institutions (GFIs), except short-term interbank borrowings; and Local government units (LGUs).

Red Clause is a clause (originally typed in red) added to a letter of credit authorizing the advising/negotiating bank to make an advance payment to the beneficiary (exporter) before the actual shipment to the buyer. The advance may be up to 100% of the export contract value and may be used by the exporter to buy the inputs for manufacturing or shipment. Red clause credits are used primarily when the buyer (importer) has an agent in the exporting country. To finance its purchases, the importer may arrange for the opening of a red clause letter of credit. Negotiations of red clause credits are limited to the bank making the advances in order to assure that revenues from the shipment are used to repay the advances made.

Representative Office shall refer to a liaison office of a foreign bank which deals directly with the public by promoting and giving information about the foreign bank's services offered. It does not include the regional or area headquarters of a foreign bank registered and licensed under existing laws.

Resident shall refer to -

- a) an individual citizen of the Philippines residing therein; or
- b) an individual who is not a citizen of the Philippines but is permanently residing⁴² therein; or
- c) a corporation or other juridical person organized under the laws of the Philippines; or
- d) a branch, subsidiary, affiliate, extension office or any other unit of corporations or juridical persons which are organized under the laws of any country and operating in the Philippines, except OBUs.

Short-term loans are credits with maturity not exceeding one (1) year.

Socialized housing refers to housing packages with loan ceilings of not more than PHP400,000, or in such other amounts which the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council may prescribe in the future. (As amended by Circular No. 724 dated 13 June 2011)

Small-scale mining refers to mining activities which rely heavily on manual labor using simple implement and methods and do not use explosives or heavy mining equipment.

Residents include any individual, citizen or otherwise, who has resided in the Philippines for a year or longer, as defined in Section 83 of IMF Balance of Payments Textbook, 1996.

Subsidiary (of a bank) refers to a corporation or firm more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting stock of which is directly or indirectly owned, controlled or held with power to vote by a bank.

Subsidiary shall refer to an entity more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock of which is owned by another entity (known as the parent company).

Trade transactions refer to merchandise export and/or import transactions.