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*****I**
REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
on amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards minimum loss coverage
for non-performing exposures
(COM(2018)0134 – C8-0117/2018 – 2018/0060(COD))

Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Rapporteur: Esther de Lange, Roberto Gualtieri

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or ~~strikeout~~. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

**on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures
(COM(2018)0134 – C8-0117/2018 – 2018/0060(COD))**

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2018)0134),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C8-0117/2018),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank of 12 July 2018¹,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 27 June 2018²,
 - having regard to Rule 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A8-0440/2018),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

¹ Not yet published in the *Official Journal*.

² OJ C 367, 10.10.2018, p. 43.

Amendment 1

AMENDMENTS BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT*

to the Commission proposal

2018/0060 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee²,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The establishment of a comprehensive strategy to address the issue of non-performing exposures (NPEs) is ***an important goal*** for the Union ***in its attempt to make the financial system more resilient***. While addressing NPEs is primarily the responsibility

* Amendments: new or amended text is highlighted in bold italics; deletions are indicated by the symbol **■**.

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² OJ C , , p. .

of banks and Member States, there is also a clear Union dimension to reduce *the* current *high stock* of NPEs, as well as to prevent any excessive build-up of NPEs in the future *and to prevent the emergence of system-wide risks in the non-banking sector*. Given the interconnectedness of the banking and financial systems across the Union where banks operate in multiple jurisdictions and Member States, there is significant potential for spill-over effects for Member States and the Union at large, both in terms of economic growth and financial stability.

- (1 a) *Consumers should not be deemed exclusively responsible for the cause of the severe build-up of NPEs during the years of the financial crisis. In some Member States, housing bubbles were caused by an over-reliance on the growth of house prices. Parts of the banking sector contributed to this through imprudent lending practices. Another contributing factor was the way in which the Late Payments Directive (Directive 2011//7/EU) was transposed and implemented at national level. Consumer rights with regards to the sale of NPEs should be safeguarded through a Directive.*
- (2) An integrated financial system will enhance the resilience of the European Monetary Union to adverse shocks by facilitating private cross-border risk-sharing, while at the same time reducing the need for public risk-sharing. In order to achieve these objectives, the Union should complete the Banking Union and further develop a Capital Markets Union. Addressing possible future *NPE* accumulation is essential to *strengthening* the Banking Union as it is essential for ensuring competition in the banking sector, preserving financial stability and encouraging lending so as to create jobs and growth within the Union.
- (3) In July 2017 the Council in its 'Action Plan to Tackle Non-Performing Loans in Europe' called upon various institutions to take appropriate measures to further address the high number of NPEs in the Union *and prevent their build-up in the future*. The Action Plan sets out a comprehensive approach that focuses on a mix of complementary policy actions in four areas: (i) bank supervision and regulation; (ii) reform of restructuring, insolvency and debt recovery frameworks; (iii) developing secondary markets for distressed assets; (iv) fostering restructuring of the banking system. Actions in these areas are to be taken at national level and at Union level, where appropriate. The Commission announced a similar intention in its 'Communication on completing the Banking Union' of 11 October 2017¹, which called for a comprehensive package on tackling *Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)* within the Union.
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013² forms, together with Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013³, the legal framework governing the prudential rules for institutions. Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 contains, inter alia, provisions directly applicable to institutions for determining their own funds. It is therefore necessary to

¹ COM(2017) 592 final, 11.10.2017.

² Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p.1.

³ Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, OJ L 191, 28.6.2014, p. 1.

complement the existing prudential rules in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 relating to own-funds with provisions requiring a deduction from own funds where NPEs are not sufficiently covered *by* provisions or other adjustments. This would amount to effectively creating a prudential backstop for NPEs that will apply uniformly to all Union institutions, *and would also include institutions being active on the secondary market.*

- (5) The prudential backstop should not prevent competent authorities from exercising their supervisory powers in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EU. Where competent authorities ascertain on a case-by-case basis that, despite the application of the prudential backstop for NPEs established in this Regulation, the NPEs of a specific institution are not sufficiently covered, they may make use of the supervisory powers envisaged in Directive 2013/36/EU, including the power referred to in Article 104(1)(d) of that Directive. *It is consequently possible for the competent authorities to go, on a case-by-case basis, beyond the requirements under this Regulation for the purpose of ensuring sufficient coverage for NPEs.*
- (6) For the purposes of applying the *prudential* backstop, it is appropriate to introduce in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 a clear set of conditions for the classification of NPEs. As Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 already lays down criteria concerning NPEs for the purposes of supervisory reporting, it is appropriate that the classification of NPEs builds on that existing framework. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 refers to defaulted exposures as defined for the purposes of calculating own funds requirements for credit risk and exposures impaired pursuant to the applicable accounting framework. As forbearance measures may influence whether an exposure is classified as non-performing, the classification criteria are complemented by clear criteria on the impact of forbearance measures. Forbearance measures *should aim to return the borrower to a sustainable performing repayment status and should comply with EU consumer protection requirements, but* may have different justifications and *consequences.* It is therefore appropriate to provide that a forbearance measure granted to a non-performing exposure should not discontinue the classification of that exposure as non-performing unless certain strict discontinuation criteria are fulfilled.
- (7) The longer an exposure has been non-performing, the lower the probability for the recovery of its value. Therefore, the portion of the exposure that should be covered by provisions, other adjustments or deductions should increase with time, following a pre-defined calendar. *NPEs purchased by an institution should thus be subject to a calendar that starts to run from the date on which the NPE has originally been classified as non-performing, and not from the date of its purchase. For this purpose, the seller should provide the buyer with information as regards the date of the classification of the exposure as non-performing.*
- (7 a) *Partial write-offs should be taken into account when calculating the specific credit risk adjustments. The original exposure value prior to the partial write-off has to be used, in order to avoid any double counting of the write-off. The inclusion of partial write-offs in the list of items that can be used to meet the requirements of the backstop should encourage institutions to timely recognise write-offs. For NPEs purchased by an institution at a price lower than the amount owed by the debtor, the*

purchaser should treat the difference between the purchase price and the amount owed by the debtor in the same way as a partial write-off for the purposes of the prudential backstop.

- (8) Secured NPEs *are* generally *expected to result in less of a loss* than unsecured NPEs, as the credit protection securing the *NPE* gives the institution a specific claim on an asset or against a third party in addition to the institution's general claim against the defaulted borrower. In the case of an unsecured *NPE*, only the general claim against the defaulted borrower would be available. Given the higher *loss expected on unsecured NPEs*, a stricter calendar should be applied. ■
- (8 a) *An exposure which is only partly covered by eligible credit protection should be considered as secured for the covered part, and as unsecured for the part which is not covered by eligible credit protection. To determine which parts of NPEs are to be treated as secured or unsecured, the eligibility criteria for credit protection and fully and completely securing mortgages used for the purposes of the calculation of capital requirements should be applied in accordance with the respective approach including applicable value adjustment.*
- (9) A *uniform* calendar should be applied *irrespective of* whether the exposure is non-performing because the obligor is past due more than 90 days or if it is non-performing for other *triggers*. *The prudential backstop should be applied on an exposure-by-exposure level. Further for unsecured NPEs a calendar of three years should apply. In order to allow institutions and Member States to improve the efficiency of restructuring or enforcement proceedings, as well as recognise that NPEs secured with immovable collateral and residential loans guaranteed by an eligible protection provider as defined in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 will have a remaining value for a longer period of time after the loan turned non-performing it is appropriate to provide for a calendar of nine years. For other secured NPEs a calendar of seven years should apply until full coverage has to be built up.*
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- (10 a) *It should be possible to take forbearance measures into account for the purpose of applying the relevant coverage factor. More precisely, the exposure should continue to be classified as non-performing but the coverage requirement should remain stable during one additional year. Therefore, the factor that would be applicable during the year in which the forbearance measure has been granted should be applicable for two years, instead of one. Where, upon expiry of such additional year, the exposure is still non-performing, the applicable factor should be determined as if no forbearance measure had been granted, taking into account the date when the exposure has originally been classified as non-performing. Given that granting forbearance measures should not lead to any arbitrage, this possibility should only be permitted in respect of the first forbearance measure that has been granted since the classification of the exposure as non-performing. Furthermore, the one-year period during which the coverage factor remains unchanged should not lead to the extension of the provisioning calendar. Consequently, any forbearance measure granted in the third year after the classification as NPE for unsecured exposures,*

or, in the seventh year after the classification as NPE for secured exposures, should not delay the full coverage of the NPE.

- (11) In order to ensure that the credit protection valuation of institutions' NPEs follows a prudent approach, EBA should consider the need for and, if necessary, develop a common methodology, in particular regarding assumptions pertaining to recoverability and enforceability, and possibly including minimum requirements for re-valuation *of the credit protection* in terms of timing.
- (12) In order to facilitate a smooth transition towards this new prudential backstop, the new rules should not be applied in relation to exposures originated prior to ... *[the date of entry into force of this Regulation]*.
- (13) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

- (1) in Article 36(I), the following point (m) is added:

'(m) the applicable amount of insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures.';

- (2) the following Articles 47a, 47b and 47c are inserted:

'Article 47a

Non-performing exposures

1. For the purposes of Article 36(1)(m), 'exposure' shall include any of the following items, provided they are not included in the trading book of the institution:
 - (a) a debt instrument, including a debt security, a loan, an advance and a demand deposit;
 - (b) a loan commitment given, a financial guarantee given or any other commitment given, irrespective whether revocable or irrevocable, *except undrawn credit facilities which may be cancelled unconditionally at any time and without notice, or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation owing to deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness.*
2. For the purposes of Article 36(1)(m), the exposure value of a debt instrument shall be its accounting value measured without taking into account any specific credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 105, amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m), other own funds reductions related to the exposure *or partial write-offs made by the institution since the last time the exposure was classified as non-performing.*

The exposure value of a debt instrument that was purchased at a price lower than the amount owed by the debtor shall include the difference between the purchase price and the amount owed by the debtor.

For the purposes of Article 36(1)(m), the exposure value of a loan commitment given, a financial guarantee given or ***any other commitment*** given ***pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1*** shall be its nominal value, which shall represent the institution's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any funded or unfunded credit protection. In particular,

(a) the nominal value of financial guarantees given shall be the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on;

(b) the nominal value of loan commitments shall be the undrawn amount that the institution has committed to lend.

The nominal value referred to in the second subparagraph shall not take into account any specific credit risk adjustment, additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 105, amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m) or other own funds reductions related to the exposure.

3. For the purposes of Article 36(1)(m), the following exposures shall be classified as non-performing:

(a) an exposure in respect of which a default is considered to have occurred in accordance with Article 178;

(b) an exposure considered impaired in accordance with the applicable accounting framework;

(c) an exposure under probation pursuant to paragraph 7, where additional forbearance measures are granted or where ***the exposure*** becomes more than 30 days past due;

(d) an exposure in form of a commitment that, were it drawn down or otherwise used, would ***likely not be*** paid back in full without realisation of collateral;

(e) an exposure in form of a financial guarantee that is ***likely to be*** called by the guaranteed party, including where the underlying guaranteed exposure meets the criteria to be considered as non-performing.

For the purpose of point (a), where an institution has on-balance sheet exposures to an obligor that are past due by more than 90 days and that represent more than 20% of all on-balance sheet exposures to that obligor, all on- and off-balance sheet exposures to that obligor shall be considered as ***non-performing***.

4. Exposures that have not been subject to a forbearance measure shall cease to be classified as non-performing for the purposes of Article 36(1)(m) where all of the following conditions are met:

(a) the exposure meets the exit criteria applied by the institution for the discontinuation of the classification as impaired in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and of the classification as defaulted in accordance with Article 178;

(b) the situation of the obligor has improved to the extent that the institution is satisfied that full and timely repayment is likely to be made;

(c) the obligor does not have any amount past-due by more than 90 days.

5. The classification of a non-performing exposure as non-current asset held for sale in accordance with the applicable accounting framework shall not discontinue its classification as non-performing exposure for the purposes of Article 36(1)(m).

6. Non-performing exposures subject to forbearance measures shall cease to be classified as non-performing for the purposes of Article 36(1)(m), where all of the following conditions are met:

(a) exposures have ceased to be in a situation that would lead to their classification as non-performing under paragraph 3;

(b) at least one year has passed since the latest between the moment where the forbearance measures have been granted and the moment where exposures have been classified as non-performing;

(c) there is no past-due amount following the forbearance measures *and* the institution, on the basis of the analysis of the obligor's financial situation, is satisfied about the likelihood of the full and timely repayment of the exposure.

For the purposes of point (c), full and timely repayment may be considered likely where the obligor has executed regular and timely payments of amounts equal to either of the following:

(i) the amount that was past-due before the forbearance measure was granted, where there were past-due amounts;

(ii) the amount that has been written-off under the forbearance measures granted, where there were no past-due amounts.

7. Where a non-performing exposure has ceased being classified as non-performing pursuant to paragraph 6, such exposure shall be under probation until all of the following conditions are met:

(a) at least two years have passed since the date the forborne exposure was re-classified as performing;

(b) regular and timely payments have been made during at least half of the period that the exposure would be under probation, leading to the payment of a substantial aggregate amount of principal or interest;

(c) none of the exposures to the obligor is more than 30 days past due.

Article 47b
Forbearance measures

1. For the *purpose* of Article 47a, 'forbearance measure' shall include a concession by an institution towards an obligor that is experiencing or is likely to experience *difficulties in meeting its financial commitments*. A concession may entail a loss for the lender and shall refer to either of the following actions:
 - (a) a modification of the terms and conditions of a debt obligation, where such modification would not have been granted had the *obligor not experienced difficulties in meeting its financial commitments*;
 - (b) a total or partial refinancing of a debt obligation, where such refinancing would not have been granted had the *obligor not experienced difficulties in meeting its financial commitments*.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, at least the following situations shall be considered forbearance measures:
 - (a) new contract terms that are more favourable to the obligor than the previous contract terms, *where the obligor is experiencing or is likely to experience difficulties in meeting its financial commitments*;
 - (b) new contract terms that are more favourable to the obligor than contract terms offered by the same institution to obligors with a similar risk profile at that time, *where the obligor is experiencing or is likely to experience difficulties in meeting its financial commitments*;
 - (c) the exposure under the initial contract terms was classified as non-performing before the modification to the contract terms or would have been classified as non-performing in the absence of modification to the contract terms;
 - (d) the measure results in a total or partial cancellation of the debt obligation;
 - (e) the institution approves the exercise of clauses that enable the obligor to modify the terms of the contract and the exposure was classified as non-performing before the exercise of those clauses, or would be classified as non-performing were those clauses not exercised;
 - (f) at or close to the time of the granting of debt the obligor made payments of principal or interest on another debt obligation with the same institution, which was classified as a non-performing exposure or would have been classified as non-performing in the absence of those payments;
 - (g) the modification to the contract terms involves repayments made by taking possession of collateral, where such modification constitutes a concession.
3. For the purpose of paragraph 1, the following circumstances are indicators that forbearance measures may have been adopted:

- (a) the initial contract was past due by more than 30 days at least once during the three months prior to its modification or would be more than 30 days past due without modification;
 - (b) at or close to the time of concluding the credit agreement, the obligor made payments of principal or interest on another debt obligation with the same institution that was past due by 30 days at least once during the three months prior to the granting of new debt;
 - (c) the institution approves the exercise of clauses that enable the obligor to change the terms of the contract, and the exposure is 30 days past due or would be 30 days past due were those clauses not exercised.
4. For the *purpose* of this Article, the *difficulties* of an obligor *to meet its financial commitments* shall be assessed at obligor level, taking into account all the legal entities in the obligor's group which are within the perimeter of the accounting consolidation of the group and natural persons who control that group.

Article 47c

Deduction for non-performing exposures

1. For the *purpose* of Article 36(1)(m), institutions shall determine the applicable amount of insufficient coverage *separately* for *each* non-performing *exposure* to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 items by subtracting the amount determined in point (b) from the amount determined in point (a), *where the amount referred to in point (a) exceeds the amount referred to in point (b)*:
- (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the unsecured part of each non-performing exposure, if any, multiplied by the applicable factor referred to in paragraph 2;
 - (ii) the secured part of each non-performing exposure, if any, multiplied by the applicable factor referred to in paragraph 3;
 - (b) the sum of the following items provided they relate to *the same* non-performing exposure:
 - (i) specific credit risk adjustments;
 - (ii) additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 105;
 - (iii) other own funds reductions;
 - (iv) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts using the Internal Ratings Based Approach, the absolute value of the amounts deducted pursuant to point (d) of Article 36(1) which relate to non-performing exposures, where the absolute value attributable to each non-performing exposure is determined by multiplying the amounts deducted pursuant to point (d) of Article 36(1) by the contribution of the expected

loss amount for the non-performing exposure to total expected loss amounts for defaulted or non-defaulted exposures, as applicable;

(iv a) where a non-performing exposure is purchased at a price lower than the amount owed by the debtor, the difference between the purchase price and the amount owed by the debtor;

(iv b) amounts written-off by the institution since the exposure was classified as non-performing.

The secured part of a non-performing exposure is the part of such exposure which, *for the purpose of the calculation of own funds requirements pursuant to Title II of Part Three*, is *considered to be* covered by a funded credit protection or unfunded credit protection *or fully and completely secured by mortgages*.

The unsecured part of a non-performing exposure corresponds to the difference, if any, between the value of the exposure as referred to in Article 47a(1) and the secured part of the exposure, if any.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1(a)(i), the following factors shall apply:

■

■

(c) 1 for the unsecured part of a non-performing exposure to be applied as of the first day of the *fourth* year following its classification as non-performing ■ ;

■

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1(a)(ii), the following factors shall apply:

■

■

■

■

(e) *0.20* for the ■ part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider referred to in Article 201*, to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the fourth year* following its classification as non-performing ■ ;

(f) *0.23* for the ■ part of a non-performing exposure *secured by movable property or other eligible collateral within the meaning of this Regulation* to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the fourth year* following its classification as non-performing ■ ;

- (g) **0.30** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider as referred to in Article 201*, to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the fifth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (h) **0.35** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by movable property or other eligible collateral within the meaning of this Regulation* to be applied during the period *the first and the last day of the fifth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (i) **0.40** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider as referred to in Article 201*, to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the sixth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (j) **0.50** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by movable property or other eligible collateral within the meaning of this Regulation* to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the sixth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (k) **0.55** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider referred to in Article 201*, to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the seventh year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (l) **0.80** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by movable property or other eligible collateral within the meaning of this Regulation* to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the seventh year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (m) **0.75** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider as referred to in Article 201*, to be applied during the period between *the first and the last day of the eighth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (n) **1** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by movable property or other eligible collateral within the meaning of this Regulation* to be applied *as of the first day of the eighth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;
- (o) **0.80** for the **■** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider as referred to in Article 201*, to be applied *during the period between the first and the last day of the ninth year* following its classification as non-performing **■** ;

(p) **1** for the **1** part of a non-performing exposure *secured by immovable property pursuant to Title II of Part Three or that is a residential loan guaranteed by an eligible protection provider referred to in Article 201*, to be applied as of the first day of the *tenth* year following its classification as non-performing **1** .

3 a *By way of derogation from paragraph 3, the following factors shall apply to the part of the non-performing exposure guaranteed or insured by an official export credit agency:*

(a) *0 for the secured part of the non-performing exposure to be applied during the period between one year and seven years following its classification as non-performing and*

(b) *1 for the secured part of the non-performing exposure to be applied as of the first day of the eighth year following its classification as non-performing.*

1

5. EBA shall assess the range of practices applied for the valuation of secured non-performing exposures and may develop guidelines to specify a common methodology, including possible minimum requirements for re-valuation in terms of timing and ad hoc methods, for the prudential valuation of eligible forms of funded and unfunded credit protection, in particular regarding assumptions pertaining to their recoverability and enforceability. *These guidelines may also include a common methodology for the determination of the secured part of a non-performing exposure, as referred to in paragraph 1.*

Those guidelines shall be issued in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.';

5a. *By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 3, where an exposure has been granted a forbearance measure within the meaning of Article 47b*

(a) *between one year and two years following its classification as non-performing, the factor applicable in accordance with paragraph 2 at the moment the forbearance measure is granted shall be applicable for an additional period of one year;*

(b) *between two and six years following its classification as non-performing, the factor applicable in accordance with paragraph 3 at the moment the forbearance measure is granted shall be applicable for an additional period of one year.*

This provision may only apply in relation to the first forbearance measure granted in respect to a non-performing exposure.

(3) the first sub-paragraph of Article 111(1) is replaced by the following:

'1. The exposure value of an asset item shall be its accounting value remaining after specific credit risk adjustments, additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 105, amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m) and other own funds reductions related to the asset item have been applied. The exposure value of an off-balance sheet item listed in Annex I shall be the following percentage

of its nominal value after reduction of specific credit risk adjustments and amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m).';

(4) paragraph 1 of Article 127 is replaced by the following:

'1. The unsecured part of any item where the obligor has defaulted in accordance with Article 178, or in the case of retail exposures, the unsecured part of any credit facility which has defaulted in accordance with Article 178 shall be assigned a risk weight of:

(a) 150 %, where the sum of specific credit risk adjustments and of the amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m) are less than 20 % of the unsecured part of the exposure value if these specific credit risk adjustments and deductions were not applied;

(b) 100 %, where the sum of the specific credit risk adjustments and of the amounts deducted in accordance with Article 36(1)(m) are no less than 20 % of the unsecured part of the exposure value if these specific credit risk adjustments and deductions were not applied.';

(5) Article 159 is replaced by the following:

'Article 159

Treatment of expected loss amounts

Institutions shall subtract the expected loss amounts calculated in accordance with Article 158 (5), (6) and (10) from the general and specific credit risk adjustments and additional value adjustments in accordance with Articles 34 and 110 and other own funds reductions related to these exposures except for the deductions made in accordance with Article 36(1)(m). Discounts on balance sheet exposures purchased when in default in accordance with Article 166(1) shall be treated in the same manner as specific credit risk adjustments. Specific credit risk adjustments on exposures in default shall not be used to cover expected loss amounts on other exposures. Expected loss amounts for securitised exposures and general and specific credit risk adjustments related to these exposures shall not be included in this calculation.';

(6) point (b) of Article 178(1) is replaced by the following:

'(b) the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries. Competent authorities may replace the 90 days with 180 days for exposures secured by residential property or SME commercial immovable property in the retail exposure class, as well as exposures to public sector entities. The 180 days shall not apply for the purposes of Article 36(1)(m) or Article 127.';

(7) the following Article 469a is inserted:

'Article 469a

Derogation from deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 items for non-performing exposures

By way of derogation from Article 36(1)(m), institutions shall not deduct from Common Equity Tier 1 items the applicable amount of insufficient coverage for non performing

exposures where the exposure was incurred prior to ... *[the date of entry into force of this Regulation]*.

Where the terms and conditions of an exposure which was incurred prior to ... *[the date of entry into force of this Regulation]* are modified by the institution in a way that increases the institution's exposure to the obligor, the exposure shall be considered as having been incurred on the date when the modification applies and shall cease to be subject to the derogation provided in the first subparagraph.¹.

Article 2

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Title | Minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures | |
| References | COM(2018)0134 – C8-0117/2018 – 2018/0060(COD) | |
| Date submitted to Parliament | 13.3.2018 | |
| Committee responsible Date announced in plenary | ECON 16.4.2018 | |
| Committees asked for opinions Date announced in plenary | JURI 16.4.2018 | |
| Not delivering opinions Date of decision | JURI 27.3.2018 | |
| Rapporteurs Date appointed | Esther de Lange 31.5.2018 | Roberto Gualtieri 31.5.2018 |
| Discussed in committee | 3.9.2018 | 20.11.2018 |
| Date adopted | 6.12.2018 | |
| Result of final vote | +: –: 0: | 32 14 1 |
| Members present for the final vote | Hugues Bayet, Pervenche Berès, Esther de Lange, Markus Ferber, Jonás Fernández, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Sven Giegold, Roberto Gualtieri, Gunnar Hökmark, Wolf Klinz, Bernd Lucke, Olle Ludvigsson, Fulvio Martusciello, Marisa Matias, Gabriel Mato, Bernard Monot, Caroline Nagtegaal, Stanisław Ożóg, Anne Sander, Alfred Sant, Martin Schirdewan, Molly Scott Cato, Pedro Silva Pereira, Peter Simon, Paul Tang, Marco Valli, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Miguel Viegas, Marco Zanni | |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Simona Bonafè, Enrique Calvet Chambon, Herbert Dorfmann, Ashley Fox, Danuta Jazłowiecka, Thomas Mann, Luigi Morgano, Siegfried Mureşan, Lieve Wierinck | |
| Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote | Maria Heubuch, Agnes Jongerius, Jude Kirton-Darling, Agnieszka Kozłowska-Rajewicz, Jeroen Lenaers, Rupert Matthews, Siôn Simon, Adam Szejnfeld, Thomas Waitz | |
| Date tabled | 7.12.2018 | |

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

| 32 | + |
|------|--|
| ALDE | Enrique Calvet Chambon, Wolf Klinz, Caroline Nagtegaal, Lieve Wierinck |
| PPE | Herbert Dorfmann, Markus Ferber, Gunnar Hökmark, Danuta Jazłowiecka, Agnieszka Kozłowska-Rajewicz, Esther de Lange, Jeroen Lenaers, Thomas Mann, Fulvio Martusciello, Gabriel Mato, Siegfried Mureşan, Anne Sander, Adam Szejnfeld, Tom Vandenkendelaere |
| S&D | Hugues Bayet, Pervenche Berès, Simona Bonafè, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Roberto Gualtieri, Agnes Jongerius, Jude Kirton-Darling, Olle Ludvigsson, Luigi Morgano, Alfred Sant, Pedro Silva Pereira, Peter Simon, Siôn Simon, Paul Tang |

| 14 | - |
|-----------|---|
| ECR | Ashley Fox, Bernd Lucke, Rupert Matthews, Stanisław Ożóg |
| EFDD | Bernard Monot, Marco Valli |
| ENF | Marco Zanni |
| GUE/NGL | Marisa Matias, Martin Schirdewan, Miguel Viegas |
| VERTS/ALE | Sven Giegold, Maria Heubuch, Molly Scott Cato, Thomas Waitz |

| 1 | 0 |
|-----|-----------------|
| S&D | Jonás Fernández |

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention