

Roma
17 dicembre 2020
Prot. UCR/002631

Ai Presidenti
Agli Amministratori delegati
Ai Direttori generali
degli Associati

Loro sedi

Accordo ABI-Associazioni dei consumatori per la sospensione dei crediti alle famiglie a seguito dell'evento epidemiologico da Covid 19

Si fa seguito alla pubblicazione, lo scorso 2 dicembre, delle Linee Guida EBA che riportano aggiornamenti in merito al trattamento prudenziale delle misure legislative e non legislative di moratoria dei prestiti, realizzate a seguito della pandemia di Covid-19, di cui si è data informativa con lettera circolare ABI UCR/002533 del 4 dicembre 2020 (che si riporta in allegato 1).

Al fine di ampliare le misure di sostegno alle famiglie e ai lavoratori autonomi e liberi professionisti colpite dall'evento epidemiologico da Covid 19, tenendo conto delle disposizioni riportate nelle predette Linee Guida EBA, il 16 dicembre 2020 ABI e le Associazioni dei consumatori aderenti al Consiglio Nazionale dei Consumatori e degli Utenti (CNCU) Acu, Adiconsum, Adoc, Altroconsumo, Asso-Consum, Assoutenti, Cittadinanzattiva, Codacons, Confconsumatori, Centro Tutela Consumatori e Utenti, Federconsumatori, La Casa del consumatore, Lega consumatori, Movimento consumatori, Movimento difesa del cittadino, Udicon, Unione nazionale dei consumatori, hanno raggiunto un Accordo (cfr. allegato 2) per la sospensione di mutui garantiti da ipoteca e finanziamenti chirografari a rimborso rateale.

Al riguardo, si riportano di seguito le principali caratteristiche dell'iniziativa:

(i) l'ambito di applicazione dell'iniziativa comprende i mutui ipotecari residenziali (anche relativi ad immobili non adibiti ad abitazione principale) che non possono accedere al Fondo di solidarietà dei mutui per l'acquisto della prima casa di cui all'art. 2, comma 475 e ss della Legge n. 244/2007 (Fondo Gasparri) e i finanziamenti a rimborso rateale erogati a persone fisiche che non presentano ritardi di pagamento al momento della presentazione della domanda di sospensione. Sono esclusi tra gli altri

i finanziamenti già classificati a credito deteriorato o con rate impagate; i finanziamenti che fruiscono di agevolazioni pubbliche (nella forma di garanzie, contributi in conto interessi/capitale e provvista agevolata); le operazioni di scoperto di conto corrente, apertura di credito, carte di credito revolving e credito verso la cessione del quinto dello stipendio o della pensione e le delegazioni di pagamento;

(ii) la sospensione, per un massimo di 9 mesi, riguarda la quota capitale o l'intera rata e può essere richiesta nei casi di cessazione del rapporto di lavoro, riduzione dell'orario di lavoro per un periodo di almeno 30 giorni solari consecutivi, riduzione del fatturato del 33% rispetto all'ultimo trimestre 2019, morte o grave infortunio del debitore. Possono essere sospesi anche i mutui/finanziamenti che già hanno ottenuto una sospensione per l'emergenza epidemiologica, purché la durata complessiva della sospensione non superi i 9 mesi;

(iii) la richiesta, da presentare entro il 31 marzo 2021, attraverso una dichiarazione sostitutiva di certificazione e di atto di notorietà di cui all'art. 46 e 47 – DPR 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445 può essere perfezionata anche con modalità telematiche previste dall'art. 4 del DL 8 aprile 2020, n. 23 e successive modificazioni, se in uso presso le banche e gli intermediari finanziari;

(iv) l'intervento oggetto dell'accordo in esame riguarda tutte le banche e gli intermediari finanziari di cui all'art. 106 del TUB. Qualora banche e intermediari avessero già aderito all'accordo sottoscritto il 21 aprile 2020 da ABI e le Associazioni dei consumatori, è prevista l'adesione automatica, salvo recesso da comunicare all'ABI.

All'Accordo è altresì allegato il fac simile del modello del modulo di richiesta di sospensione (allegato 3).

L'occasione è gradita per porgere cordiali saluti.

Gianfranco Torriero
Vice Direttore Generale

Allegati

Roma
4 dicembre 2020
Prot. UCR/002533

Ai Presidenti
Agli Amministratori delegati
Ai Direttori generali
degli Associati

Loro sedi

Linee guida dell'EBA sulle moratorie legislative e non legislative introdotte a seguito della pandemia Covid-19 – Proroga data di applicazione

Si fa riferimento alle linee guida dell'EBA dello scorso 2 aprile¹, come modificate dall'aggiornamento dello scorso 25 giugno², che hanno specificato il trattamento prudenziale delle misure legislative e non legislative di moratoria dei prestiti, realizzate a seguito della pandemia di Covid-19. In particolare, l'EBA ha individuato una serie di condizioni che, se soddisfatte, non determinano la classificazione dell'esposizione oggetto della misura come *forborne* ai sensi dell'art 47-ter del Regolamento UE n. 575/2013, né modificarne il trattamento come ristrutturazione onerosa ai sensi dell'articolo 178, paragrafo 3, lettera d), di tale regolamento. Tra queste, è stato previsto che la moratoria fosse applicata prima del 30 settembre 2020.

Lo scorso 2 dicembre, l'EBA ha apportato un nuovo aggiornamento alle predette linee guida (cfr. allegato), con l'introduzione di alcune novità, tra le quali, si segnalano le seguenti:

- (i) è stato prorogato al 31 marzo 2021 il termine entro il quale deve essere assunta la decisione circa la concessione della moratoria da parte della banca;

¹ “*Guidelines on legislative and non-legislative moratoria on loan repayments applied in the light of the COVID-19 crisis*” – EBA/GL/2020/02. L'EBA, lo scorso 7 luglio, ha peraltro pubblicato una relazione sull'attuazione delle politiche applicate per il Covid-19 che fornisce chiarimenti anche sull'attuazione delle linee guida sulle moratorie legislative e non legislative (cfr. lettera circolare UCR/USD 001523 del 13 luglio 2020).

² Cfr. lettera circolare UCR/USD 001194 del 20 giugno 2020.

- (ii) il periodo di durata della modifica del piano di pagamenti del prestito a seguito dell'applicazione della moratoria non dovrebbe superare i nove mesi. Tale limite non si applica alle modifiche al piano dei pagamenti concordate sui contratti di prestito prima del 30 settembre 2020, in base a una moratoria la cui durata supera i nove mesi. Come indicato dall'EBA con uno specifico esempio, se il 1° maggio 2020 (quindi prima del 30 settembre 2020) sono stati sospesi pagamenti su un prestito fino al 31 maggio 2021 (tredici mesi), il trattamento di favore dell'EBA si applica a tutto il periodo;
- (iii) le banche possono applicare le linee guida EBA ad esposizioni riclassificate in default a causa di ristrutturazioni onerose e/o *forborne* sulla base di moratorie che: (a) sono state applicate tra il 1° ottobre 2020 e il 1° dicembre 2020 e (b) soddisfano i requisiti di cui al punto 10 delle stesse linee guida. In questi casi, si applica il predetto limite dei nove mesi alle modifiche al piano dei pagamenti;
- (iv) le banche dovrebbero notificare alle Autorità competenti il piano che delinea il processo, le fonti di informazione e le responsabilità nell'ambito della valutazione della potenziale improbabilità di pagamento del debitore soggetto a una moratoria legislativa o non legislativa. Come precisato nel nuovo aggiornamento delle linee guida, ciò dovrebbe consentire alle Autorità di vigilanza di valutare la solidità dei processi adottati dalle banche per la valutazione dell'improbabilità del debitore di rimborsare il debito.

Riservandoci di tornare sul tema, l'occasione è gradita per porgere i più cordiali saluti.

Gianfranco Torriero
Vice Direttore Generale



Allegato

EBA/GL/2020/02

02 April 2020

Final report

Guidelines

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

	Application date
➤O	02.04.2020
Amended by:	
➤A1 EBA/GL/2020/08	25.06.2020
➤A2 EBA/GL/2020/15	02.12.2020



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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 31 March 2021.

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. These concerns resurfaced in light of the second COVID-19 outbreak and the accompanied government restrictions taken in many EU countries, whereby many businesses and private individuals continue to be severely affected by the crisis.
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 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

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.

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



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.

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 31 March 2021³. This means that the guidelines apply also to moratoria launched before the application of these guidelines.

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

³ The deadline to apply the moratorium was originally 30 June 2020. With the unfolding of the COVID-19 pandemic, in June 2020, the EBA [extended the application date of its guidelines by three months](#), from 30 June to 30 September 2020, and on the 21 September, [communicated its phasing-out](#). After closely monitoring the developments of the COVID-19 pandemic and, in particular, the impact of the second COVID-19 wave and the relative government restrictions taken in many EU countries, the EBA has decided to re-activate its guidelines. In particular, the [Guidelines amending Guidelines EBA/GL/2020/02 \(EBA/GL/2020/15\)](#) have extended the deadline to apply the moratorium to 31 March 2021 and have introduced two additional safeguards. These are the 9-month cap requirement on the overall length of the payment holiday and the requirement for institutions to document their plans for the assessment of unlikelihood to pay of obligors subject to a general payment moratorium.



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 31 March 2021.



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. Moreover, in order to establish whether a loan has been granted after the date when the moratorium was announced, and therefore whether it should be considered new for the purposes of the guidelines, it is important to clarify how to evaluate whether a moratorium is new or just a modification of an existing one. In particular, a moratorium should only be considered new if it covers a new scope of exposures not considered by a previous moratorium. If a moratorium has a different set of conditions but applies to a similar set of exposures to a previous moratorium, this should be treated as a modification of the existing moratorium. In this case, the original date on which the moratorium was launched should be used to decide on



the treatment of the loan for the purposes of the guidelines (i.e. whether it should be considered a “new” loan or not).

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.

Criteria for exposures subject to moratoria⁴

28. EBA however also recognises that the longer is the duration of the payment postponement, suspension or reduction towards the same obligor, the higher is the risk that the obligor is in fact facing insolvency challenges. What started, in fact, as a liquidity shortage may have developed into insolvency issues, and could, in the medium term, affect a bank’s capital position and overall stability. In general, this is also the reason why the prudential framework takes a prudent approach to the recognition of these risks. Nonetheless, in the current situation, the temporary lockdowns of the EU economy, in various degrees, do cause an exceptional set of circumstances, which should be duly recognised.

29. In order to mitigate the risk faced by banks, a constraint has been introduced at the level of each single exposure on the overall length of the payment extension. In particular, the period of time for which payments on a certain loan can be suspended, postponed or reduced as a result of the application (and reapplication) of general payment moratoria should not exceed an overall length of 9 months.

30. Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the timeline of the GL on moratoria and the timeline of changes in payment schedules (i.e. limited periods of time by which payments of principal amounts, interest or full instalments can be suspended, postponed or reduced) agreed by obligors and credit institutions. The first timeline relates to the deadline for the application of the moratorium scheme of 31 March 2021, whereas the second timeline shows for fictive examples the potential periods during which payments may be postponed, suspended or reduced which are constrained to a total of 9 months.

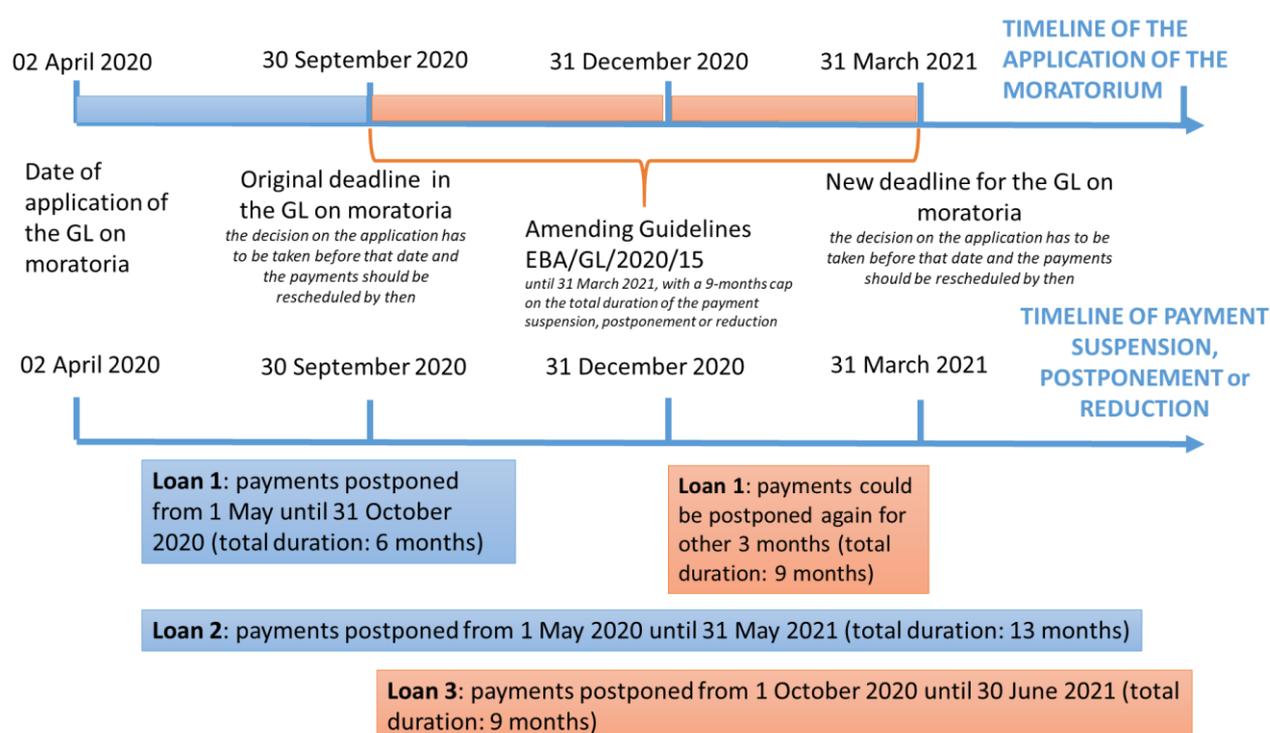
31. For a loan contract where a payment suspension of 6 months has already been granted under a general payment moratorium, credit institutions may agree to a further payment suspension of not more than 3 months under a general payment moratorium in accordance with these guidelines. This is the case for loan 1 shown in Figure 1. Where a payment suspension meets this condition, institutions will not have to reclassify the exposure as forborne or treat it as distressed

⁴ These section on criteria for exposures subject to moratoria has been added as a result of the criteria introduced in the [Guidelines amending Guidelines EBA/GL/2020/02 \(EBA/GL/2020/15\)](#).

restructuring, as a result of the application of a general payment moratorium. This condition ensures that the overall agreed payment extension does not exceed 9 months. This constraint should ensure that the GL on moratoria will allow banks to alleviate the short-term liquidity challenges of their borrowers while reducing the risk of unidentified issues with obligors' (long-term) insolvency.

32. Changes in the payment schedules agreed on loan contracts before 30 September 2020 are not subject to this constrained length of 9 months and, therefore, it may be that some already agreed payment extensions exceed the 9-month cap. In this respect, the guidelines clarify that these changes in payment schedules, agreed prior to 30 September 2020, are not affected by the 9-month cap requirement. This implies that, as illustrated in Figure 1, if on 1 May 2020 payments on loan 2 have been suspended for 13 months until 31 May 2021, it would benefit from the treatment of the Guidelines for the full 13 months.

Figure 1: Illustration of the timeline of the EBA GL on moratoria and the timeline of changes in the payment schedules of individual loans



Assessment of unlikeliness to pay

33. 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 unlikelihood 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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

37. 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.

38. 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.
39. Finally, institutions are requested to notify to the relevant competent authority or authorities their plans for assessing borrowers' unlikeliness to pay in relation to the exposures subject to (legislative or non-legislative) general payment moratoria⁵. This plan should contain, in particular, information on the process for the assessment of potential unlikeliness to pay, the sources of information feeding into it and responsibilities in the context of the assessment. This information should allow supervisors to assess the robustness of the institutions processes for the assessment of unlikeliness to pay to the current crisis. In this protracted crisis, in fact, an appropriate unlikeliness to pay assessment acts as a crucial safeguard, since it should ensure the identification of obligors under a moratorium that have long term solvency issues. It is therefore of great importance that banks recognise solvency issues, including in relation to loans subject to payment moratoria.
40. 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 has identified the 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 have been clarified in the Guidelines on reporting and disclosure of exposures subject to measures applied in response to the COVID-19 crisis.⁶
41. The EBA will continue to monitor the situation closely and aim to provide transparency to the public on the use of moratoria and coverage of public guarantees.⁷ Furthermore, the EBA will continue to ensure that any lack of clarity on the application of the guidelines is addressed,

⁵ This documentation requirement has been introduced by the [Guidelines amending Guidelines EBA/GL/2020/02 \(EBA/GL/2020/15\)](#)

⁶ See <https://eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/supervisory-reporting/guidelines-covid-19-measures-reporting-and-disclosure>.

⁷ A first assessment of this use was published by the EBA on 20 November 2020 (<https://eba.europa.eu/banks-report-significant-use-covid-19-moratoria-and-public-guarantees>).



which has already been done in the EBA Report on the implementation of select COVID-19 policies.⁸ This report already contains several clarifications, in the form of FAQs, on the implementation of the guidelines, and it also clarifies issues related to the EBA COVID-19 reporting framework and other aspects.

Classification of exposures for the period between 1 October 2020 and 1 December 2020

42. Finally, transitional arrangements have been specified for changes in the schedule of payments agreed between 1 October and the 1 December 2020. In fact, as shown in Figure 1, the deadline originally set in these Guidelines for the application of the moratorium was 30 September 2020 and this has been extended to 31 March 2021 by the [Guidelines amending Guidelines EBA/GL/2020/02 \(EBA/GL/2020/15\)](#) on 2 December 2020. The Guidelines, therefore, clarify that where an exposure has been classified as defaulted due to distressed restructuring and/or forbore between 1 October 2020 and 1 December 2020, on the basis of a moratorium that otherwise (i.e. were it not for the date of application being after the original deadline of 30 September 2020) would have met the conditions of the GLs on moratoria prevailing at that time (with deadline of 30 September), this classification can be revisited and potentially reversed in accordance with the treatment set out in these Guidelines. However, the 9-month cap requirement applies to changes in the payment schedule agreed in relation to such exposures. In Figure 1 above, loan 3 illustrates a situation where the revised payment schedule between the obligor and the bank was agreed after 30 September and, therefore, was not eligible for the treatment set out under the GL on moratoria prevailing at that time (i.e. with deadline of 30 September). If all the conditions of these Guidelines are met, the treatment set out in these Guidelines can be applied to this exposure, thereby revising its earlier classification.

⁸ The most up-to-date version of this report can be found at <https://eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/credit-risk/guidelines-legislative-and-non-legislative-moratoria-loan-repayments-applied-light-covid-19-crisis>

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 1093/2010⁹. 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.

⁹ 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 02/04/2020.

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 [A2](#) 31 March 2021. [O](#)

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

▼A2

Criteria for exposures subject to moratoria

10. (bis) For the purpose of these guidelines, the total period of time by which the payment schedule of a certain loan contract is changed according to paragraph 10(c), as a result of the application of general payment moratoria, should not exceed 9 months. However, this 9-month cap requirement does not apply to changes in the schedule of payments agreed on loan contracts before 30 September 2020 under a general payment moratorium where the total length of the change exceeds 9 months. ▼O

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 ▼A2 moratorium, and where the exposures subject to the moratorium meet the condition referred to in paragraph 10(bis), ▼O 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 ▼A2 and where the exposures subject to the moratorium meet the condition referred to in paragraph 10(bis) ▼O, 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 575/2013¹⁰. 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)

¹⁰ 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)



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.
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 (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.

▼A2

17. (bis) Institutions should notify their relevant competent authorit(y/ies) the plan outlining the process, sources of information and responsibilities in the context of the assessment of the potential unlikelihood to pay of obligors subject to any legislative or non-legislative general payment moratorium as referred to in paragraph 14. ▼O
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 (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.

▼A2

Classification of exposures for the period between 1 October 2020 and 1 December 2020

20. Institutions may apply these guidelines to reclassifications of exposures as defaulted due to distressed restructuring and/or forbore on the basis of moratoria that: (a) were applied between 1 October 2020 and 1 December 2020; and (b) otherwise meet the requirements of Article 10. Where institutions do so, the 9-month cap requirement of paragraph 10(bis) applies to changes in the payment schedule agreed in relation to such exposures. ▼O.

Accordo in tema di sospensione dei mutui garantiti da ipoteca su immobili e dei finanziamenti chirografari a rimborso rateale

TRA

ABI - ASSOCIAZIONE BANCARIA ITALIANA

ASSOCIAZIONI DEI CONSUMATORI

Roma 16 dicembre 2020

PREMESSO CHE

- L'emergenza nazionale a causa dell'evento epidemiologico da COVID 19 ha reso necessario l'avvio di una serie di iniziative per supportare le imprese e le famiglie da parte del mondo bancario, coerenti con lo scenario economico e regolamentare, a supporto dell'economia del Paese e delle fasce di popolazione maggiormente a rischio di vulnerabilità;
- il 21 aprile scorso ABI e 17 Associazioni dei consumatori hanno sottoscritto un Accordo di sospensione della quota capitale dei mutui garantiti da immobili e di finanziamenti a rimborso rateale alle famiglie in difficoltà, che è stato prorogato fino al 30 settembre 2020, in linea con le Linee guida dell'EBA (European Banking Authority), pubblicate il 2 aprile 2020 e aggiornate il 25 giugno 2020, sulle moratorie legislative e non legislative introdotte a seguito della pandemia Covid-19;
- il 2 dicembre u.s. EBA ha pubblicato un aggiornamento delle predette Linee guida, con le quali ha individuato una serie di condizioni che, se soddisfatte, non determinano la classificazione dell'esposizione oggetto della misura come "forborne", ai sensi dell'art 47-ter del Regolamento UE n. 575/2013, né modificano il trattamento come ristrutturazione onerosa ai sensi dell'articolo 178, paragrafo 3, lettera d), di tale regolamento;
- la seconda ondata della pandemia nella quale attualmente ci troviamo, ha reso ancor più complessa la situazione epidemiologica e le sue conseguenze sull'economia del nostro Paese, richiedendo un ulteriore impegno da parte del mondo bancario e delle Associazioni dei consumatori, teso alla continuazione della misura di sospensione dei finanziamenti alle famiglie in linea con le vigenti disposizioni regolamentari dell'EBA, riaprendo i termini per nuove richieste fino al 31 marzo 2021. Ciò è coerente con le pregresse attività che vedono impegnate le due realtà da oltre un decennio e che hanno consentito di realizzare numerose iniziative di cui hanno beneficiato significative fasce di popolazione, anche sotto il profilo quantitativo.

TUTTO CIO' PREMESSO

l'ABI e le Associazioni dei consumatori (da ora "le Parti") sottoscrittrici del presente Accordo, concordano quanto segue

1. Ambito dell'intervento

- Prestiti chirografari (cioè non garantiti da garanzia reale) a rimborso rateale erogati a persone fisiche prima della data di sottoscrizione del presente Accordo, mutui garantiti da ipoteche su immobili non di lusso¹ erogati a persone fisiche prima della data di sottoscrizione del presente Accordo per ristrutturazione degli stessi immobili ipotecati, liquidità o acquisto di immobili non adibiti ad abitazione principale, che non rientrano nei benefici previsti dal Fondo di cui all'art. 2 comma 475 e ss della Legge n. 244/2007 (da ora Fondo Gasparri) o pur essendo connessi all'acquisto dell'abitazione principale non presentano le caratteristiche idonee all'accesso del Fondo Gasparri;
- Sono inclusi i finanziamenti: cartolarizzati ai sensi della legge 30 aprile 1999, n. 130; ceduti a garanzia dell'emissione delle obbligazioni bancarie garantite ai sensi dell'art. 7 bis della legge 30 aprile 1999, n. 130; mutui oggetto di operazioni di portabilità ai sensi dell'art. 120 quater del TUB ovvero accollati anche a seguito di frazionamento.
- Sono esclusi: i finanziamenti già classificati a credito deteriorato o con rate impagate ovvero per i quali sia intervenuta la decadenza dal beneficio del termine o la risoluzione del contratto stesso, anche tramite notifica dell'atto di precetto o sia stata avviata da terzi una procedura esecutiva sull'immobile ipotecato; i finanziamenti che hanno già ottenuto una sospensione del pagamento delle rate (o della quota capitale delle stesse) a seguito della pandemia da Covid 19 per un periodo uguale o superiore a 9 mesi; i finanziamenti

¹ Gli immobili non devono rientrare nelle categorie catastali A1, A8 e A9.

che fruiscono di agevolazioni pubbliche (nella forma di garanzie, contributi in conto interessi/capitale e provvista agevolata)²; le operazioni di scoperto di conto corrente, apertura di credito, carte di credito revolving e credito verso la cessione del quinto dello stipendio o della pensione e le delegazioni di pagamento.

2. Caratteristiche dell'intervento

- Sospensione della quota capitale o delle rate del finanziamento di cui al paragrafo 1³, per una durata non superiore a 9 mesi su richiesta dell'intestatario del finanziamento, da presentare al soggetto finanziatore entro il 31 marzo 2021 (data prorogabile sulla base delle indicazioni delle Autorità), al verificarsi degli eventi di cui al successivo paragrafo 3.
- I clienti che hanno già usufruito di una sospensione a seguito della pandemia da Covid 19 potranno richiedere un ulteriore periodo di sospensione entro il 31 marzo 2021 nel limite massimo di 9 mesi complessivi.
- Nel caso di sospensione della quota capitale, la quota interessi, calcolata al tasso contrattuale sul debito residuo (inteso come la parte di debito in termine di quota capitale complessiva erogata dalla banca al netto di quanto rimborsato) al momento della sospensione, viene rimborsata alle scadenze originarie.
- Nel caso di sospensione dell'intera rata, maturano interessi compensativi applicando il tasso contrattuale al debito residuo al momento della sospensione. Gli interessi maturati nel periodo di sospensione sul debito vengono rimborsati (senza applicazione di ulteriori interessi), a partire dal pagamento della prima rata successiva alla ripresa dell'ammortamento (salvo diverso accordo tra banca e debitore), con pagamenti periodici (aggiuntivi rispetto alle rate in scadenza e con pari periodicità), in generale per tutta la durata residua del mutuo/finanziamento, salvo diverso accordo tra le parti.
- La sospensione non determina l'applicazione di commissioni nonché di interessi di mora per il periodo di sospensione tranne qualora – nel caso di sospensione della sola quota capitale - l'intestatario del mutuo o del finanziamento non adempia al pagamento della quota interessi alle scadenze originarie.
- Durante il periodo di sospensione restano ferme e valide le clausole di risoluzione e/o decadenza dal beneficio del termine previste nel contratto di mutuo o finanziamento.
- Durante il periodo di sospensione il cliente può in qualsiasi momento richiedere il riavvio del piano di ammortamento.
- La ripresa del processo di ammortamento avviene al termine del periodo di sospensione o della richiesta di riavvio da parte del cliente con il corrispondente allungamento del piano di ammortamento per una durata pari al periodo di sospensione.

3. Eventi per l'accesso alla sospensione e che si verificano con riferimento ad uno dei cointestatari verificatesi entro due anni dalla data di presentazione della domanda

- Cessazione del rapporto di lavoro subordinato, ad eccezione delle ipotesi di risoluzione consensuale, di risoluzione per limiti di età con diritto a pensione di vecchiaia/anzianità, di licenziamento per giusta causa o giustificato motivo soggettivo, di dimissioni del lavoratore non per giusta causa.
- Cessazione dei rapporti di lavoro di cui all'art. 409, n. 3, c.p.c., (rapporti di agenzia, di rappresentanza commerciale ed altri rapporti di collaborazione che si concretino in una

²Da tale previsione sono esclusi i mutui garantiti dal Fondo di garanzia per la prima casa cui all'art. 1, comma, comma 48, lettera c) della legge 27 dicembre 2013, n. 147, che, se non rientrano nell'ambito del Fondo Gasparri, possono accedere alla presente iniziativa.

³La scelta dell'opzione o di entrambe le opzioni di sospensione (intera rata vs quota capitale) da applicare al singolo mutuo/finanziamento è in capo alle singole banche. Le banche e gli intermediari aderenti devono informare la clientela in merito all'opzione offerta.

prestazione di opera continuativa e coordinata, prevalentemente personale, anche se non a carattere subordinato) ad eccezione delle ipotesi di risoluzione consensuale, di recesso datoriale per giusta causa, di recesso del lavoratore non per giusta causa.

- Sospensione dal lavoro o riduzione dell'orario di lavoro per un periodo di almeno 30 giorni solari consecutivi, anche in attesa dell'emanazione dei provvedimenti di autorizzazione dei trattamenti di sostegno del reddito (ad es. CIG; CIGS; altre misure di sostegno del reddito, c.d. ammortizzatori sociali in deroga; contratti di solidarietà), sulla scorta di quanto previsto dall'art. 1 comma 1, del D.M 25 marzo 2020.
- Morte o insorgenza di condizioni di non autosufficienza.
- Per i lavoratori autonomi e liberi professionisti⁴, una riduzione del fatturato - in un trimestre successivo al 21 febbraio 2020 - superiore al 33% rispetto a quanto fatturato nell'ultimo trimestre 2019 in conseguenza della chiusura o della restrizione della propria attività, operata in attuazione delle disposizioni adottate dall'autorità competente per l'emergenza coronavirus.

4 Presentazione della richiesta di sospensione

- La richiesta, presentata attraverso una dichiarazione sostitutiva di certificazione e di atto di notorietà di cui all'art. 46 e 47 – DPR 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445 (il cui fac simile si riporta in allegato al presente accordo) va sottoscritta, anche con modalità semplificate⁵, da tutti i cointestatari dei finanziamenti al paragrafo 1 ovvero dai garanti o dagli eredi, esclusi eredi minori, interdetti o inabilitati per i quali interviene il tutore. Qualora questi ultimi siano impossibilitati a sottoscrivere la dichiarazione, il mutuatario dovrà dichiarare sotto la propria responsabilità che tali soggetti acconsentano alla richiesta di sospensione.
- Documenti da allegare alla richiesta (a scelta della banca, che può richiedere solo una dichiarazione ai sensi del bullet precedente senza allegare i seguenti documenti):
 - (i) per gli eventi di cui al paragrafo 3 primo e secondo bullet (perdita del lavoro subordinato e cessazione dei rapporti di lavoro di cui all'art. 409, n. 3, c.p.c), documentazione comprovante la cessazione del rapporto di lavoro e le cause della stessa (ad es.: copia lettera di licenziamento; copia lettera di dimissioni; copia contratto di lavoro dal quale si evinca l'intervenuta scadenza del termine); (ii) per l'evento morte, semplice autocertificazione dei/l cointestatario/i/erede/i; (iii) per l'evento di non autosufficienza copia del certificato rilasciato dall'apposita commissione istituita presso la ASL competente per territorio che qualifica il mutuatario quale portatore di handicap grave (art. 3 comma 3 legge 5 febbraio 1992, n. 104) ovvero invalido civile (dall'80% al 100%); (iv) per gli eventi di cui al paragrafo 3 terzo bullet idonea documentazione dalla quale risulti la sospensione dal lavoro o la riduzione dell'orario di lavoro dell'interessato (ad es.: copia certificazione del datore di lavoro; copia richiesta del datore di lavoro di ammissione al trattamento di sostegno del reddito; copia del provvedimento amministrativo di autorizzazione al trattamento di sostegno del reddito); (v) la conferma dell'efficacia delle garanzie⁶, oltre l'ipoteca, che assistono il finanziamento/mutuo, per tutta la sua durata del prestito; (vi) per gli eventi di cui quinto bullet, copia della specifica documentazione

⁴ Per lavoratore autonomo si intendono gli iscritti alle gestioni speciali dell'Assicurazione generale obbligatoria (AGO), non titolari di pensione e non iscritti ad altre forme previdenziali obbligatorie, ad esclusione della Gestione separata di cui all'articolo 2, comma 26, della legge 8 agosto 1995, n. 335 (es. artigiani, commercianti, coltivatori diretti, mezzadri etc.). Per libero professionista si intende il professionista iscritto agli ordini professionali e quello aderente alle associazioni professionali iscritte nell'elenco tenuto dal Ministero dello sviluppo economico ai sensi della legge 14 gennaio 2013, n. 4 e in possesso dell'attestazione rilasciata ai sensi della medesima legge n. 4 del 2013.

⁵ Si rinvia ai processi definiti da ciascuna Banca per il perfezionamento dell'accordo di sospensione anche utilizzando le modalità previste dall'art.4 del D.L. 8 aprile 2020, n. 23 e successive modificazioni.

⁶ Si intendono tutte le garanzie reali e personali che assistono il mutuo/finanziamento.

richiesta dalla banca (anche attraverso autocertificazione di cui all'art. 46 e 47 del DPR 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445).

5 Modalità di formalizzazione

La formalizzazione delle eventuali modifiche contrattuali intervenute a seguito dell'applicazione della moratoria potrà essere effettuata con le modalità concordate tra banca e cliente e anche, se in uso, con le modalità previste dall'art. 4 DL 8 aprile 2020, n. 23 e successive modificazioni.

6 Soggetti finanziatori

- L'intervento oggetto del presente accordo riguarda tutte le banche e gli intermediari finanziari di cui all'art. 106 del TUB che hanno aderito all'accordo sottoscritto da ABI e le Associazioni dei consumatori del 21 aprile 2020, salvo recesso da comunicare all'ABI, ai seguenti indirizzi: ABI, Piazza del Gesù 49, 00186 Roma; sg@abi.it .
- I nuovi soggetti che non hanno aderito all'Accordo del 21 aprile 2020 e che intendono adottare il presente Accordo ne danno comunicazione all'ABI, ai seguenti indirizzi: ABI, Piazza del Gesù 49, 00186 Roma; sg@abi.it .
- L'ABI provvederà a pubblicare tempestivamente, e a tenere aggiornato, sul proprio sito internet l'elenco delle banche che adottano l'Accordo.
- L'ABI, nella sua qualità di associazione di categoria, si impegna a rendere noto il presente Accordo alle banche, anche coinvolgendo le proprie rappresentanze territoriali per favorire una adeguata diffusione a livello locale.
- L'Accordo è adottato dalle banche entro 15 giorni solari dalla data di sottoscrizione di seguito riportata.

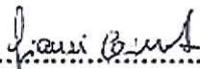
Resta fermo che le banche aderenti possono offrire autonomamente modalità e soluzioni operative con effetti equivalenti o migliorative per il beneficiario, rispetto a quelle previste dal presente Accordo, anche relativamente agli eventi che determinano l'accesso alla sospensione.

Roma, 16 dicembre 2020

ASSOCIAZIONE BANCARIA ITALIANA



ASSOCIAZIONI DEI CONSUMATORI

ACU 

CONSUMATORI
CARLO DE VITO


ADOC *Roberto Totini*

ALTROCONSUMO
Ugo Cappiolo

ASSO - CONSUM
Giuseppe

ASSOUTENTI
Manfredi

CENTRO TUTELA CONSUMATORI E
UTENTI
Giuseppe

CITTADINANZA ATTIVA
Antonio Jambone

CODACONS
Giuseppe

CONFCONSUMATORI
Mario Collo

FEDERCONSUMATORI
Luigi

LA CASA DEL CONSUMATORE
Stefano

LEGA CONSUMATORI
Antonio Prodi

MOVIMENTO CONSUMATORI

Elisabetta M...

MOVIMENTO DIFESA DEL CITTADINO

...

UDICON

...

UNIONE NAZIONALE CONSUMATORI

Alma L...

DICHIARA/ DICHIARANO

- A) che l'immobile ipotecato è sito in _____ (prov. _____),
via _____, numero _____, edificio _____, scala _____, interno _____,
Categoria¹ _____, che non ha le caratteristiche di lusso indicate nel decreto del Ministero dei lavori
pubblici in data 2 agosto 1969 (da compilare solo in caso di richiesta di sospensione del mutuo ipotecario);
- B) di essere titolare/i del contratto di finanziamento/mutuo, identificato con numero _____
- C) che uno dei seguenti eventi è intervenuto successivamente alla data di stipula del contratto di
finanziamento/mutuo e si è verificato nei due anni antecedenti alla richiesta di ammissione al beneficio (barrare
l'ipotesi di interesse):
- Cessazione del rapporto di lavoro subordinato², con attualità dello stato di disoccupazione.**
- **In caso di contratto a tempo indeterminato** si allega copia della lettera di licenziamento ovvero documentazione attestante le dimissioni da lavoro per giusta causa³;
 - **In caso di contratto a tempo determinato** si allega copia del contratto, nonché eventuali comunicazioni interruttrive del rapporto (nel caso di recesso per giusta causa si veda la nota 3).
- Cessazione del rapporto di lavoro di cui all'articolo 409, numero 3), del codice di procedura civile, con attualità dello stato di disoccupazione.**
- Si allega copia del contratto, nonché eventuali comunicazioni interruttrive del rapporto (nel caso di recesso per giusta causa si veda la nota 3).
- Sospensione dal lavoro per almeno 30 giorni solari consecutivi, con attualità dello stato di sospensione.**
- A tal fin si allega (barrare le ipotesi di interesse, alternative tra loro):**
- copia del provvedimento amministrativo di autorizzazione dei trattamenti di sostegno del reddito;
- copia della richiesta del datore di lavoro di ammissione al trattamento di sostegno al reddito;
- copia della dichiarazione del datore di lavoro, resa ai sensi del D.P.R. n. 445 del 2000, che attesti la sospensione dal lavoro per cause non riconducibili a responsabilità del lavoratore, con l'indicazione del numero di giorni lavorativi consecutivi di sospensione.
- Riduzione dell'orario di lavoro per un periodo di almeno 30 giorni solari consecutivi, corrispondente ad una riduzione almeno pari al 20% dell'orario complessivo con attualità della riduzione di orario. A tal fine si allega (barrare le ipotesi di interesse, alternative tra loro):**
- copia del provvedimento amministrativo di autorizzazione dei trattamenti di sostegno del reddito;
- copia della richiesta del datore di lavoro di ammissione al trattamento di sostegno al reddito;
- copia della dichiarazione del datore di lavoro, resa ai sensi del D.P.R. n. 445 del 2000, che attesti la riduzione dell'orario di lavoro per cause non riconducibili a responsabilità del lavoratore, con l'indicazione

¹L'immobile non deve rientrare nelle categorie catastali A/1, A/8 e A/9.

²Ad eccezione delle ipotesi di risoluzione consensuale, di risoluzione per limiti di età con diritto a pensione di vecchiaia o di anzianità, di licenziamento per giusta causa o giustificato motivo soggettivo, di dimissioni del lavoratore non per giusta causa.

³In caso di dimissioni da lavoro per giusta causa è necessario produrre:

- sentenza o atto transattivo bilaterale da cui si evinca l'accertamento della sussistenza della giusta causa che ha comportato le dimissioni del lavoratore oppure;
- lettera di dimissioni per giusta causa con il riconoscimento espresso da parte del datore di lavoro della giusta causa che ha comportato le dimissioni del lavoratore ovvero lettera di dimissioni unitamente all'atto introduttivo del giudizio per il riconoscimento della giusta causa.

- La sospensione della quota capitale delle rate per _____ mesi (al netto di eventuali periodi di sospensione ottenuti a seguito dell'evento epidemiologico da Covid 19).
- La sospensione dell'intera rata per _____ mesi (al netto di eventuali periodi di sospensione ottenuti a seguito dell'evento epidemiologico da Covid 19)⁵.

Luogo e data,

- barrare nel caso in cui il mutuatario che sottoscrive il presente modello di domanda (colui che subisce l'evento) dichiara sotto la propria responsabilità di agire anche in nome e per conto di uno o più cointestatari e/o garanti per ragioni collegate all'emergenza COVID 19 (Vedi riquadro 1)⁶.

Firma/e del/dei richiedente/i

⁵ La scelta dell'opzione o di entrambe le opzioni di sospensione (intera rata vs quota capitale) da applicare al singolo mutuo/ finanziamento è in capo alle singole banche. Le banche e gli intermediari aderenti devono informare la clientela in merito all'opzione offerta.

⁶La deroga alla sottoscrizione di eventuali cointestatari e terzi garanti è consentita qualora gli stessi non siano in grado di sottoscrivere il presente modulo in conseguenza dell'evento epidemiologico da COVID 19 tenuto conto delle restrizioni di libero spostamento delle persone.

