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Final report

Guidelines

on legislative and non-legislative moratoria on loan repayments
applied in the light of the COVID-19 crisis

Contents

1. Executive summary	3
2. Background and rationale	5

1. Executive summary

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the response measures that have been adopted in many countries across the globe and in the European Union (EU), including various forms of population confinement, have significant economic consequences. In particular, many businesses and private individuals affected by the crisis may face liquidity shortages and difficulties in timely payment of their financial and other commitments. This could in turn have an impact on credit institutions, as delays in the repayment of credit obligations lead to a larger number of defaults and increased own funds requirements for credit institutions.

In these circumstances, in order to minimise the medium- and long-term economic impacts of the efforts taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States have implemented a broad range of support measures. These measures include, in many instances, some forms of moratorium on payments of credit obligations, with the aim of supporting the short-term operational and liquidity challenges faced by borrowers. As these moratoria in practice are adopted in various forms across jurisdictions, clarification is necessary on the application of the definition of default and classification of forbearance in the context of these various measures.

The European Banking Authority (EBA) clarified a number of aspects in relation to the use of public and private payment moratoria (i.e. the legislative and non-legislative proposals referred to in these guidelines) in its statement of 25 March 2020. It also, however, noted that further detailed guidance was necessary to ensure consistent application. Consequently, these guidelines aim to provide clarity on the treatment of legislative and non-legislative moratoria applied before 30 June 2020. However, the EBA may extend this time limit at a late stage, should this be considered necessary.

These guidelines clarify which legislative and non-legislative moratoria do not trigger forbearance classification, while in all other cases the assessment must be done on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore, these guidelines supplement the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default as regards the treatment of distressed restructuring. In particular, these guidelines clarify that the payment moratoria do not trigger forbearance classification and the assessment of distressed restructuring if they are based on the applicable national law or on an industry- or sector-wide private initiative agreed and applied broadly by relevant credit institutions.

While the EBA is supportive of the measures and initiatives taken in the Member States in order to address the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is also aware of the need to ensure that the risk is identified and measured in a true and accurate manner. Therefore, institutions must continue to adequately identify those situations where obligors may face longer-term financial difficulties and classify them in accordance with the existing regulation. This is crucial to provide true information about the quality of banks' portfolios to market participants, and to ensure that institutions are adequately capitalised. The requirements of the remaining framework therefore continue to be in place, which is especially relevant in the light of the fact that EU and



national authorities have also taken steps to release capital buffers and similar measures on the basis of the existing risk metrics.

In order to allow effective monitoring of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the application of response measures, it is necessary for institutions to collect information about the scope and effects of the use of the moratoria. Institutions are expected to make use of the general payment moratoria in a transparent manner, providing relevant information to their competent authorities, while specific disclosure requirements to the public will be published at a later point in time.

Due to the urgency of the matter and the specific focus of these guidelines on COVID-19 pandemic-related measures, the EBA decided not to carry out public consultations or a cost-benefit analysis in this case. The EBA has notified the Banking Stakeholder Group (BSG) of its intention to issue the guidelines but has not requested the BSG's advice.

2. Background and rationale

Introduction

1. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the pandemic response measures that have been adopted in many countries across the globe and within the EU, including various forms of population confinement, have significant economic consequences. In particular, many businesses, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and private individuals affected by the crisis may face liquidity shortages and difficulties in timely payment of their financial and other commitments. This could in turn have an impact on credit institutions, as delays in the repayment of credit obligations lead to a larger number of defaults and increased own funds requirements for credit institutions.
2. In these circumstances, in order to minimise the medium- and long-term economic impacts of the efforts taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States have implemented a broad range of support measures. These measures include, in many instances, some forms of moratorium on payments of credit obligations, with the aim of supporting the operational and liquidity challenges faced by borrowers. As these moratoria in practice are adopted in various forms across jurisdictions (some Member States have introduced jurisdiction-wide moratoria based on specific legislation, whereas in many others moratoria have been implemented through voluntary industry-wide or individual initiatives by institutions, or combination thereof), this raises questions of the legal effect they have on the current prudential framework, especially in the context of the application of the definition of default and classification of forbearance.
3. These guidelines aim to clarify the following points in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic: (i) the criteria that payment moratoria have to fulfil not to trigger forbearance classification, (ii) the application of the prudential requirements in the context of these moratoria and (iii) ensuring the consistent treatment of such measures in the calculation of own funds requirements.
4. While the payment moratoria to mitigate the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are taking different forms in different Member States, they tend to have similar objectives and similar economic substance. In this context, it is important to ensure that the treatment of various non-legislative initiatives is consistent with the moratoria applied through the legislation, if they have the same economic substance.
5. Some private initiatives may take the form of industry-wide measures, agreed and documented by institutions through their industry associations in a given jurisdiction. In some Member States, such initiatives are openly encouraged by the government, sometimes supplemented by government guarantees, which may provide further incentives for institutions to adopt these measures. In other cases, individual institutions or groups of institutions have offered similar

payment holidays to their affected obligors, but there is no coordination or agreement with all institutions to apply the measures across the sector. The common element of all of these measures is that they all provide for a payment relief for obligors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by allowing suspension or postponement of payments within a specified period of time, allowing the obligors to return to regular payments after the situation is back to normal.

6. The EBA is supportive of the measures and initiatives taken in the Member States to address the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The EBA sees the payment moratoria as effective tools to address short-term liquidity difficulties caused by the limited or suspended operation of many businesses and individuals. However, it must also be stressed that, especially in difficult economic circumstances, it is particularly important to ensure that risk is identified and measured in a true and accurate manner.
7. Institutions must therefore continue to adequately identify those situations where short-term payment challenges may transpose into long-term financial difficulties and eventually lead to insolvency. These cases should be correctly identified and classified in accordance with the existing requirements to ensure that financial statements present true information about the quality of banks' portfolios to market participants and that institutions are adequately capitalised. Furthermore, the real impact of the economic shock can only be assessed based on adequate and consistent classification and measurement of risk. Consequently, institutions should continue to apply the prudential definitions in a consistent manner. In order to ensure consistency among the measures taken, these guidelines provide clarifications on how to apply the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the specific situation of the application of general payment moratoria.
8. Due to the urgency of the matter and the specific focus of these guidelines on COVID-19 pandemic-related measures, the EBA decided not to carry out public consultations or a cost-benefit analysis in this case. The EBA has notified the BSG of its intention to issue the guidelines but has not requested the BSG's advice.
9. The clarifications provided are in line with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171 on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due and with the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Classification of exposures under the definition of forbearance and distressed restructuring

10. In the current regulatory framework¹, 'forbearance' means that credit institutions grant a concession (e.g. temporarily postpone capital and/or interest payments of a loan) when they

¹ See (i) paragraph 1 of Article 47b of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 introduced by Regulation (EU) 2019/630 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures and (ii) paragraphs 240 and 241 of Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 280/2014.

identify that a borrower is experiencing or is likely to experience financial difficulty in repaying a loan(s). Credit institutions grant measures specific to the financial circumstances of the borrower and the loan agreement, with the aim of helping the borrower who is experiencing temporary difficulties with the repayment obligations.

11. It is clarified in these guidelines that the application of a general payment moratorium that meets the requirements of these guidelines would not in itself lead to a reclassification under the definition of forbearance. However, institutions should continue to categorise the exposures as performing or non-performing in accordance with the applicable requirements.
12. More precisely, as a general principle, before granting a forbearance measure, credit institutions should carry out an individual assessment of the repayment capacity of the borrower and grant forbearance measures tailored to the specific circumstances of the borrower in question². The legislative and non-legislative moratoria schemes introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have a generally preventative nature and are not borrower specific, as they aim to address systemic risks that may occur in the wider EU economy in the future. Consequently, these guidelines provide the criteria that general payment moratoria have to fulfil to be considered not meeting the definition of forbearance. It has to be noted, however, that, where exposures have already been subject to forbearance measures before the application of such moratoria, this classification should not be changed.
13. Furthermore, it is specified in paragraph 49 of the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default that, where forbearance measures were extended towards the borrower, this should be considered distressed restructuring, which, in accordance with Article 178(3)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, is an indication of unlikelihood to pay if it leads to diminished financial obligation. Given that the application of a general moratorium is not a forbearance measure, it should also not be considered distressed restructuring and the consideration of diminished financial obligation is not applicable.
14. It should also be noted, however, that where institutions do not apply any general payment moratoria as specified in these guidelines, but instead apply some form of individual measures and renegotiate the loans taking into account the specific situation of individual obligors, they have to assess whether such individual measures meet the definition of forbearance in accordance with Article 47b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/630. Also in such cases, there is no automatic reclassification of the exposures, but this would be based on individual assessment. Measures classified as forbearance should be considered to constitute distressed restructuring in accordance with Article 178(3)(d) of that regulation. In such cases, to decide whether the obligor should be classified as defaulted, institutions are required to assess whether these measures led to diminished financial obligation, as further clarified in paragraphs 50 to 52 of the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default.

² See paragraph 140 of the EBA Guidelines on management of non-performing and forborne exposures (EBA/GL/2018/06).

Conditions for the general payment moratoria

15. In order to ensure that the definition of forbearance continues to be applied in an appropriate and consistent manner, these guidelines specify conditions that the general legislative and non-legislative moratoria have to fulfil in order not to be considered forbearance. These conditions include, in particular, the following.
16. **The moratorium was launched in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.** The scope and time of application of these guidelines are limited and they apply only to specific measures taken in response to the current economic situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to ensure this limited scope, it is required that the moratorium in question is announced and applied before 30 June 2020. This means that the guidelines apply also to moratoria launched before the application of these guidelines. If necessary, depending on the further developments, this time limit may be extended at a later point in time.
17. **The moratorium has to be broadly applied.** This condition aims to ensure that the proposed treatment applies to the moratoria that are similar in economic substance, regardless of whether they are legislative or non-legislative. Given that legislative moratoria apply to all institutions within a given jurisdiction, a similarly broad scope of application also has to be ensured for the non-legislative moratoria. However, the EBA is aware that different structures and organisations of the banking industry exist in different countries; therefore, this condition has to be specified in a sufficiently flexible manner. While it may not be possible to encompass all credit institutions within a given Member State with a single non-legislative moratorium, institutions are encouraged to make an effort to coordinate actions to the extent possible.
18. In this context, it has to be noted that coordination may be achieved in various manners. Where there are banking associations made up of significant numbers of institutions or of institutions in a specific segment of the banking sector within a given country, the moratorium scheme may be coordinated by such associations. Where such associations do not exist, the measures may be coordinated in a more ad hoc manner between peer institutions.
19. The EBA acknowledges that several non-legislative moratoria may exist in a single country and that non-legislative moratoria may exist alongside legislative moratoria. However, for the change of the schedule of payment due to the application of the moratorium not to be considered forbearance, the moratorium has to be based on a sufficiently broad initiative. For this purpose, an initiative of a single institution is not considered sufficiently broad, as it would therefore be a tailor-made solution. In such a case, the institution would have to analyse the exposures subject to the moratorium and apply the definition of forbearance on a case-by-case basis.
20. **The moratorium has to apply to a broad range of obligors.** This condition is necessary to ensure that the change of the schedule of payment does not address specific financial difficulties of specific obligors, as this would meet the definition of forbearance. Therefore, in order to benefit from the treatment specified in these guidelines, the moratorium has to be available to a large,

predefined group of obligors, regardless of the assessment of their creditworthiness. As the moratorium is supposed to address systemic short-term liquidity shortages, the selection criteria have to be sufficiently broad. Examples of such broad criteria include, but are not limited to, a specific exposure class or sub-exposure class (e.g. retail, private individuals, SMEs or corporates), a specific product range (e.g. mortgage loans) or obligors from specific regions or certain industry sectors that are most affected by the crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

21. For the purpose of the application of these guidelines, the moratorium cannot apply to obligors based on their creditworthiness. For instance, it is not acceptable for the moratorium to apply only to obligors included on a watch list or those clients who experienced financial difficulties before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, as this would clearly lead to forbearance classification. By contrast, it is possible for the scope of application of the moratorium to be limited to performing obligors who did not experience any payment difficulties before the application of the moratorium. However, where the moratorium applies to exposures that were already classified as forborne or defaulted at the moment of the application of the moratorium, this classification must be maintained.
22. Furthermore, it is clarified that the application of the moratorium is not obligatory for the obligors. In particular, it may be based on an application from the obligor requesting the application of the moratorium and presenting the extent to which the obligor is affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this case, the moratorium can be considered general in accordance with these guidelines if the assessment of the application does not involve the assessment of the creditworthiness or payment capacity of the obligor and the conditions of the moratorium are standardised and available to all obligors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of such conditions include the change of employment status in the case of private individuals or the need close operations for a given period of time in the case of SMEs. Furthermore, as explained above, in this case, the obligors must apply and the decision on the application of the moratorium must be taken before 30 June 2020 or an extended date if such is specified at a later stage.
23. **The same moratorium offers the same conditions.** While the same conditions have to apply or be offered to all clients subject to the moratorium, it is also possible that different moratoria apply to different segments of exposures or obligors. However, in any case, it has to be ensured that the moratorium applies broadly and to a large number of obligors of an institution. For instance, different moratoria with different conditions may apply to private individuals and to SMEs. Similarly, a separate moratorium could be launched for a specific range of products, for instance mortgage loans. This gives institutions the possibility of participating in different moratoria, depending on their business model. For each of such moratoria, an institution may apply the provisions provided in these guidelines where the moratorium applies to all exposures of that institution within the scope of moratorium.
24. **The moratorium changes only the schedule of payments.** This condition is consistent with the objective of the moratorium to address the systemic short-term liquidity shortages. In order to achieve this objective, the moratoria suspend, postpone or reduce the payments (principal,

interest or both) within a limited period of time. This clearly affects the whole schedule of payment and may lead to increased payments after the period of the moratorium or an extended duration of the loan. However, the moratorium should not affect other conditions of the loan, in particular the interest rate, unless such change only serves for compensation to avoid losses which an institution otherwise would have due to the delayed payment schedule under the moratorium, which would allow the impact on the net present value to be neutralised. Otherwise, this would be a specific solution for individual loans and could lead to a significant change in the net present value of the credit obligation and in such a case, a forbearance classification would have to be considered. In this context, in the case of contracts based on variable interest rate, the usual adaptation of the interest rate based on the changes of the benchmark rate is not considered a change to the terms and conditions of the loan.

25. Furthermore, the EBA is aware that some general payment moratoria are accompanied by the public guarantees offered in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The application of such guarantee associated to the moratorium is not considered to change the terms and conditions of the loan, regardless the way these guarantees are treated under the applicable accounting framework.

26. The moratorium does not apply to new loans granted after the launch of the moratorium. It has to be ensured that the moratorium addresses a specific issue arising as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and is not used for new lending granted after the outbreak. In this context, the use of existing credit lines or renewal of revolving loans is not considered a new loan.

27. It has to be stressed that institutions are allowed and encouraged to grant new lending to both new and existing clients during the application of the moratorium. However, it is expected that this new lending will follow the normal credit policies and will be based on the assessment of the creditworthiness of the clients, and will take into account any possible associated public guarantees. These new loans should be adequately structured taking into account the current payment capacities and hence the application of the moratorium should not be necessary. While granting a new loan to an obligor under the moratorium does not automatically lead to forbearance classification, the individual conditions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Assessment of unlikeliness to pay

28. Even where the general payment moratoria are not classified as forbearance measures, this does not remove the obligations for institutions to carefully assess the credit quality of exposures benefiting from these measures and identify any situations in which borrowers are unlikely to pay for the purpose of the definition of default. These guidelines clarify that institutions should continue to apply their normal policies for the regular reviews of indications of unlikeliness to pay. It is expected that institutions will apply these policies in a risk-based manner, paying particular attention to and prioritising the assessment of those obligors who are most likely to experience payment difficulties.

29. The EBA acknowledges that the policies and practices with regard to the assessment of unlikelihood to pay may differ depending on the portfolio and the type of obligor, taking into account the availability of information. In particular, in the case of retail exposures, institutions often apply a regular automatic verification of certain indications of unlikelihood to pay, where identification of such an indication may lead to either automatic default classification or further, manual, verification. It is expected that such verifications will continue throughout the duration of the moratorium and after it ends.
30. Similarly, especially in the case of corporate clients, where potential unlikelihood to pay is assessed manually as part of the regular monitoring process, based on the obligors' financial statements and other information, these processes should continue during the application of the moratorium and after it ends. It is expected that these processes be implemented in a risk-based manner, as, in accordance with paragraphs 106 to 108 of the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default, institutions should have effective processes allowing them to obtain relevant information and identify defaults in a timely manner. In the specific context of the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into account the availability of relevant information, institutions should, to the extent possible, prioritise the assessment of cases where it is most likely that the short-term shock may transform into long-term financial difficulties and eventually lead to insolvency.
31. The guidelines further clarify that, if the schedule of payment has been revised due to the application of the moratorium, the assessment of unlikelihood to pay should be based on the revised schedule. In addition, institutions should take into account any factors influencing the creditworthiness of the obligor, including any specific support measures adopted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and available directly to the obligor. However, the existence of any credit risk mitigation should not exempt the institution from performing the assessment of the obligor's unlikelihood to pay or affect the results of such an analysis. This applies in particular to any guarantees (including public guarantees offered in response to the COVID-19 pandemic), if these are provided for the institutions as credit risk mitigation. In such cases, while the guarantee may limit the losses for the institution in the event of default of the obligor, it does not affect the payment capabilities of the obligor and hence it should not be taken into account in the assessment of the obligor's unlikelihood to pay.

Documentation and notifications

32. It is considered necessary that institutions collect information about the scope and effects of use of the moratoria. This information should be shared with their competent authorities in order to allow effective monitoring of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and of the application of response measures. Furthermore, in order to allow pan-European coordination and an overview of the use and effects of general payment moratoria in the EU, these guidelines propose that national competent authorities should notify the EBA about the use of any such moratoria in their jurisdiction.

33. With regard to the scope of the necessary information, it is specified that institutions should clearly identify all obligors and exposures subject to the moratorium (i.e. those within the scope and those where the moratorium was actually applied). It has to be noted that, due to the non-compulsory character of the moratorium, the number of obligors to whom the moratorium was offered may be larger than the number of obligors to whom it was actually applied. In particular, where the application of the moratorium requires an application from the obligor, institutions should identify all obligors who may submit such an application. Furthermore, institutions should identify potential economic losses that they may experience because of the application of the moratorium and that may have an impact on their financial statements, including through additional impairment charges.
34. It is expected that institutions will make use of general payment moratoria in a transparent manner under the current market and regulatory conditions. To this end, the EBA will identify any necessary short-term supervisory reporting and disclosure requirements to monitor the implementation of the measures introduced against COVID-19 and loans that fall under the scope of these guidelines, cognisant of the need for proportionality and efficiency in the current circumstances. These specific requirements on public disclosures and reporting will be provided separately at a later point in time.

EBA/GL/2020/02

02 April 2020

Guidelines

on legislative and non-legislative
moratoria on loan payments applied in
the light of the COVID-19 crisis

1. Compliance and reporting obligations

Status of these guidelines

1. This document contains guidelines issued pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010³. In accordance with Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, competent authorities and financial institutions must make every effort to comply with the guidelines.
2. Guidelines set the EBA's view of appropriate supervisory practices within the European System of Financial Supervision or of how Union law should be applied in a particular area. Competent authorities as defined in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 to which guidelines apply should comply by incorporating them into their practices as appropriate (e.g. by amending their legal framework or their supervisory processes), including where guidelines are directed primarily at institutions.

Reporting requirements

3. In accordance with Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, competent authorities must notify the EBA whether they comply or intend to comply with these guidelines, or otherwise give their reasons for non-compliance, by 3 June 2020. In the absence of any notification by this deadline, competent authorities will be considered by the EBA to be non-compliant. Notifications should be sent by submitting the form available on the EBA website with the reference 'EBA/GL/2020/02'. Notifications should be submitted by persons with the appropriate authority to report compliance on behalf of their competent authorities. Any change in the status of compliance must also be reported to the EBA.
4. Notifications will be published on the EBA website, in line with Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

³ Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12).

2. Subject matter, scope and definitions

Subject matter

5. These guidelines specify the prudential treatment of legislative and non-legislative moratoria on loan payments introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Scope of application

6. These guidelines apply in relation to the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and classification of forbearance in accordance with Article 47b of that Regulation.

Addressees

7. These guidelines are addressed to competent authorities as defined in point (i) of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 and to credit institutions as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Definitions

8. Unless otherwise specified, terms used and defined in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 have the same meaning in the guidelines.

3. Implementation

Date of application

9. These guidelines apply from *[the date of translation of the guidelines into all EU languages]*.

4. Treatment of payment moratoria

Criteria for general payment moratoria

10. For the purpose of these guidelines, a moratorium should be considered a general payment moratorium where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the moratorium is based on the applicable national law (legislative moratorium) or on a non-legislative payment relief initiative of an institution as part of an industry- or sector-wide moratorium scheme agreed or coordinated within the banking industry or a material part thereof, possibly in collaboration with public authorities, such that participation in the moratorium scheme is open and similar payment relief measures are taken under this scheme by relevant credit institutions (non-legislative moratorium);
- (b) the moratorium applies to a large group of obligors predefined on the basis of broad criteria, where any criteria for determining the scope of application of the moratorium should allow an obligor to take advantage of the moratorium without the assessment of its creditworthiness; examples of such criteria include the exposure or sub-exposure class, industry sector, product ranges or geographical location. The scope of application of the moratorium may be limited only to performing obligors, who did not experience any payment difficulties before the application of the moratorium, but it should not be limited only to those obligors who experienced financial difficulties before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.
- (c) the moratorium envisages only changes to the schedule of payments, namely by suspending, postponing or reducing the payments of principal amounts, interest or of full instalments, for a predefined limited period of time; no other terms and conditions of the loans, such as the interest rate, should be changed;
- (d) the moratorium offers the same conditions for the changes of the payment schedules to all exposures subject to the moratorium, even if the application of the moratorium is not compulsory for obligors;
- (e) the moratorium does not apply to new loan contracts granted after the date when the moratorium was announced;
- (f) the moratorium was launched in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and was applied before 30 June 2020. However, this deadline can be revised in the future depending on the evolution of the current situation associated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Separate general payment moratoria may apply to different broad segments of obligors or exposures.

Classification under the definition of forbearance

11. Where a general payment moratorium meets the conditions referred to in paragraph 10 and applies to all of the exposures of an institution within the scope of the moratoria, such measures should not change the classification of exposures under the definition of forbearance in accordance with Article 47b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or change whether they are treated as distressed restructuring in accordance with Article 178(3)(d) of that Regulation. Consequently, the application of the general payment moratorium in itself should not lead to reclassification of the exposure as forborne (either performing or non-performing) unless an exposure has already been classified as forborne at the moment of the application of the moratorium.
12. Where institutions grant new loans to obligors subject to a general payment moratorium, this does not automatically lead to reclassification of exposures as forborne. However, the classification should be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with Article 47b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Application of the definition of default to exposures subject to payment moratoria

13. Where a general payment moratorium meets the conditions referred to in paragraph 10, it should be treated in accordance with paragraphs 16 to 18 of the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default, issued under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013⁴. Consequently, for the purpose of Article 178(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and in accordance with Article 178(2)(e) of that Regulation, institutions should count the days past due based on the revised schedule of payments, resulting from the application of any moratorium. Likewise, for the purpose of Article 47a(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 institutions should count the days past due based on the revised schedule of payments, resulting from the application of any moratorium.
14. Throughout the duration of the moratorium, institutions should assess the potential unlikelihood to pay of obligors subject to the moratorium in accordance with policies and practices that usually apply to such assessments, including where these are based on automatic checks of indications of unlikelihood to pay. Where manual assessments of individual obligors are performed, institutions should prioritise the assessment of obligors for whom the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are most likely to transform into longer-term financial difficulties or insolvency.

⁴ EBA/GL/2016/07 of 28 September 2016 on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, which can be found at [https://eba.europa.eu/sites/default/documents/files/documents/10180/1597103/004d3356-a9dc-49d1-aab1-3591f4d42cbb/Final%20Report%20on%20Guidelines%20on%20default%20definition%20\(EBA-GL-2016-07\).pdf](https://eba.europa.eu/sites/default/documents/files/documents/10180/1597103/004d3356-a9dc-49d1-aab1-3591f4d42cbb/Final%20Report%20on%20Guidelines%20on%20default%20definition%20(EBA-GL-2016-07).pdf)

15. In the assessments of unlikelihood to pay of individual obligors following the end of the application of the moratoria referred to in paragraph 10, institutions should prioritise the assessment of the following cases:
- (a) where obligors experience payment delays shortly after the end of the moratorium;
 - (b) where any forbearance measures are applied shortly after the end of the moratorium.
16. Institutions should perform the assessment of unlikelihood to pay based on the most up-to-date schedule of payment, resulting from the application of the general payment moratorium. Where any additional supportive measures set out by public authorities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are available to the obligor and may affect its creditworthiness, these should be taken into account in the assessment of unlikelihood to pay. However, any form of credit risk mitigation such as guarantees provided by third parties to institutions should not exempt institutions from assessing the potential unlikelihood to pay of the obligor or affect the results of such an assessment.

Documentation and notifications

17. Where institutions apply a non-legislative general payment moratorium, they should notify their national competent authorities of this and provide all of the following information:
- (a) the date from which they apply the moratorium;
 - (b) the selection criteria for exposures subject to the moratorium, referred to in paragraph 10(b);
 - (c) the number of obligors and exposure amount within the scope of the moratorium;
 - (d) the conditions offered based on the moratorium including the duration of the moratorium;
 - (e) the distribution of obligors and exposures within the scope of the moratorium across the rating grades (or an equivalent measure of risk) used for internal reporting purposes.
18. National competent authorities should notify the EBA of any use of general payment moratoria in their jurisdictions and provide all of the following information for each moratorium:
- (a) whether it is a legislative or non-legislative moratorium;
 - (b) in the case of a legislative moratorium, whether it is compulsory for institutions or, if it is not compulsory, whether institutions are publicly encouraged in some way to use the moratorium;

- (c) in the case of a non-legislative moratorium, the extent of the use of the moratorium by the banking industry in their jurisdiction;
- (d) the date from which the moratorium applies;
- (e) the selection criteria for exposures subject to the moratorium, referred to in paragraph 10(b);
- (f) the conditions offered based on the moratorium including the duration of the moratorium.

19. Institutions should collect and have readily available at least all of the following information:

- (a) clear identification of the exposures or obligors for which the moratorium was offered;
- (b) clear identification of the exposures or obligors to which the moratorium was applied;
- (c) the amounts that were suspended, postponed or reduced because of the application of the moratorium;
- (d) any economic loss resulting from the application of the moratorium on individual exposures and the associated impairment charges.